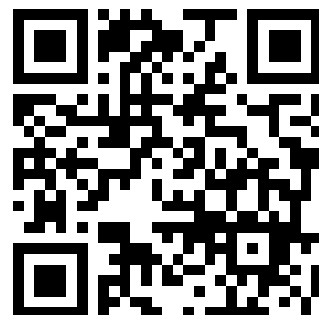


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>

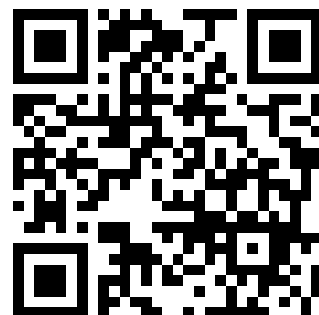


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google<sup>TM</sup> books

<https://books.google.com>





D  
00020003000  
4



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY





THE LIBRARY  
OF  
THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA  
RIVERSIDE









LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
RIVERSIDE



# THE ACADEMY

*A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
AND ART.*

---

J U L Y — D E C E M B E R,  
1880.

---

VOLUME XVIII.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LONDON, W.C.  
1880.

A14

A15

v 18

LONDON :

PRINTED BY YATES AND ALEXANDER,  
LONSDALE BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.



# CONTENTS OF VOLUME XVIII.

## LITERATURE.

### REVIEWS.

Abbott's (E.) <i>Hellenica</i> ...	93
(T. K.) <i>Par Palimpsestorum</i> ...	215
Amos's (S.) <i>Political and Legal Remedies for War</i> ...	111
Beaconsfield's (Lord) <i>Endymion</i> ...	395
Bertin's (E.) <i>Les Mariages dans l'ancienne Société française</i> ...	147
Birds' (J. A.) <i>Faust</i> ...	361
Birdwood's (G. C. M.) <i>Industrial Arts of India</i> ...	377
Blackie's (J. S.) <i>Faust</i> ...	361
Blackie's (Dr.) <i>Personal Life of Livingstone</i> ...	452
Blanchet's <i>History of Political Economy in Europe</i> ...	431
Brewer's (J. S.) <i>Student's Home</i> ...	254
Bryant's (W. M.) <i>Hegel's Philosophy of Art</i> ...	377
Burke's (S. H.) <i>Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty</i> ...	267
Carlson's (E.) <i>Dalla antica Letteratura catalana</i> ...	94
Christie's (R. C.) <i>Etienne Dolet</i> ...	390
Clement-Ganneau on the <i>Grecian Bowl of Palestrina</i> ...	3
Colville's (Capt. H. E.) <i>Ride in Petticoats and Slippers</i> ...	23
Conrict <i>Life</i> . By a Ticket-of-Leave Man ...	21
Crawford's (O.) <i>Portugal, Old and New</i> ...	108
Crofton's (H. T.) <i>English Gipsies under the Tudors</i> ...	20
Cossa's (Dr. L.) <i>Guide to the Study of Political Economy</i> ...	338
Curiosities of the <i>Search-Room</i> . By the Author of "Flemish Interiors" ...	110
De Albertis' (L. M.) <i>Nie Guinea</i> ...	357
De Baussen's (E.) <i>The Angel-Messiah of the Buddhists, &amp;c.</i> ...	216
De Fonblanque's (C. A.) <i>Five Weeks in Ireland</i> ...	416
De Laveleye's (E.) <i>Lettres d'Italie</i> ...	339
De Witt's (Mdm.) <i>M. Guizot dans sa Famille et avec ses Amis</i> ...	181
<i>Dorothea</i> : a Country Story ...	455
Dumas' (A., fils) <i>Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui sont tuées</i> ...	375
Earwaker's (J. P.) <i>East Cheshire</i> ...	269
<i>Ecclesiastes, Treatise on the Authorship of</i> ...	57
Edkins's (Dr.) <i>Chinese Buddhism</i> ...	232
<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i> . Vols. X. and XI. ...	2
Erton's (Rev. R. W.) <i>Domesday Studies</i> ...	234
Fagan's (L.) <i>Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi</i> ...	393
Farrar's (Canon) <i>Ephphatha</i> ...	304
Fenton's (J.) <i>Early Hebrew Life</i> ...	398
Fitzgerald's (P.) <i>Croker's Boswell, and Boswell</i> ...	92
Foley's (H.) <i>Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus</i> ...	183
Fondle's (Gertrude) <i>A Lady's Tour in Corsica</i> ...	418
Forman's (H. B.) edition of the <i>Prose Works of Shelley</i> ...	163
Formby's (Rev. H.) <i>Ancient Rome</i> ...	215
Formby's (T.) <i>Locke</i> ...	350
Fourrière's (A.) <i>Le Roman Bourgeois</i> ...	129
Furnival's (F. J.) <i>Shakspeare's Hamlet: Second Quarto</i> ...	270
Gardiner's (S. R.) edition of the <i>Hamilton Papers</i> ...	195
Gatty's (Margaret) <i>Parables from Nature</i> ...	234
Gebhardt and Harnack's <i>Evangelium oder Græcæ Purpureæ Rossanensis</i> ...	215
Geiger's (Dr. L.) <i>Goethe-Jahrbuch</i> ...	307
Giles's (H. A.) <i>Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio</i> ...	185
Giles's (Capt. W.) <i>River of Golden Sand</i> ...	75
Gilpin's (W.) <i>Memoirs of the Gilpin Family</i> ...	130

### REVIEWS—continued.

Gomme's (G. L.) <i>Primitive Folk-Moots</i> ...	321
Green's (J. R.) <i>History of the English People</i> ...	19
Greene's (F. V.) <i>Sketches of Army Life in Russia</i> ...	358
Griggs's (W.) <i>Shakspeare's Hamlet: First Quarto, and Midsummer Night's Dream</i> ...	270
Groome's (F. H.) <i>In Gipsy Tents</i> ...	287
Hake's (T. G.) <i>Maiden Exstasy</i> ...	233
Heath's (G. F.) <i>Peasant Life in the West of England</i> ...	415
Hillebrand's (H.) <i>Lectures on the History of German Thought</i> ...	304
Holden's (T.) <i>Italy and her Invaders, 376—476</i> ...	127
Holland's (Prof. T. E.) <i>Elements of Jurisprudence</i> ...	195
Holmes's (O. W.) <i>The Iron Gate, and other Poems</i> ...	322
Ingram's (J. H.) <i>Edgar Allan Poe</i> ...	56
(J.) <i>Work and the Workman</i> ...	246
Japp's (Dr.) <i>German Life and Literature</i> ...	451
Jean's (Rev. G. E.) <i>Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero</i> ...	233
Jeffries's (R.) <i>Round about a Great Estate</i> ...	127
Jones's (H.) <i>Credulities, Past and Present</i> ...	298
Joyce's (Dr. P. W.) <i>Old Celtic Romances</i> ...	183
Katterfeld's (Dr. A.) <i>Roger Ascham</i> ...	165
Kay's (D.) <i>Austria-Hungary</i> ...	376
Kinglake's (A. W.) <i>Invasion of the Crimea</i> ...	337
Kossuth's (Louis) <i>Memoirs of my Exile</i> ...	73
Lang's (A.) <i>Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus</i> ...	166
Lee's (V.) <i>Studies in the Eighteenth Century in Italy</i> ...	235
Longfellow's (H. W.) <i>Ultima Thule</i> ...	252
Macdowall's (M. W.) <i>Asgard and the Gods</i> ...	435
Mahaffy's (Rev. J. P.) <i>History of Classical Greek Literature</i> ...	37, 57
Markham's (Capt.) <i>Voyages and Works of John Davis</i> ...	91
Maspéro's (G.) <i>Fragment d'un Commentaire sur le Second Livre d'Hérodote</i> ...	112
( ) <i>Romans et Poésies du Papyrus Harris, No. 500</i> ...	112
McCarthy's (J.) <i>History of our own Times</i> ...	251
Meredith's (Louisa A.) <i>Tasmanian Friends and Foes</i> ...	340
Mullhall's (M. G.) <i>Progress of the World in the Nineteenth Century</i> ...	74
Murray's <i>Handbook for Egypt</i> ...	164
Myers's (E.) <i>Defence of Rome, and other Poems</i> ...	339
O'Hagan's (J.) <i>Translation of The Song of Roland</i> ...	57
Oswald's (F. L.) <i>Summerland Sketches</i> ...	436
Palmer's (Prof. E. H.) edition of the <i>Qur'an</i> ...	133, 452
Parr's (Capt. H. H.) <i>Guardiana to Isandlwana</i> ...	213
Pelayo's (Dr. M. M.) <i>Historia de los heterodoxos Españoles</i> ...	92
Phear's (Sir J. B.) <i>The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon</i> ...	435
Playfair's (G. M. H.) <i>Cities and Towns of China</i> ...	148
Procter and Wordsworth's edition of the <i>Sarum Breviary</i> ...	110
Pusey's (Dr.) <i>What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?</i> ...	285
Renan's (E.) <i>Hubert Lectures, 1880</i> ...	249
Reville's (E.) <i>Roman de Scina</i> ...	112
Richey's (Dr. A. G.) <i>Ancient Laws of Ireland</i> ...	335
( ) <i>The Irish Land Laws</i> ...	419

### REVIEWS—continued.

<i>Riquet of the Tuft: a Love Drama</i> ...	268
Rocheport's (H.) <i>Le Palefrenier</i> ...	417
Rylands' (J. P.) <i>Lancashire Inquisitions</i> ...	323
Sachau's (Dr. C. E.) edition of Al-Biruni's <i>Chronology of Ancient Nations</i> ...	197
Saintsbury's (G.) <i>Primer of French Literature</i> ...	324
Schiern's (F.) <i>Life of the Earl of Bothwell</i> ...	4
Scoones' (W. B.) <i>Four Centuries of English Letters</i> ...	19
Seignin's (L. G.) <i>The Black Forest</i> ...	38
( ) <i>The Country of the Passion Play</i> ...	38
Selss's (A. M.) <i>Goethe's "Faust"</i> ...	361
Shadwell's (J. L.) <i>Political Economy for the People</i> ...	280
Sibree's (Rev. J.) <i>Great African Island</i> ...	111
Simmons's (T. F.) <i>Lay Folk's Mass Book, &amp;c.</i> ...	74
Smith's (G.) <i>Gipsy Life</i> ...	20
Solomon's (G.) <i>The Jesus of History and the Jesus of Tradition</i> ...	130
Stanhurst's (R.) translation of the <i>Aeneid</i> ...	196
Stephen's (Leslie) <i>Alexander Pope</i> ...	38
Stubbs's edition of Gervase's <i>Chronicle</i> ...	100
<i>Switzerland: its Scenery and People</i> ...	375
Symonds's (J. A.) <i>New and Old: a Volume of Verse</i> ...	338
Tennyson's (A.) <i>Ballads and other Poems</i> ...	397
Thomas a Kempis' <i>De Imitatione Christi</i> , reproduction of ...	184
Trevelyan's (G. O.) <i>History of Charles James Fox</i> ...	303
Walford's (E.) <i>Tales of our Great Families</i> ...	197
Webb's (Rev. J.) <i>Memorials of the Civil War</i> ...	145
Webster's (Rev. W.) <i>Basque Legends</i> ...	147
Willis-Bund's (J. W.) <i>Selection of Cases from the State Trials</i> ...	1
Wingfield's (Hon. L.) <i>In Her Majesty's Keeping</i> ...	21

### NOVELS.

Adams's (Rev. H. C.) <i>College Days at Oxford</i> ...	131
Alcott's (Louisa M.) <i>Jack and Jill</i> ...	362
Abdich's (T. B.) <i>The Stillwater Tragedy</i> ...	324
A Modern <i>Greek Heroine</i> ...	149
Balfour's (Mrs.) <i>The Family Honour</i> ...	378
Bank's (Mrs. G. L.) <i>Wooers and Winners</i> ...	340
<i>Beanty's Daughters</i> . By the Author of "Phyllis" ...	50
Berens's (Mrs.) <i>Steadfast unto Death</i> ...	217
Betham-Edwards's (M.) <i>Forestalled; or, the Life Quest</i> ...	199
Black's (W.) <i>White Wings</i> ...	254
(Clementina) <i>Mericas, and other Stories</i> ...	400
Blackmore's (R. D.) <i>Mary Anerley</i> ...	5
Bowen's (Harriette) <i>Wait a Year</i> ...	289
Carrington's (Mrs.) <i>Prince Fortune and Prince Fatal</i> ...	400
Chorlton's (M.) <i>Love in Cyprus</i> ...	199
Christie's (M. E.) <i>Lady Laura</i> ...	76
Crommelin's (M.) <i>Black Abbey</i> ...	324
D'Azeoglio's (M.) <i>The Challenge of Barletta</i> ...	140
Desart's (Earl) <i>Mervyn O'Connor, and other Tales</i> ...	119
Dillwyn's (E. A.) <i>The Rebecca Rioter</i> ...	270
<i>Diaphanthe</i> . By the Author of "St. Olave's" ...	378
Doudney's (Sarah) <i>Strangers Yet</i> ...	131
Edwards's (Amelia B.) <i>Lord Brackenbury</i> ...	254

### NOVELS—continued.

<i>Enga</i> . By the Author of "The Harbour Bar" ...	59
Ewing's (J. H.) <i>We and the World</i> ...	400
Featherstonhaugh's (Hon. Mrs.) <i>Alan Dering</i> ...	149
Field's (Margaret) <i>Leaves from the Ash</i> ...	76
Findlay's (Cecilia) <i>Cross Purposes</i> ...	59
Fleming's (G.) <i>The Head of Medusa</i> ...	437
Fothergill's (Jessie) <i>The Wellfields</i> ...	270
France's (Maude J.) <i>Beatrice Melton's Discipline</i> ...	324
Fraser-Tytler's (M. E.) <i>Grisel Romney</i> ...	149
Gerard's (E. D.) <i>Reata; or, What's in a Name?</i> ...	5
Gissing's (G.) <i>Workers in the Dawn</i> ...	76
Gough's (H.) <i>Story of Heritage</i> ...	76
Grant's (J.) <i>Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders</i> ...	270
Griffiths's (Major A.) <i>A Son of Mars</i> ...	76
Hardy's (T.) <i>The Trumpet Major</i> ...	419
Harwood's (J. B.) <i>The Tenth Earl</i> ...	288
Holdich's (Cath.) <i>Wothorpe-by-Stamford</i> ...	199
Hoppe's (Beryl) <i>The Shadow of a Life</i> ...	217
Hoppe's (Kate) <i>A Plot of the Present Day</i> ...	324
Howells' (W. D.) <i>The Undiscovered Country</i> ...	199
Inglow's (J.) <i>Sarah de Berenger</i> ...	187
Jenkins's (E.) <i>Lisa Lena</i> ...	270
Jephson's (R. M.) <i>The Red Rag</i> ...	378
Kennard's (Mrs. A.) <i>There's Rue for You</i> ...	76
Knapton's (A.) <i>The Rural Doctors</i> ...	59
Le Fanu's (J. S.) <i>The Parcell Papers</i> ...	5
Linton's (E. L.) <i>With a Silken Thread, and other Stories</i> ...	131
Lysaght's (Elizabeth J.) <i>A Wild White Rose</i> ...	131
MacRitchie's (M. S.) <i>By the Sea and Waves: and Miss Priscilla's Summer Change</i> ...	199
Majendie's (Lady M.) <i>Fascination</i> ...	340
<i>Margory</i> . By the Author of "James Gordon's Wife" ...	419
<i>Marriage à la Mode</i> . By Incog. ...	40
<i>Mehalah</i> : a Story of the Salt Marshes ...	437
Mill's (A.) <i>Blues and Buffs</i> ...	419
Molesworth's (Mrs.) <i>Miss Bonverrie</i> ...	5
Murray's (D. C.) <i>A Life's Atoneament</i> ...	419
Oulphant's (Mrs.) <i>He that Will Not when He May</i> ...	362
Ouida's <i>Pipistrello</i> ...	76
Page's (H.) <i>The Lady Resident</i> ...	270
Payn's (J.) <i>A Confidential Agent</i> ...	419
Parr's (Mrs.) <i>Adam and Eve</i> ...	362
<i>Peggy Ogilvie's Inheritance</i> ...	400
<i>People She Knew</i> . By An Old Maid ...	76
Pirkis's (Mrs.) <i>A Very Opal</i> ...	217
Pritchard's (H. B.) <i>George Vanbrugh's Mistake</i> ...	40
Rodenberg's (J.) <i>The Granddiggers</i> ...	400
Rowan's (Annie M.) <i>Rendelsholme</i> ...	310
Russell's (W. C.) <i>A Sailor's Sweetheart</i> ...	324
Scribner's <i>My Boys</i> ...	76
Skelton's (J.) <i>The Crookit Meg</i> ...	362
<i>Story of a Demoiselle</i> . By the Author of "A French Heiress" ...	40
<i>Strictly Tied Up</i> ...	362
Stuart's (Ferne) <i>How they were Caught in a Trap</i> ...	324
Symington's (Maggie) <i>A Red-Rose Chain</i> ...	149
<i>Therakess (the) and his Victim</i> ...	199
Theuriet's (André) <i>Maugars Junior</i> ...	288
Thomas's (Bertha) <i>Violin Player</i> ...	340
Tyrell's (Christina) <i>Lizzie of the Mill</i> ...	254
Tytler's (Sarah) <i>Oliver Constable</i> ...	217
Venables's (G.) translation of Berthet's <i>Sergeant's Legacy</i> ...	199
<i>Very Genteel</i> . By the Author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal" ...	40
Walford's (L. E.) <i>Troublesome Daughters</i> ...	131
<i>Wandering Will</i> ...	76
Ware's (Mrs. H.) <i>Life's Seven Ages</i> ...	419
Yonge's (Charlotte M.) <i>Love and Life</i> ...	254
Zimmerman's (H. and A.) <i>Half-Hours with Foreign Novelists</i> ...	419

CURRENT AND MISCELLANEOUS  
LITERATURE.

	PAGE
Absjörnson and Andersen's <i>Northern Fairy Tales</i> .....	342
Adams's (W. H. D.) <i>Plain Living and High Thinking</i> .....	96
<i>Some Heroes of Travel</i> .....	342
A Kempis' (T.) <i>Of the Imitation of Christ</i> .....	457
Alberg's (A.) <i>Rose Leaves, and Woodland Notes</i> .....	343, 421
Andrews' <i>Voyage Across the Atlantic Ocean</i> .....	220
<i>Autopsy: a Tragedy</i> .....	97
Arnold, Matthew, <i>Passages from the Prose Writings of</i> .....	113
Arriens's (P.) <i>Maleisch-Hollandsch-Artische Woordenlijst</i> .....	97
Baddley's (M. J. B.) <i>Guide to the English Lake District</i> .....	77
Bartoli's (A.) <i>Storia della Letteratura Italiana</i> .....	153
Bardie Clark, By the Author of "The Hou. Miss Ferrard" .....	436
Baughan's (Rosa) <i>Northern Watering-Places of France</i> .....	187
Baxter's (W. E.) <i>Our Land Laws of the Past</i> .....	364
Bell's (Rev. C. D.) <i>Henry Martyn</i> .....	421
Bernard's (J.) <i>Ans der Zeit</i> .....	379
Berry's (C. B.) <i>The Other Side: How it Struck us</i> .....	343
Blackburn's (H.) <i>The Pyrenees</i> .....	439
Blades' (W.) <i>The Enemies of Books</i> .....	364
Blackiston's (J. R.) <i>Glimpses of England</i> .....	220, 422
<i>Glimpses of the Globe</i> .....	422
Bourne's (C. E.) <i>The Fisherman of Rhoda</i> .....	421
Bowen's (C. E.) <i>House on the Bridge, and other Tales</i> .....	343
Brassey's (Mrs.) <i>Voyage in the Sunbeam</i> .....	308
Bret Harte, <i>The Collected Works of</i> , Vols. II. and III. .....	401
Brown's (R.) <i>Countries of the World</i> .....	343
Browning's (Oscar) <i>Modern France</i> .....	61
Buckley's (R. B.) <i>Irrigation Works of India</i> .....	307
Butler's (Lieut.-Col. W. F.) <i>Far Out: Rovings Retold</i> .....	364
Claus and Fleming's <i>Of English Dogges, &amp;c.</i> .....	60
Canning's (Hon. A. S. G.) <i>The Philosophy of Charles Dickens</i> .....	23
Caro's (J.) <i>Das Bündniss von Canterbury</i> .....	187
Carter's (R. B.) <i>Eyesight, Good and Bad</i> .....	7
Church's (Rev. A. J.) <i>Stories from the East, from Herodotus</i> .....	326
<i>Story of the Last Days of Jerusalem</i> .....	457
(F. J.) translation of Plato's <i>Trial and Death of Socrates</i> .....	402
Clark's (J. W.) <i>Cambridge: Historical and Descriptive Notes</i> .....	457
<i>Clever Frank, and other Stories</i> .....	457
Collins's (Mortimer) <i>Thoughts in my Garden</i> .....	219
Cooper's (C. H.) <i>Memorials of Cambridge</i> .....	42
Corbet's (M. E.) <i>Pleasure Trip to India</i> .....	187
Cory's (W.) <i>Guide to Modern English History</i> .....	255
Crawford's (J. C.) <i>Travel in New Zealand and Australia</i> .....	96
Cugnoni's (G.) <i>Opere inedite di Giacomo Leopardi</i> .....	219
Cust's (R. N.) <i>Linguistic and Oriental Essays</i> .....	401
Da Castro's (G.) <i>Milano durante la Dominazione napoleonica</i> .....	154
<i>Storia nella Poesia popolare Milanese</i> .....	187
Dalldome's (E.) <i>The Wooing of the Waterwitch</i> .....	304
Davison's (A.) <i>Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors</i> .....	342
Day's (S. P.) <i>Life and Society in America</i> .....	186, 422
De Laveleye's (Emile) <i>L'Italie actuelle</i> .....	77
De Morgan's (Mury) <i>Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde</i> .....	343
Dof's <i>Story Book</i> .....	342
Driver's (S. R.) <i>Commentary on the Book of Proverbs</i> .....	365
Duncan's (G.) <i>Geography of India</i> .....	186
Ebers' (Prof.) <i>Ägypten in Bild und Wort</i> .....	256
Eden's (C. H.) <i>Africa, seen through its Explorers</i> .....	421
<i>The West Indies</i> .....	422
Edinburgh: a Pictorial Guide and Popular History .....	61
<i>Old and New, Illustrated</i> .....	439
Emmet's (Rosina) <i>Pretty Peggy, and other Ballads</i> .....	306
English Lake Scenery .....	342
Essex Archaeological Society, Transactions of .....	61
Eve's (H. W.) <i>German School Grammar</i> .....	364

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

	PAGE
Fagan's (L.) <i>Lettere ad Antonio Panizzi, &amp;c.</i> .....	153
<i>Family Circle Picture Book</i> .....	410
Ferguson's (Sir S.) <i>Poems</i> .....	60
Fitzgibbon's (Mary) <i>Trip to Manitoba</i> .....	218
Fitzpatrick's (W. J.) <i>Life, &amp;c., of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle</i> .....	255
Forbes's (A.) <i>Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke</i> .....	96
Freeman's <i>History of the Norman Conquest of England</i> .....	96
Fuller's (T.) <i>Good Thoughts in Bad Times, &amp;c.</i> .....	308
Gambillo's (G.) <i>Il Trentino</i> .....	154
Glimpses of the British Empire .....	439
Gossip's (R.) <i>History of Russia</i> .....	114
Graham's (A.) <i>Tables illustrative of Indian History</i> .....	186
Grant, General, <i>Around the World with</i> .....	7
Greville's (Lady V.) <i>Faiths and Fashions</i> .....	342
Griset's (E.) <i>Favourite Album of Fun and Fancy</i> .....	364
Guizot's <i>History of France</i> .....	96
Gwynedd's, a Tragedy, &c. By the Author of "Margaret's Engagement" .....	41
Hammet's (O.) <i>Aggravating Ladies</i> .....	184
Hannay's (J.) <i>History of Acadia</i> .....	402
Harper's (H. A.) <i>Letters to my Children from the Holy Land</i> .....	458
Harrison's (J.) <i>Imaginary Loves</i> .....	97
Harting's (O.) <i>Quellen und Forschungen zur ältesten Geschichte der Stadt Florence</i> .....	379
Hutton and Fox's <i>Churches of Yorkshire</i> .....	41
Haweis's (Mrs.) <i>Chaucer for Schools</i> .....	456
Hay's (W. D.) <i>The Doom of the Great City</i> .....	6
Headingley's (A. S.) <i>Biography of Charles Bradlaugh</i> .....	187
Hector's (J.) <i>Principles of Indian Fiscal Administration</i> .....	187
Heidenhain's (R.) <i>Animal Magnetism</i> .....	327
Herdorf's and Widgery's essays on <i>Hamlet</i> .....	290
Hering's (J.) <i>A Banished Monarch, and other Stories</i> .....	403
Hill's (Dr. G. B.) edition of <i>Boswell's Correspondence with Erskine, &amp;c.</i> .....	219
Hingston's (J.) <i>The Australian Abroad</i> .....	438
Hodder's (E.) <i>Tom Heriot</i> .....	403
Holmes's (F. M.) <i>Faith's Father</i> .....	421
Hume's (A. O.) <i>Agricultural Reform in India</i> .....	187
Hunt's (M. B.) <i>Little Empress Joan</i> .....	403
<i>And Tabitha's Waifs</i> .....	403
Index Society, <i>Report of First Annual Meeting of</i> .....	60
In Mischief Again .....	62
Irving's (Washington) <i>Little Britain, &amp;c.</i> .....	308
Irwin's (M. E.) <i>The Three M's</i> .....	24
Ivey's (Lieut.-Col. G. J.) <i>Clubs of the World</i> .....	24
James's (A. G. F. E.) <i>Indian Industries</i> .....	61
Jenkins's (R. C.) <i>Canterbury</i> .....	401
Jewers' (A. J.) <i>Registers of St. Columb Major, Cornwall</i> .....	218
Johnson's (V. W.) <i>The Catskill Fairies</i> .....	364
Johnston's <i>Historical Atlas</i> .....	167
Jones's (W. H.) <i>Salisbury</i> .....	401
Kandahar in 1870: Major Le Mesurier's Diary .....	114
Kenny's (C. S.) <i>True Principles of Legislation with regard to Property given for Public Uses</i> .....	218
King's (E.) <i>Echoes from the Orient, &amp;c.</i> .....	97
Kingston's (W. H. G.) <i>Voyages and Travels of Count Funnibos and Baron Stilkin</i> .....	343
<i>The Heir of Kilfinnan</i> .....	364
<i>Dick Chereley</i> .....	365
<i>The Young Berringtons</i> .....	403
<i>The Ferryman of Brill, &amp;c.</i> .....	421
Knight's (E. F.) <i>Albania</i> .....	289
Knortz and Dickmann's <i>Modern American Lyrics</i> .....	114
Koch's (J.) translation of Chaucer's poems .....	289
Langford's (J. A.) <i>Praise of Books</i> .....	343
Lavigne's (E.) <i>Female Nihilist</i> .....	114
Lee-Hamilton's (E.) <i>Gods, Saints, and Men</i> .....	401
Linton's (W. J.) <i>James Watson</i> .....	421
Little Chimes for all Times .....	342
Lloyd's (Rev. J.) <i>Sketches of Church History in Germany</i> .....	256
Locke's (J.) <i>Some Thoughts concerning Education</i> .....	132
Lupton's (W. M.) <i>Introductory History of England</i> .....	42
Lyschinsk's (Mary) <i>The Kinder Garten Principle</i> .....	132
Macaulay's <i>Lays</i> .....	308
Major's <i>English History</i> .....	439
Markham's (C. R.) <i>Peru</i> .....	364
Marmier's (X.) <i>Contes populaires de différents Pays</i> .....	255
Marshall's (Emma) <i>Memories of Troublous Times</i> .....	41

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

	PAGE
Masson's (M. G.) <i>Charlemagne and the Carolingians</i> .....	96
Matheux's (C. L.) <i>Tim Trumble's Little Mother</i> .....	421
Mc'rie's (Rev. T.) <i>Early Years of John Calvin</i> .....	256
Meade's (L. T.) <i>Andreic Harvey's Wife</i> .....	402
Menzies' (S.) <i>Turkey, Old and New</i> .....	156
Metlakhta and the North Pacific Vision .....	290
Miles's (H. D.) <i>Pagilistica</i> .....	343
Miller's (O. T.) <i>Nimpo's Troubles</i> .....	421
(S. H.) <i>The Camp of Refuge</i> .....	421
Mitford's (Major) <i>To Canbul with the Cavalry Brigade</i> .....	456
Molesworth's (Mrs.) <i>A Christmas Child</i> .....	402
Molmenti's (P. G.) <i>Storia di Venezia nella Vita privata</i> .....	154
Monaci and d'Ovilio's <i>Manuale di Introduzione agli Studi scolastici</i> .....	153
Montague's (Capt. W. E.) <i>Campaigning in South Africa</i> .....	95
Morgan's (D. T.) <i>Hymns and other Poetry of the Latin Church</i> .....	41
Morris's (J.) <i>The New Nation</i> .....	97
<i>Mudge and her Chickens</i> .....	342
Munday's (E. H.) <i>Cabinet Poems</i> .....	96
Needwork, <i>Plain Hints for the Examiners of</i> .....	8
Nicholls and Taylor's <i>Bristol, Past and Present</i> .....	41
Nicoll's (H. J.) <i>Great Scholars</i> .....	7
Norbury's (H. F.) <i>The Naval Brigade in South Africa, 1877-79</i> .....	379
Northen's (C.) <i>Eliza Barrill</i> .....	24
O'Brien's (R. B.) <i>Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question</i> .....	438
Parker's <i>Grandmother's Recollections</i> .....	421
Patch's (O.) <i>Familiar Friends</i> .....	402
Pattinson's (S. R.) <i>The Brothers Wiffen</i> .....	380
Payne's (J.) <i>Lectures on the Science and Art of Education</i> .....	132
Phillips's (E. C.) <i>Hilda and her Doll</i> .....	342
<i>Pictures to Paint for Little Folks</i> .....	342
Planché's (J. R.) <i>Songs and Poems, from 1819 to 1879</i> .....	150
Poesie di Maria Ricci Paternò Castello	343
Potter's (F. S.) <i>Elfin Hollow, and Princess Mura</i> .....	343
Pring's (Dr. J. H.) <i>The Briton and the Roman on the Site of Taunton</i> .....	219
Read's (A. A.) <i>The Literary Ladder</i> .....	255
Redwell's (Rev. J. M.) translation of <i>The Book of Job</i> .....	41
Roife's (W. J.) "Select Poems" by Gray and Goldsmith .....	308
Rumsey's (A.) <i>Mohammadan Law of Family Inheritance</i> .....	61
Russell's (Rev. M.) <i>Madonna: Verses on Our Lady and the Saints</i> .....	60
Rutherford's <i>Guide to Kelso</i> .....	78
Sainsbury's (W. N.) <i>Calendar of State Papers</i> .....	60
Schaff's (Dr. P.) <i>Library of Religious Poetry</i> .....	457
Scott's <i>Sermons</i> .....	255
Scott's (C. N.) <i>Lyrics and Elegies</i> .....	340
(J. C.) <i>Elspeth: a Drama</i> .....	401
Schöller's (P.) <i>Contes populaires de la Haute Bretagne</i> .....	290
Sergeant's (L.) <i>Greece</i> .....	422
Shadwell's translation of Grube's <i>Heroes of History and Legend</i> .....	430
Sherring's (Rev. M. A.) <i>Hindu Tribes and Castes</i> .....	96
Simpson's (W. S.) <i>Documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral</i> .....	114
Smiles' (Dr. S.) <i>Duty</i> .....	456
Smith's (Mrs. J.) <i>The Boondik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines</i> .....	187
<i>Snakes and Hydrophobia in Western India</i> .....	61
Sonnenchein's (A.) <i>Elementary Education at Home and Abroad</i> .....	132
Southgate's (H.) <i>Suggestive Thoughts on Religious Subjects</i> .....	458
Souvenirs of Old England. By an Anglo-American .....	6
Spruner-Menke <i>Hand-Atlas</i> .....	167
Stieler's <i>Hand-Atlas</i> .....	167
Stockton's (F. R.) <i>A Jolly Fellowship</i> .....	438
Stoughton's (Dr. J.) <i>William Wilberforce</i> .....	421
Taylor's (B.) <i>Critical Essays and Literary Notes</i> .....	42
(J. E.) <i>Nature's Byways</i> .....	60
Tchibatchef's (P.) <i>Espagne, Algérie et Tunisie</i> .....	308
Thomas's (E.) paper on "The Indian Swastika" .....	61
Thomson's (W. M.) <i>The Land and the Book</i> .....	402
(P. G.) <i>Bibliography of the State of Ohio</i> .....	457
"Tiny Natural History Series" .....	342
<i>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society</i> .....	78
Tregellias's (J. T.) <i>Homes of the Rural Population of Cornwall</i> .....	218
Trotter's (Capt. L. J.) <i>Lord Lawrence</i> .....	289
Turner's (C. T.) <i>Collected Sonnets, Old and New</i> .....	365
(J. H.) <i>Haworth, Past and Present</i> .....	402

## CURRENT LITERATURE—continued.

	PAGE
Twining's (Miss) <i>Workhouse Visiting and Management</i> .....	95
Tytler's (Sarah) <i>Jane Austen and her Works</i> .....	342
Vaughan's <i>Hours with the Mystics</i> .....	255
Verne's (J.) <i>Tribulations of a Chinaman</i> .....	379
<i>Steam House</i> .....	422
Vollgraff's (Dr.) dissertation on <i>Greek Writers of Roman History</i> .....	290
Von Reumont's (A.) <i>Gino Capponi</i> .....	187
<i>König Gustav III.</i> .....	219
Walford's (E.) <i>Speeches of Lord Erskine</i> .....	364
Watson's (R. S.) <i>A Visit to Wazan</i> .....	378
Wheatley's (H. B.) <i>Samuel Pepys and the World he lived in</i> .....	312
Whittaker's <i>Dictionary of Daily Words</i> .....	308
Wimper's <i>The Sea</i> .....	219
Wilson's (Dr. W.) <i>Memorials of Robert Smith Candlish, D.D.</i> .....	380
Winchester's (M. E.) <i>A Nest of Sparrows</i> .....	403
Wood's (W. S.) <i>An Eastern Afterglow</i> .....	41
Wright's (A.) <i>Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Richard the Third</i> .....	343
Wythgram's (J.) <i>Albertino Mussato</i> .....	219
Yardley's (E.) <i>The Supernatural in Romantic Fiction</i> .....	6

## CURRENT THEOLOGY.

	PAGE
Allies' (Rev. T. W.) <i>A Life's Decision</i> .....	272
Benjamin's (J.) <i>Oscar Ha-Sapharim</i> .....	387
Bergel's (Dr. J.) <i>Studien über die naturwissenschaftliche Kenntnisse der Talmudisten</i> .....	387
Clarke's (H. J.) <i>Metrical Translation of the Book of Job</i> .....	273
<i>Discourses, &amp;c., on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy</i> .....	272
Drme's (A. T.) <i>History of St. Catherine of Sienna and her Companions</i> .....	169
Ewald's (Dr.) <i>Commentary on the Old Testament Prophets</i> .....	271
Goulburn's (Dean) <i>The Collects of the Day</i> .....	272
Hagenbach's (Dr. K. R.) <i>History of Christian Doctrines</i> .....	169
Haupt's (E.) <i>First Epistle of St. John</i> .....	169
Heilprin's (M.) <i>Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews</i> .....	272
Jordan's (P.) <i>Stories, Moralists and Christians in the First Two Centuries</i> .....	272
Kaufmann's (Prof. Dr. D.) <i>Die Spuren des Judentums in der Jüdischen Religionsphilosophie</i> .....	387
Lee's (H.) <i>Illustrations of the Physiology of Religion</i> .....	169
Miller's (Rev. J.) <i>Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England</i> .....	169
Mitchell's (Dr. J. B.) <i>Chrestos: a Religious Epistle</i> .....	272
Norris's (J. P.) <i>The New Testament according to the Authorized Version</i> .....	169
Parker's (J.) <i>Adam, Noah, and Abraham</i> .....	272
Quarry's (J.) <i>Religious Belief</i> .....	168
Roth's (R.) <i>Theologische Encyclopädie</i> .....	271
Rowe's (E.) <i>Passages from the Diary of an Early Methodist</i> .....	272
Scheppeg's (R.) <i>Robert Spencer's Descriptive Sociology</i> .....	272
Thomson's (Dr. W. G.) <i>Word, Work, and Will</i> .....	169
Ward's (Dr. W. G.) <i>Essays on the Church's Doctrinal Authority</i> .....	169
Willis's (Rev. E. F.) <i>Worship of the Old Covenant</i> .....	272
Wordsworth's (Dr. C.) <i>St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome</i> .....	169
Winsche's (Dr. A.) <i>Bibliotheca Rabbinica</i> .....	386

## MISCELLANEOUS POETRY.

	PAGE
Apollo's <i>Vengeance for his Priest</i> .....	154
Alta-Oodden, and other Poems. By the Author of "Constance" .....	151
Autumn .....	222
Barlow's (G.) <i>Love Songs</i> .....	326
Bret Harte, <i>The Works of</i> .....	151
<i>Chant Royal, translated from the Provençal</i> .....	97
<i>Comfort's (R.) Nero: a Tragedy</i> .....	326
<i>Contest of Euripides and Aeschylus</i> .....	327
<i>Death-Song of the Girondists</i> .....	309
<i>Death of Erander. By W. S.</i> .....	326
<i>De Kay's (C.) Hesperus, and other Poems</i> .....	150
<i>Dotty, and other Poems. By J. L.</i> .....	151
<i>Doveton's (F. B.) Snatches of Song</i> .....	150
<i>Duval's (Claude) Fanny</i> .....	151
<i>Elford's (J.) Philip II.</i> .....	151
<i>Graves' (A. P.) Irish Songs and Ballads</i> .....	326
<i>Hamilton's (Janet) Poems, Essays, and Sketches</i> .....	325
<i>Hawtreys' (E. M.) Corydalis</i> .....	326
<i>Love's Gamut, and other Poems</i> .....	325

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY—continued.

<i>Lyrics.</i> By An Amateur ...	151
<i>Monmouth: a Drama.</i> ...	151
<i>Palace and Prison: Poem, Geraldine.</i> by the Author of "Ginevra" ...	326
<i>Poems, The</i> ...	403
Sharp's (J.) <i>Poems and Humors</i> ...	326
Skerton's (Edith) <i>Folded Wings</i> ...	151
Smith's (T.) <i>A Pathway of Song</i> ...	326
<i>Songs and Sonnets for the Season</i> ...	326
<i>Sonnet</i> ...	254
Stephen's (J. B.) <i>Miscellaneous Poems</i> ...	151
John's (A. B.) <i>The Circling Year, and</i> <i>other Poems</i> ...	326
Watson's (W.) <i>The Prince's Quest, &amp;c.</i> ...	151
Weatherly's (W. E.) <i>Dresden China,</i> <i>and other Songs</i> ...	326
Williams's (J.) <i>Leachur: a Romance</i> <i>of Athens</i> ...	151
(J. W.) <i>Poems</i> ...	151
<i>Wrath of Songs by the Cambridge</i> <i>Lotus Club</i> ...	151
Wyne's (S.) <i>Argentine, and other</i> <i>Poems</i> ...	151

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Bennett's <i>Selections from Caesar</i> ...	237
Bowen's (C.) <i>First Lessons in French</i> ...	200
Chlor's <i>Memorabilia of Xenophon</i> ...	236
Collins's <i>Unseen Papers</i> ...	237
Cox's (Sir G.) <i>Horace, Epistles, Book</i> <i>II., and Epistola ad Pisones</i> ...	236
De Fivas' (Dr.) <i>Grammaire des Gram-</i> <i>mairies</i> ...	200
De Ratti's (A.) <i>German Reader</i> ...	200
Grover's (Dr. A.) <i>French Phrase Book</i> ...	200
Hunter's <i>Studies in Select Plays of</i> <i>Shakspeare</i> ...	201
Jackson's (B.) <i>Second Steps to Greek</i> <i>Prose Composition</i> ...	237
Jerram's (C. S.) <i>Alceste</i> ...	237
King's (J. R.) <i>Select Orations of</i> <i>Cicero</i> ...	237
Kunz's (J. A. L.) <i>French Grammar</i> ...	200
Long's <i>Select Epistles of Cicero</i> ...	236
Mansfield's (E. D.) <i>Primer of Greek</i> <i>Syntax</i> ...	237
Newton's (T.) <i>Standard Grammar</i> ...	201
Paley's (Prof.) <i>Agamemnon, Evmen-</i> <i>ides, and Perses</i> ...	236
Ritchie and Moore's <i>Practical Greek</i> <i>Method</i> ...	237
Skirne's <i>Georgic II. of Vergil</i> ...	236
White's <i>Homér's Odyssey I., and Xeno-</i> <i>phon's Anabasis IV.</i> ...	236

NOTES.

Aargan Historische Gesellschaft ...	404
Academical teaching, extension of, in the provinces ...	220
Aini-Akbari, translation of the ...	138
Allen & Co.'s <i>Precis of Official Papers</i> ...	201
Appleton, Dr., <i>Life and Literary Re-</i> <i>marks of</i> ...	344
Basel University Library ...	171
Berlin Royal Library ...	274
Chaucer Society's publications ...	97, 328
Clifton Shakspeare Society ...	274, 310
Clonston's (W. A.) <i>Arabian Poetry for</i> <i>English Readers</i> ...	423
Columbia College, School of Political Science at ...	62
Copyright question decided at New York <i>Corpus Poeticum</i> of classic Old-North- <i>ern literature</i> ...	42
Curwen's (J. S.) <i>Studies in Worship</i> <i>Music</i> ...	97
Daniel, Mr. P. A. ...	202
Dresden Society for Saxon Church His- <i>tory</i> ...	274
Early English Text Society's publica- <i>tions</i> ...	351, 404
Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques ...	202
"Edward," the Scotch ballad ...	344
English Dialect Society's publications ...	382
German Army and Navy educational statistics ...	274
Glazetite MSS. found in the monastery of Gebel-Musa ...	459
Greek ancient colex found in the church of Rossano ...	170
Grot's (Prof.) edition of Derzhavin's works ...	344
Growse's <i>Ramayana of Tulsi Das</i> ...	440
Hunterian Club, the ...	116
Index Society, meeting of the Council of Italian Classics, new Library of ...	99

NOTES—continued.

Lambeth Palace Library ...	42
Lanzone's (Prof. R.) work on Egyptian mythology ...	344
Leskof's (N.) <i>Sketches of Episcopal</i> <i>Life</i> ...	274
London Library, the ...	115
Lowell's (J. R.) lecture on "King Rich- <i>ard III."</i> ...	344
Luther's own copy of the Vulgate ...	152, 171
Major, Mr. R. H., retirement of ...	380
Manchester free libraries ...	404
Martini's (C.) <i>Merc, the Queen of the</i> <i>World</i> ...	404
Melauchton, collection of shorter say- <i>ings of</i> ...	152
Mommsen's (Prof.) library, burning of ...	62, 79
Murray, Dr., on spelling reform ...	405
Nago language, the ...	308
Nemirovich-Danchenko's <i>Plema und</i> <i>Shipka</i> ...	310
Oxford, proposed professional statute at ...	423
Pakmanian, Father Gabriel ...	310
Parkinson, Don Jose F., sale of the library of ...	43
Reformation papers in the St. Peters- <i>burg Imperial Public Library</i> ...	274
Reuben's Hibbert Lectures ...	98
Robert's (Griffith) <i>Atthraeth Grist-</i> <i>noeth</i> ...	201
Rolf's (W. J.) school edition of Shak- <i>speare's Richard the Third</i> ...	62
Ronald's Library, rare and curious books in ...	306
Russian female medical students ...	202
Scotland, the Free Libraries of ( pamphlet ) ...	134
Schiller's work on traditions and popular legends ...	221
Seton, the family name of ...	423
Shakspeare's name, the spelling of ...	43
Shakspeare Quarto facsimiles ...	98
Society of Arts examinations, results of ...	78
Valde's (Juan de) commentary on <i>El</i> <i>Evangelio segun San Mateo</i> ...	381
Whitfield's (E. H.) edition of the <i>Gul-</i> <i>shan i Raz</i> ...	344
Wordsworth, proposed library edition of the works of ...	256
Zykov's (Major-Gen.) <i>The War of 1877-</i> <i>78</i> ...	239

OBITUARY.

Albert, Mons. Paul ...	63
Arundell, Rev. Thomas, B.D. ...	345
Aubrey, Mons. Xavier ...	307
Barbier, Mons. Edmond ...	258
Borae, Mr. George Clement ...	79
Borehardt, Prof. C. W. ...	24
Bouch, Sir Thomas, C.E. ...	330
Browne, Mr. George, Q.C. ...	239
Bruun, Dr. Philip Jacob ...	172
Campori, Marchese Cesare ...	202
Cecily, Mr. Robert, F.R.C.S. ...	423
Charlesworth, Miss Maria Louisa Child, Mrs. ...	345
Cockburn, Sir Alexander A. ...	343
Coe, Mr. John ...	221
Cowper, Mr. Ebenezer ...	221
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of ...	441
Csengery, Anton ...	63
Dallin, Mr. T. F. ...	366
D'almeida, Mons. ...	367
Dixon, Mr. Thomas ...	63
Dupont, Mons. Evrard ...	367
Egan, Mr. Pierce ...	24
Eliot, George (Mrs. Cross) ...	460
Exton, Thomas Campbell ...	329
Firmin-Didot, Mons. Hyacinthe ...	117
Geiger, J. N. ...	367
Gide, Mons. P. ...	367
Guest, Mr. John, F.S.A. ...	63
Dr. ...	406
Hallberger, Herr Edward ...	172
Hallcock, Dr. W. A. ...	310
Hartzenbusch, Juan Eugenio ...	117
Hebra, Prof. Ferdinand ...	117
Hector, Mr. William ...	239
Held, Dr. Adolph ...	172
Hodgson, Prof. W. B. ...	171
Hoffmann, Albert ...	153
Innes, Miss Maria Catherine ...	400
Jameson, Rev. Dr. ...	329
Jean, Mons. Philippe ...	63
Jellicoe, Miss Anne W. ...	310
Jenner, Rev. Stephen ...	345
Jewsbury, Miss Geraldine ...	230
Johnson, Mr. Charles ...	239
Kingston, Mr. W. H. G. ...	117
Koch, Peter Christian ...	367
Laude, Mons. Louis ...	329
Lewis, Mrs. Estella Anna ...	405
Lindsay, Dr. Lauder ...	441
Lloyd, Mr. W. A. ...	79

OBITUARY—continued.

Lucas, Mr. John Templeton ...	221
Marshall, Rev. Dr. ...	153
McGillivray, Rev. Frederick Haynes ...	340
McGilvray, Rev. Dr. Walter ...	21
Melvil-Bloncourt, Mons. ...	307
Miller, the Rev. Canon ...	44
Neckarsulmer, Rabbi ...	153
Neumann, Dr. Karl ...	44
Palleske, Herr Emil ...	340
Pereira, Mons. Isaac ...	44
Pierson, Mons. G. P. ...	70
Poole, Mr. Benjamin ...	117
Pourtales, Count ...	383
Power, Rev. John, D.D. ...	63
Ransie, Mons. Jules ...	329
Schickel, Mons. Erhard ...	423
Schultze, Wilhelm ...	70
Sears, Rev. Barnas ...	153
Sherring, Rev. M. A. J. ...	258
Sherrington, Mr. R. J. ...	423
Stanford, Mr. J. F., F.R.S. ...	239
Stehman, Prof. Samuel ...	24
Stewart, Rev. Dr. ...	383
Stoddard, Mr. Thomas Tod ...	135
Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord ...	24
Strode, Mr. Thomas ...	44
Tafel, Rev. Dr. L. ...	320
Todd, Rev. Herbert ...	9
Turner, Mr. W. H. ...	367
Von Hamna, Wilhelm ...	202
Watson, Mr. James ...	202
Watson, Rev. Thomas ...	383
Weitzmann, Karl Friedrich ...	153
Wenger, Rev. Dr. ...	221
Whitmarsh, Dr. W. B. ...	405
Yapp, Mr. G. W. ...	63
Zilinsky, Emerich ...	63

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

African Exploration ...	189
Archaeological Discoveries in Lombardy and Venice ...	241
Buss Plates in <i>Pickwick</i> ...	406
Campaign of 1815, the ...	383
Copyright, International ...	203
Education, Secondary, in France, Re- <i>form of</i> ...	9
Library Association, Meeting of the ...	240, 275
Oratory Latin Play, the ...	90
Oxford Letter ...	367
University Commission, the ...	409
Palestine Exploration Fund ...	405
Paris Letters ...	79, 222
South European Folk-Lore ...	135
Spelling Reform and the Philological Society ...	441
Swiss Alpine Club, the ...	172
Walloon Church at Norwich ...	9
Wordsworth Society, the ...	258

CORRESPONDENCE.

Archaeological Society of Rome ...	312
"Arya," Derivation of the Word ...	277
Babylonian Geometry ...	118
Baker MSS., Index to the ...	425
Baker Notes and Queries ...	82, 100
— Vocabulary, Early ...	118, 155
(Ancient) Name of God ...	173
British Topography ...	65
Buddhist Scriptures, Division of the ...	136, 154
Camens ...	384
Chaucer, a Compiler on ...	190
Cilician Bilingual Inscription ...	190
Cinderella, the Story of ...	11
Codex Palatinus of the Old-Latin Gospels ...	117
— Rescriptus Dublinensis ...	270
Dante's <i>Vita Nuova</i> ...	425, 442
Ecclesiastes, the Authorship of ...	156
Edgar Poe's Life ...	83
Endogamy and Polygamy among the Arabs ...	26
Evening Mass and Afternoon Marriage ...	11, 27
Fletcher's and Shakspeare's Triple End- <i>ings</i> ...	27
"Fontarabia" ...	155
Gautier, Théophile, a Posthumous Work of ...	100
German Libraries and Librarians ...	64
Gryn's <i>Elegy</i> , the Second Line of ...	45
— 83, 101, 119, 277, ...	173
Gunnar, the Translation of ...	101
Hamlet, Papers, the ...	101
Hamlet, Creation of the Character of ...	137, 156, 172, 223, 384
Hittite Inscriptions ...	276
Howgate Arctic Expedition ...	276
Icelandic Book, the First, printed in England ...	65
Inscription from Halicarnassus ...	63

CORRESPONDENCE—continued.

Irish Missals ...	278
"Kitty Canham, the Strange Story of" ...	233, 259, 277
Latin Pronunciation ...	346
<i>Lee Salica</i> ...	155
Longfellow's <i>Jugurtha</i> . — Ebenezer Jones's <i>Death</i> ...	311
Magdalen College MS. of the <i>Imitation</i> ...	203
Magism and the Zend-Avesta, Origin of ...	119
Menhirs and Dolmens in the District of Otranto ...	26
Milton's "Wide-watered Shore" ...	61, 100, 120
Mixed Languages ...	100
Mykenne, Antiquity of the Tombs at ...	27, 45
Mykenne Antiquities ...	64
Ogham Alphabet, the ...	294, 311, 316
Oxford Professoriate, the, and the Pro- <i>posed Statutes</i> ...	385
Parallel, a ...	189
Parsimony ...	83
Persian Empire, Rise of the ...	276
Plough and Wheel Carriage, Origin of the ...	311, 347
Pope's Ode, "The Dying Christian to his Soul" ...	190
Portent, the ...	120
"Prince Fortune and Prince Fatal" ...	412
Rock-hewn Monument (Earliest) in Asia Minor ...	173, 250, 412
Roman Inscription discovered at Brough- <i>by-Stanemore</i> ...	346, 407
— Inscriptions found at Bath ...	347
— Remains discovered at York ...	368, 412
"Roncesvalles" and "Juniper" in ...	45
Basque, Latin, &c. ...	45
Saintsbury's <i>Primer of French Litera-</i> <i>ture</i> ...	317
Shakspeare, an Emendation in ...	276
— Works, Prices fetched by ...	311
— Some Illustrations of ...	443
— Eighth Sonnet, an Early MS. of ...	462
"Si-on," Final, in Shakspeare ...	203
Shelley's Text ...	425, 442
Spelling Reform ...	407, 425, 442, 461
Spinoza Monument at the Hague ...	101
— a New Edition of ...	311
Statuary, Ancient, brought to England in King Stephen's Reign ...	330
St. Loy ...	64, 137
St. Peter's Sister ...	64, 156
"The Patch is kind enough; but a Hugo Feeder" ( <i>Merchant of Venice</i> ) ...	384
"Tomb of St. Luke" at Ephesus ...	63
Vannic Inscriptions ...	82
Watson-Gordon Professorship ...	81
Winged Thunderbolt, the ...	347
Zoroastrianism, the Medic Origin of ...	155

CONTENTS OF THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

Altprussische Monatsschrift, 117; Ameri- <i>cana Antiquarian, 44; Antiquary, 44, 117,</i> <i>189, 258, 345, 424; Archivio Storico, 44;</i> <i>Art Journal, 345; Blackwood, 25; Cape</i> <i>Monthly Magazine, 258; China Review,</i> <i>240; Church Quarterly, 79, 203; Contem-</i> <i>porary Review, 25, 116, 250, 345; Cornhill</i> <i>25, 180, 320, 441; Deutsche Rundschau,</i> <i>133, 202, 203, 460; Deutsche Roman-</i> <i>zeitung, 404; Edinburgh Review, 310;</i> <i>Euskal Erria, 98; Fortnightly Review,</i> <i>116, 424; Genealogist, 275; Gentleman's</i> <i>Magazine, 275; Journal of the Royal</i> <i>Historical and Archaeological Association,</i> <i>8; Journal of the Statistical Society, 78;</i> <i>Journal of the National Indian Associa-</i> <i>tion, 171, 329; Journal of the Royal</i> <i>Geographical Society, 200; Journal des</i> <i>Economistes, 329; Kensington, 240; La</i> <i>Encyclopédie, 382; Le Livre, 25, 98, 171,</i> <i>240, 345, 383; Library Journal, 25, 134;</i> <i>Macmillan, 25, 116, 275, 320, 424; Mind,</i> <i>44, 202; Modern Review, 221, 292; Monats-</i> <i>schrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des</i> <i>Judenthums, 134, 382; Neue Archiv für</i> <i>sächsische Geschichte und Alterthums-</i> <i>kunde, 44, 329; Nineteenth Century, 25,</i> <i>116, 329, 405; Oriental and Biblical</i> <i>Journal, 43; Pennsylvania Magazine of</i> <i>History and Biography, 63; Quarterly</i> <i>Review, 310; Revista Contemporánea, 65,</i> <i>98, 134, 171, 202, 240, 293, 441, 460; Revista</i> <i>de Ciencias Históricas, 62, 131, 202, 382;</i> <i>Revue Historique, 44, 202, 382; Revue</i> <i>Critique, 98, 171; Revue de Droit Inter-</i> <i>national, 98, 135; Revue des Etudes</i> <i>juives, 405; Revista Europa, 117, 202, 293,</i> <i>382; Russian Archives, 309; Russische</i> <i>Revue, 240; South African Folk-Lore</i> <i>Journal, 116; Spelling Reformer, 134;</i> <i>Theologisch Tijdschrift, 134, 382; Waifs</i> <i>and Strays, 423; Westminster Review, 62;</i> <i>Zeitschrift für Orthographie, 329.</i>
--

## SCIENCE.

## REVIEWS.

	PAGE
Bährens' <i>Ser. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.</i>	204
Bálasastri's edition of the <i>Thásiká</i> ...	223, 242
Bastian's (H. C.) <i>The Brain as an Organ of the Mind</i> ...	46
Brodie's (Sir B. C.) <i>Ideal Chemistry</i> ...	385
Buckley's (Arabella B.) <i>Life and her Children</i> ...	462
Budge's (E. A.) <i>Assyrian Texts</i> ...	30
Caird's (Dr. J.) <i>Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion</i> ...	28
Cooper's (C. W. F.) <i>Horace's Odes Englished</i> ...	409
Deecke's (W.) <i>The Etruscan "Templum"</i> ...	137
De Lagarde, Prof., latest publications of Dellbrück's (B.) <i>Syntactische Forschungen</i> ...	102
Gamgee's (Dr. A.) <i>Text-Book of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body</i> ...	368
Gordon's (J. E. H.) <i>Physical Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism</i> ...	330
Gurney's (E.) <i>Power of Sound</i> ...	443
Hessels' (J. H.) edition of the <i>Lex Salica</i> ...	121
Hulme's (F. E.) <i>Familiar Wild Flowers</i>	66
Jebb's (Prof.) <i>Selections from the Attic Orators</i>	296
Kock's (E. T.) <i>Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta</i> ...	426
Lankester's (Prof.) <i>Degeneration: a Chapter in Darwinism</i> ...	65
Lenormant's (F.) <i>Les Origines de l'Histoire</i>	156
Lumby's (Rev. J. R.) <i>Glossary of Difficult Bible Words</i>	331
Lunge's (G.) <i>Sulphuric Acid and Alkali</i>	102
Lütjohann's (C.) <i>Apulei de deo Socratis Liber</i>	313
Messer's (F. A.) <i>British Wild Flowers</i>	200
Mitchell's (Dr. A.) <i>The Past in the Present</i>	203
Müller's (Max) <i>Sacred Books of the East</i>	83
Palmer's (A.) <i>Ser. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.</i>	204
Pic's (J. L.) <i>Ueber die Abstammung der Rumänen</i>	312
Potato Crop, Report of the Select Committee on the	278
Rodd's (E. H.) <i>Birds of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands</i>	120
Sandys' (J. E.) <i>The "Bacchae" of Euripides</i>	348
Seeborn's (H.) <i>Siberia in Europe</i>	408
Suchier's (H.) <i>Bibliotheca Normannica</i>	473
Swinton's (A. H.) <i>Insect Variety: its Propagation and Distribution</i>	294
Vigouroux's (F.) <i>La Bible et les Découvertes modernes</i>	156
Vallers' (J. A.) <i>Firdausi Liber Regum</i>	260
Whitney's (Prof. W. D.) <i>Sanskrit Grammar</i>	12
Wolter's (E.) <i>Der Judenknabe</i>	173

## CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Alexander's (T.) <i>Elementary Applied Mechanics</i>	85
Angel's (H.) <i>Practical Plane Geometry and Projection</i>	225
Buildon's (H. B.) <i>The Spirit of Nature</i>	138
Brüthen and Holland's <i>Dictionary of English Plant Names</i>	243
Brown's (R.) <i>Science for All</i>	427
Butson's (A. A. S.) <i>Art of Washing</i>	85
Clarke's (Col. A. R.) <i>Geodesy</i>	81
Courtney's (J.) <i>The Boilermaker's Assistant</i>	224
Dawson's (Dr. J. W.) <i>Chain of Life in Geological Time</i>	205
Ferns and Ferneries	409
Galton's (D.) <i>Construction of Healthy Dwellings</i>	85
Griffith's (Dr. R. W.) <i>Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola</i>	85
Griffith's (T.) <i>A B C of Philosophy</i>	427
Guthrie's (F.) <i>Magnetism and Electricity</i>	224
Hardwicke's (H. J.) <i>Medical Education and Practice</i>	85
Harvey's (Rev. F. B.) <i>Euclid for Beginners</i>	85
Hawtrey's (Rev. S.) <i>Introduction to the Elements of Euclid</i>	85
Huxley's (T.) <i>History of the British Marine Polyzoa</i>	350
Hughes's (S.) <i>Gas-works and Coal Gas</i>	224
Langman's (S. M.) <i>Science and Scepticism</i>	174
Milburn's (R. M.) <i>Mathematical Formulae</i>	225
Miller's (W. A.) <i>Elements of Chemistry</i>	206
Monck's (W. H. S.) <i>Introduction to Logic</i>	427

## SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE—continued.

Mortimer-Granville's (J.) <i>Change as a Mental Restorative</i>	85
O'Neill's (T. W.) <i>Refutation of Darwinism</i>	174
Pedley's (S.) <i>Examples in Arithmetic</i>	85
Petersen's (J.) <i>Text-Book of Elementary Plane Geometry</i>	84
Prantl's (Dr. K.) <i>Elementary Text-Book of Botany</i>	243
Routledge's (R.) <i>Popular History of Science</i>	409
Ryland's (F.) <i>Student's Handbook of Psychology and Ethics</i>	427
Savage's (M. J.) <i>Morals of Evolution</i>	174
Scientific Transcendentalism, by D. M.	427
Siebeck's (Dr. H.) <i>Geschichte der Psychologie</i>	243
Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report	427
Thomson's (G.) <i>Evolution and Involutions</i>	138
Waldstein's (Dr. C.) <i>The Balance of Emotion and Intellect</i>	243
Wallace's (E.) <i>Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle</i>	243
Ward's (R.) <i>Constitution of the Earth</i>	174
Weatherley's (F. E.) <i>Rudiments of Logic</i>	138
Williams's (W. M.) <i>Simple Treatise on Heat</i>	427
Wood's (S.) <i>The Tree Planter and Plant Propagator</i>	224
<i>The Tree Pruner</i>	224

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

British Association, the, at Swansea	157, 190
International Meteorology	206

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Algerian Missionary Society's expedition in Africa	157, 444
American expeditions to Eastern Africa	175, 332
Amsterdam Island, a visit to	225
Area and population of the countries of the world	225
Baptist Missionary Society's Congo expedition	47, 398
Becher's (H. C. R.) <i>Trip to Mexico</i>	410
Belgian expedition in Africa	103, 122, 138, 191
Beswick's (Rev. T.) explorations in New Guinea	122
Bianchi and Matteucci's journey through Abyssinia	66
Brounion, Mr., among the Miaotso	175
Caucasus, ethnography of the	225
Cecchi and Chiarini in Africa	67, 387
"Chandernagore" expedition, the	80
China Inland Mission, the	31, 191, 244
Church Missionary Society's Nyanza mission	428
Collins's (Messrs.) <i>Atlas of Modern, Historical, Classical, and Physical Geography</i>	332
Comber and Hartland, Messrs., attacked at Makuta	463
Daghestan, languages of the mountain region of	175
Danish expedition to Siberia	175
Dar Fur, map of	314
De Bertouch's (Baron) explorations in the Malay peninsula	86
De Brazza, Mons., in Africa	206
Desgodins, Abbé, in Eastern Thibet	214
Dutch Arctic expedition	297
French scientific expedition to Central Asia	206
— missionary expedition to East Africa	244
Frere, Sir Bartle, on South Africa	387
Gallieni's expedition in Africa	103, 175
German African Society's expeditions	296
Gialetti, Mons., in Africa	13
Holub, Dr. Emil, and Southern Africa	332
Howgate's (Capt.) Polar expedition	47, 214
Hüber, Mons., in Central Arabia	206
Imfield's (X.) <i>Panorama vom Monte Rosa</i>	261
International African Association's expeditions	85, 103, 206, 225, 370
Junker, Dr., in Africa	13
Khandachefsky's explorations in Siberia	428
Lécard, Mons., on the Upper Niger	157
Lenz, Dr., in Africa	139, 313, 409
Lista's (Don Ramon) explorations in Patagonia	31
Malakoff's investigations in the Ural	350
Matteucci, Signor, in Africa	13, 350
Merejkoffsky's explorations in the Crimea	66, 85, 138, 191, 206, 279, 388

## NOTES OF TRAVEL—continued.

Miklukho-Maklai, travels and explorations of	67, 314
Milum, Rev. J., travels of, in Africa	47
Mirambo, the Wanyamwezi chief	261
Moberly's (Rev. C. E.) <i>Geography of Southern Europe</i>	387
Morgan's (Mr. E. D.) journey in Central Asia	297
Mozambique, the slave trade in	86
Napo River, M. Wiener's exploration of	270
Nicaraguan Canal project	47
Olivier, M. Aimé, in Western Africa	122
Ovampoland, South Africa	225
Pavane Exploration Fund	297
Philpott-Wybrant's (Capt.) journey in South-eastern Africa	67, 350
Potagos, Dr. Passagiotes, travels of, in Asia	157
Prejevalsky, Col., news from 175, 313, 370, 388	
Purus River, explorations on the	157
Ragozin's <i>The Volga</i>	175
Revoil, Mons. G., in Africa	13, 314
Rivers, variability in the volume of	30
Royal Geographical Society's East African expedition	67, 350
Schwatka's (Lieut.) Franklin search expedition	244, 280, 410
Sibirakoff's expedition to the Yenesei	332
Smith's (Mr. Leigh) voyage to the Polar regions	244
South American Missionary Society	388
Szechenyi's expedition in Thibet	103
Thomson, Mr. Jos., in Africa	31, 67
Trans-Sahara railway project, the	67, 313
Transvaal, proposed railway to the	31, 67
Trek-Boers in Damaraland	175
Turfan, M. Regel's visit to	270
Uganda mission, the	30, 444
Wymper, Mr. E., in the Andes of Ecuador	13
Yadrintseff's journey to the Altai range	403
Zeballo's (Dr.) explorations in the Argentine Republic	207
Zuchetti's (Dr.) journey in Darfur and Kordofan	67

## SCIENCE NOTES.

Anthropological Society of France	411
Auroral observations	14
Blindness, Society for the Prevention of	86
Bosquet, Mr. R. H. M., on the beats of mistuned consonances	410
Burnham's (Mr.) observations on Mount Hamilton	297
Coloration in Nature	48
Comet, new, found by Dr. Hartwig	262
M. Pechüle	463
Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science	14
Coues' (Dr. E.) <i>Ornithological Bibliography</i>	139
Cranio-logical reform	104
Edinburgh Geological Society	280
Ethnography, Peruvian	48
Ethnology of Portugal	67
Fossil corals of Sind	350
Gauss and Bessel, correspondence between	463
Geognosy of Scotland	122
Geological survey of Victoria	139
— maps, uniformity in	192
— survey of India	244
Geology of the Henry Mountains	14
— of British Columbia	225
— of Bosnia and Herzegovina	333
— of Java	444
Iron age, the, in the basin of the Rhone	428
Japan, science in	31
Jupiter, spots in the northern and southern hemispheres of	371
Lapps, anthropology of the	262
Low's (Mr. E. J.) meteorological observations	411
Meteorology, international	48
— agricultural	48
Microscopic rock structure	463
Mineralogy of Scotland	122
Mines, prizes and associateships of	48
Royal School of	48
Palaeolithic implement factory at Crayford, Kent	207
Paris Observatory, Report of, for 1879	31
Plough, Dr. Tylor on the origin of the	297
Porcelain clays of Japan	314
— rocks of China and Japan	370
Rhizopods, fresh-water, of North America	86
Scotland, geological survey of	175
Seals and walrus of North America	388
Snuff-bottles of Chinese glass	207
Solar eclipse mentioned in early Chinese annals	175
— eruption witnessed by Prof. A. Young	428
Stars, fixed, dimensions of the	262
Technology, examination in	86
Voltaic action, theory of	280
Yarrell's <i>History of British Birds</i>	122

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

Adam's (L.) <i>Du Parler des Hommes et du Parler des Femmes dans la Langue caraïbe</i>	87
Adam and Henry's <i>Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua chiquita</i>	87
Baures Indians, of Bolivia	226
Cust's (R.) <i>Les Religions et les Langues de l'Inde</i>	49
De Lacouperie's <i>Early History of Chinese Civilisation</i>	333
Dutt's <i>Kings of Káshmir</i>	123
Etruscan inscriptions, newly found	411
Hommel's (Dr.) tables of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Israelitish Chronology	262
Hovelacque, Picot, and Vinson's <i>Mélanges de Linguistique et d'Anthropologie</i>	215
<i>Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie</i>	315
Lenormant's (Fr.) <i>Il Mito di Adone-Tammuz</i>	87
Lepsius's (Prof.) <i>Nubische Grammatik</i>	207
Lyall's (C. J.) article of Hindustani	315
Maya MS., reproduction of the	245
Nové's (F.) <i>Dénouement de l'Histoire de Rama</i>	49
Oppert's (Dr. G.) <i>Classification of Languages</i>	49
— <i>Weapons, &amp;c., of the Ancient Hindus</i>	263
(Prof.) <i>L'Ambre jaune chez les Assyriens</i>	226
Pio's (J.) edition of von Hahn's <i>Contes populaires grecs</i>	104
Regnaud's (Paul) <i>Bhāratīya-Nāṭya-Sāstra</i>	67
Riddell's (A.) <i>Grammar of the Chin-janja Language</i>	86
Schapiro's (M.) <i>Révolutions étymologiques</i>	214
Syriac grammar in Syriac, the oldest	157
Trenckner's (V.) <i>Pāli Miscellany</i>	176
Van den Gheyn's (J.) <i>Le Nom primitif des Aryas</i>	244
Winchell's (A.) <i>Pre-Adamites</i>	87

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Antiquaries, Society of, 411, 429, 446, 464;
Archaeological Institute, 49, 371, 415;
Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 49, 351, 445;
Cambridge Philological Society, 315, 351, 371, 445;
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 445;
Folk-Lore Society, 371, 416;
Index Society, 50;
New Shakspeare Society, 371;
Numismatic Society, 389;
Philological Society, 50, 87, 371, 429, 464;
Royal Asiatic Society, 14, 67, 380, 464;
Royal Society of Literature, 50, 411;
Spelling Reform Association, 49.

## OBITUARY.

Boll, Prof. Jakob	370
Broca, Dr. Paul	18
Brodie, Sir Benjamin, Bart.	110
Buckland, Mr. Frank	433
Deane, Mr. Alexander S.	67
De Semelle, Mons.	370
Frasercliff, Signor	206
Horner, Père Antoine	12
Lassell, Mr. William, F.R.S.	262, 279
Ozerski, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Dmitrievich	279
Petersen, Carl	12
Pierce, Prof. Benjamin, F.R.S.	314
Sparks, Dr., F.R.C.P.	296
Watson, James C.	114
Wood, Mr. Searles Valentino	370

## CONTENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

Alpine Journal, 261;
Amer. Jour. of Philology, 262;
Amer. Jour. of Mathematics, 314;
Bulletin of the Amer. Geog. Soc., 30;
Bulletin of the French Geog. Soc., 86;
Bulletin of the U.S. Geol. and Geog. Survey, 104;
Bursian's <i>Jahresbericht</i> , 139;
Cora's <i>Cosmos</i> , 207, 370;
Geographisches Mittheilungen, 370;
Hermes, 139, 388;
Indian Antiquary, 48, 86;
Journal of Philology, 14;
Journal of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 48;
Journal of the Roy. Asiatic Soc., 123;
Journal of the Statistical Society, 333;
Mittheilungen, 207;
Monthly Record of Geography, 31, 104, 207, 261, 332, 428;
Nachrichten, 388;
Revue de Philologie, 14, 315;
Revue Egyptologique, 445;
Transactions of the Soc. of Biblical Archaeol., 207;
Zeitschrift für die osterr. Gymnas., 139;
Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie, 388.

FINE ART.

REVIEWS.

	PAGE
Béla's (Siznor) <i>Architettura del Medio Evo in Italia</i> .....	130
Berry's (P.) <i>Lettres de Eugène Delacroix</i> .....	102
Compte-rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique (1877) .....	11
Daniel's Bible Gallery .....	352
De Tiesenhansen's (W.) <i>Compt. Stroganoff's Collection of Oriental Coins</i> .....	31
Duplessis' (G.) <i>Histoire de la Gravure</i> .....	200
Fergusson and Burgess's <i>Cave Temples of India</i> .....	315
Head's (B. V.) <i>Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Ephesus</i> .....	193
<i>Jahrbuch der königlichen preussischen Kunstsammlungen</i> .....	208
Kains-Jackson and Lubbock's <i>Our Ancient Monuments</i> .....	68
Murray's (A. S.) <i>History of Greek Sculpture</i> .....	351
Newton's (C. T.) <i>Essays on Art and Archaeology</i> .....	87
— Guide to the Elgin Room, British Museum .....	280
Quiller's (H.) <i>Giotta</i> .....	207
Rayer's (O.) <i>Monuments de l'Art antique</i> .....	411
Richter and Sparkes's <i>Catalogue of Pictures in Dulwich Gallery</i> .....	105
Ruskin's <i>Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt</i> .....	215
Rygh's (Prof. O.) <i>Norwegian Antiquities</i> .....	123
Schumann's (Dr. H.) <i>Hios</i> .....	420
<i>Society of Arts Artisan Reports on the Paris Exhibition, 1878</i> .....	177
Stevenson's (J. J.) <i>House Architecture</i> .....	263
Wadmore's (F.) <i>Studies in English Art</i> .....	446
Willshire's (Dr. W. H.) <i>Catalogue of Early Prints in the British Museum</i> .....	158

ART BOOKS.

Atkinson's (B.) <i>Schools of Modern Art in Germany</i> .....	389
Barber's (Mrs. M.) <i>Drawings of Ancient Embroidery</i> .....	446
Butsch's (A. F.) <i>Die Bucherornamentik der Hoch- und Spätrenaissance</i> .....	179, 417
Cooper's (C. H.) <i>Memorials of Cambridge</i> .....	353
Courajod's (L.) <i>Leonard de Vinci et la Statue de F. Sforza</i> .....	51
<i>Cumbria and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society's Transactions</i> .....	264
Day's (L. F.) <i>Tapestry Painting</i> .....	50
Delamartelle's (Mme.) <i>Art of Fan Painting</i> .....	50
<i>Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Journal</i> .....	263
Furten's (R.) <i>The Granta and the Cam</i> .....	353
Forster's (E.) <i>Deutsche Kunst in Bild und Wort</i> .....	447
Grayer's (G.) <i>Illustrations des Ecrits de Saronarole</i> .....	51
Halse's (G.) <i>Guide to Modelling and Sculpture</i> .....	60
Hartshorne's (E. S.) <i>Needlework Designs</i> .....	264
Hatton and Fox's <i>Churches of Yorkshire</i> .....	264
Heapher's (T.) <i>Likeness of Christ</i> .....	447
Heaton's (Mrs. C.) edition of Cunningham's <i>Lives of British Painters</i> .....	178
Hymans' (H.) <i>Histoire de la Gravure dans l'Ecole de Rubens</i> .....	193
<i>International Portrait Gallery</i> .....	464
Keats's (J.) <i>The Eve of St. Agnes</i> .....	464
Kershaw's (S. W.) <i>Famous Kentish Houses</i> .....	264

ART BOOKS—continued.

<i>Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society's Transactions</i> .....	204
Leland's (C. G.) <i>The Minor Arts</i> .....	247
Lotz's (Dr. W.) <i>Die Bauleitender im Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden</i> .....	264
Mahagala's <i>Memorie storiche sulle Maioliche di Faenza</i> .....	247
<i>Men of Mark</i> .....	217
Muller's (S.) <i>De Schilderijen van Jan van Scorel</i> .....	264
— <i>Schilders-Vereeniging te Utrecht</i> .....	264
Novinson's (Rev. C.) <i>History of Stamford</i> .....	353
<i>Our Own Country</i> .....	69
<i>Polychrome Meisterwerke der monumentalen Kunst in Italien</i> .....	380
Poynter and Head's <i>Art Text-Books</i> .....	69
Pratt (W. S.) on the columnar architecture of the Egyptians .....	353
Richter's (Dr. J. P.) <i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> .....	178
Stephens's (F. G.) <i>Sir Edwin Landseer</i> .....	141
Stohard's (R. T.) <i>The A B C of Art</i> .....	50
Thausing's (M.) <i>Livre d'Esquisses de Jacques Callot</i> .....	464
Thompson's (Kate) <i>Public Picture Galleries of Europe</i> .....	141
Totth's (Mary D.) <i>Notes on the Riviera and in North Italy</i> .....	446
Warren's (L.) <i>Guide to the Study of Book-plates</i> .....	353
<i>Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal</i> .....	203

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Archaeological Discoveries in Liguria .....	32
Art Sales .....	33, 52, 70, 141, 448
Couture .....	289
Dunley Gallery, the .....	389
Düsseldorf and Brussels Exhibitions .....	226
Florence Gallery, the .....	371
— Notes from .....	390
French Gallery, the .....	333
Gifford, Mr. R. Swain .....	69
Illuminated MSS. at the Brussels Exhibition .....	207
Loan Exhibition in the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts .....	124
— of Scottish Art .....	282
Maclean's Gallery .....	333
New Prints .....	15
Norse Cemetery in Orkney .....	354
Rembrandt .....	412
Riccardi Library, Florence, MSS. in the Rock-hewn monument in Asia Minor, the earliest .....	160
Soc. of Painters in Water-Colours .....	430, 447
Temple Bar Memorial .....	208
Tooth's Winter Exhibition .....	334

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Adriatic, towns on the coast of the .....	227
Allegri, Antonio, statue of .....	210
Amphitheatre, old Roman, found at Aquinum .....	335
Archaeological Institute of America .....	210
Art Wood-carving, School of .....	300
Athena, gold and ivory statue of .....	106
Athens, proposed German survey of .....	390
Baretta, Mdle., presentation to .....	227
Berlin Museum, history of the .....	210
Bigallo, <i>loggia</i> of the .....	248
Boettcher's <i>Thymele der Athena-Nike</i> .....	106

NOTES ON ART—continued.

British Museum, and White's bequest .....	53
—, zoological department .....	53
of the .....	53
—, Guide to Exhibition .....	71
Galleries in .....	71
of Supply .....	125
—, drawings by Old Masters obtained for .....	209
Burns, bronze statue of, at Dundee .....	373
Charney, M., explorations of, in Mexico .....	194
Christian Archaeology, Society for .....	431
Church's (Prof.) lectures on the chemistry of painting .....	334
Cleopatra's Needle and Mr. Dixon .....	88
Cole's (Sir H.) observations on the South Kensington Estate .....	413
Colonial furniture in the United States .....	89
Dore's "Moses before Pharaoh" .....	34
Excavations:— At Olympia .....	161
At Daulia .....	227
In the Isle of Delos .....	248
Near Alfoten in Hungary .....	355, 431
Of Osua .....	465
EXHIBITIONS:— Works by Mr. F. Wilfrid Lawson .....	17
Works of deceased Belgian painters .....	34
Pictures by Leopold Bode .....	34
Embroidery and decorative painting (Institute of Art) .....	70
Old pictures at Bruges .....	106
Yorkshire Fine Art Society at Leeds .....	180
Works of modern artists at Royal Manchester Institution .....	200
Works of art of the Donatello Society of Florence .....	227, 283, 431
Pictures at Versailles .....	248
Photographic Society of Great Britain .....	265
Designs for Christmas and New Year cards .....	290
Turners' Company .....	300
Paintings of Emil Wauters, at Brussels .....	318
Of the Institute of Art, Conduit Street .....	334
Messrs. Agnew and Son's .....	354
Bewick's drawings and wood-cuts .....	372
Hanover Gallery .....	373
British Artists—Winter Exhibition .....	412
Felix, Herr Eugen, works of art belonging to .....	34
Field's (Mr. W.) picture, "Come unto these Yellow Sands" .....	449
Gluzie's studio for ladies and young girls .....	354
Hanover Gallery, the .....	440
Henze, Robert, sketch of the life of .....	180
Houbraken's <i>Groote Schoneburgh der Nederlantsche Konstchilders en Schilderessen</i> .....	16
Jacquemart's <i>œuvre</i> .....	449
Jupiter, bronze statuette of, at Lyons .....	194
Knaus, Ludwig, attractive picture by .....	16
Lange's (Dr. K.) new arrangement of the frieze of the temple of Apollo at Phigalia .....	80
Law, David, water-colour sketches by .....	318
Lhuillier's etching of Marks's "Three Jolly Post Boys" .....	448
Louis-Philippe, a drawing by .....	413
MacLean's (N. N.) new group in bronze .....	299
Michelangelo, pictures prepared for the famous cartoon of .....	465
Mullins, Mr., relief for mantelpiece by .....	34
Museums of Italy, history of .....	405
National Gallery, question of opening on Sunday .....	34
Overbeck, Prof., and the name of the "Three Fates" .....	88
Owen's (Sir P. C.) visit to museums of St. Petersburg and Moscow .....	334
Prix de Rome .....	125
Rajendralala Mitra's work on the Antiquities of Orissa .....	125
Rajon's etching of <i>Alma Tadema's "The Roman Bath"</i> .....	373
Ravenna, the baptistery at .....	210

NOTES ON ART—continued.

Rhaetian Confederation, memorials of the foundation of .....	53
Robaut's (A.) <i>C. Corot</i> .....	16
Rubens, a magnificent work by .....	373
Sandys' edition of the <i>Bacchae</i> of Euripides .....	247
Sassari, museum of antiquities at .....	431
Schneider's <i>Die Geburt der Athena</i> .....	161
Schrader, Prof., on the Assyrian syllabary and inscriptions .....	180
Schultze's (V.) <i>Archäologische Studien über alt-christliche Monumente</i> .....	80
Sepulchre, old, found at Bologna .....	318
Spasof, M., on Russian ornamental art .....	355
St. Albans Abbey, design for new west front of .....	413
Stephenson, G. and R., slab in memory of at Turin .....	355
Stimmer's (Tobias) <i>Free Shooting at Strassburg</i> .....	210
St. Mark's, Venice, Report of Committee of .....	390
Suchetot's statue of "Byblis" .....	34
Temple Bar, a site for .....	71
Tuer's (A.) <i>Luxurious Bathing</i> .....	53
Von Wurzbach's (Dr. A.) <i>Martin Schongauer</i> .....	335
Watson-Gordon Professorship of Fine Art, Edinburgh University .....	71
Whistler's (J.) etchings of Venice .....	464
Zeitglocken-thurm at Solothurn, picture in the .....	450

OBITUARY.

Bale, Mrs. Charles Sackville .....	449
Baudry, Abbé Ferdinand .....	179
Boklund, Johan Kristoffer .....	449
Bonheur, Mons. Auguste .....	34
Campagna, Marchese G. P. .....	300
Cogniet, Léon .....	390
De Sauley, Mons. .....	374
Ferrey, Mr. Benjamin .....	179
Gifford, Mr. Sandford R. .....	247
Guillemin, Alexandre .....	334
Herpin, Mons. .....	335
Hersent, Etienne .....	431
Holbech, C. F. .....	142
Jacquemart, Mons. Jules .....	248, 283
Klügmann, Dr. A. .....	431
Labarte, Mons. Charles-Jules .....	227
Landseer, Miss Jessie .....	194
Lemaire, Mons. .....	142
Moore, John C. .....	179
Pollak, Leopold .....	317
Ross, Mons. Alfred .....	248
Schopin, Henri .....	317
Taylor, Tom .....	51
Terry, Mr. H. J. .....	334
Timbal, Charles .....	431
Walton, Elijah .....	179
Wyatt, Mr. Thomas Henry .....	142

CONTENTS OF THE JOURNALS.

American Art Review, 53, 265, 318; Art Journal, 71, 318, 449; Etcher, 34; Gazette des Beaux-Arts, 17, 71, 142, 300, 413; Great Historic Galleries of England, 71, 210; Kunsthistorische Bilderbogen, 106; L'Art, 125, 210, 283, 450; Magazine of Art, 106, 265, 318, 431; Portfolio, 17, 89, 209, 210, 265, 355, 449; Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft, 335; Revue des Arts décoratifs, 50, 318, 414; South Kensington Museum, 50, 71, 210, 318; Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 106, 211, 265, 375.
---

## THE STAGE AND MUSIC.

## THE STAGE.

## REVIEW.

Mathews' (J. B.) *The Theatres of Paris* 104

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Booth, Edwin, in *Hamlet* ... 355  
 ———— *Richelieu* ... 391  
 Irving, Mr., in *The Corsican Brothers* 228  
 Shakspeare on the German Stage ... 106

## NOTES.

*Agamemnon*, performed in London ... 468  
*Anne-Mie*, at the Prince of Wales's ... 335  
 Bancroft's (Mr.) first season at the Hay-  
 market ... 35  
*Betsy*, at the Criterion ... 414  
*Black Ey'd Susan*, at the Gaiety ... 374  
 Booth, Mr., the American tragedian ... 18  
*Bow Bells*, at the Royalty ... 319  
*Cloches de Cornecille*, at Brighton  
 Theatre ... 450

## NOTES—continued.

Colonel Sellers, at the Gaiety ... 71  
*Corsican Brothers* (burlesque), at the  
 Gaiety ... 319  
 Dettmer, the German actor, death of ... 319  
*Don Juan Junior*, at the Royalty ... 392  
 Duke's Theatre, burning and history of ... 35  
 Florence, Mr. and Mrs., at the Gaiety ... 211  
*Forbidden Fruit*, at the Adelphi ... 35  
 Goethe's birthday, anniversary of, at  
 Dresden ... 194  
*Good Fortune*, at the St. James's ... 432  
*Gue'nor, The*, at the Vaudeville ... 17, 89  
 Harcourt, Mr. C., death of ... 336, 374, 432  
*Ingotar*, at Sadler's Wells ... 432  
 Kean, Mrs. Charles, death of ... 161  
 Leathers' (E.) *An Actor Abroad* ... 336  
*Les Femmes Savantes*, at the Théâtre  
 Français ... 414  
*Les Grands Enfants*, at the Paris Vaude-  
 ville ... 284  
*Mabel*, at the Olympic ... 301  
*Madame attend Monsieur*, at the Gaiety ... 35  
*Marie Stuart*, at the Court ... 300  
*Midsummer Night's Dream*, at the New  
 Sadler's Wells ... 17  
 Modjeska, Mme. ... 72, 459  
*New Trial, A*, at the Prince of Wales's ... 465  
 Neilson, Miss, death of ... 142  
 Odson, re-opening of the ... 228  
*O'Dowd, The*, at the Adelphi ... 319  
*Otto, a German*, at the New Sadler's  
 Wells ... 54  
 Princess's Theatre, the new ... 350

## NOTES—continued.

*Road to Ruin*, at the New Sadler's Wells 392  
*Toto chez Tata*, at the Gaiety ... 35  
*William and Susan*, at the St. James's 300  
*World, The*, at Drury Lane ... 143

## MUSIC.

## REVIEWS.

Bridge's (Dr.) *Boadicea, Queen of the  
 Iceni* ... 143  
 Dannreuther's translation of Wagner's  
*Beethoven* ... 211  
 Gude's (N.) *Christmas Eve* ... 143  
 Grove's (Dr. G.) *Dictionary of Music  
 and Musicians* ... 211  
 Hall's (King) *The Harmonium* ... 143  
 Hayergal and Randeegger's *Sacred  
 Songs for Little Singers* ... 143  
 Hueffer's (F.) *Musical Studies* ... 107  
 Jackson's (W.) *The Year* ... 143  
 Kingsley's (Rev. C.) *Ode to the North-  
 East Wind* ... 143  
 Musical Publications (various) ... 143  
*Organist's Quarterly Journal* ... 143  
 Peiniger's (Otto) *The Glenners* ... 143  
 Prout's (Ebenzer) *Elijah* ... 143

## REVIEWS—continued.

Schumann's (R.) *Music and Musicians* 143  
 Silas's (E.) *Mass in C* ... 143  
 Spark's (W.) *Henry Smart* ... 166  
 Tennyson and Gill's *The Lord of Bur-  
 leigh* ... 143

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Boito's *Mefistofele* ... 15  
 Crystal Palace Concerts ... 284  
 Handel Festival, &c. ... 18  
 Leeds Musical Festival ... 301  
 Promenade Concerts ... 229

## NOTES.

Bache's pianoforte recital ... 33  
 CONCERTS:  
 Philharmonic ... 36  
 Crystal Palace ... 336, 350, 371, 392  
 Monday Popular ... 356, 392  
 St. James's Hall ... 374, 392, 432  
 Hackney Choral Association ... 392  
 Saturday Orchestral ... 432, 467  
 Saturday Popular ... 467  
 Offenbach, Jacques, death of ... 284



SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

No. 426, *New Series*.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*A Selection of Cases from the State Trials. Trials for Treason (1327-1660).* By J. W. Willis-Bund, M.A., LL.B. (Cambridge: University Press.)

THIS work is a very useful contribution to that important branch of the constitutional history of England which is concerned with the growth and development of the law of treason, as it may be gathered from trials before the ordinary courts. The author has very wisely distinguished these cases from those of impeachment for treason before Parliament, which he proposes to treat in a future volume under the general head of "Proceedings in Parliament." His work is quite distinct, both in its object and in the treatment of its subjects, from the selection of State trials published by Mr. S. March Phillips in 1826. The object of the latter writer was to bring prominently before the public view the cases prior to the Revolution of 1688 which were of greatest celebrity, and respecting which he observes generally that it would be difficult to name a trial not marked by some violation of the first principles of criminal justice; and he is content to commence with Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's trial in the reign of Queen Mary. Mr. Willis-Bund, on the other hand, has carried back his enquiry, most properly, as we think, to the reign of Edward III., which is the true starting-point of the constitutional law of treason, when, the King's judges having come to embrace within the net of treason many cases unknown to the common law, the Commons petitioned the Crown for redress, and the result was the enactment of 25 Edward III., stat. 5, c. 2, commonly called the Statute of Treasons, one of the earliest instances of parliamentary codification. This statute introduced no new treasons, but it took away from the King's judges the power of declaring whatever they pleased to be treason. "Before that statute," to use the words of Lord Hale,

"the crime of treason was so arbitrary and uncertain that almost every offence that seemed to be a breach of the faith or allegiance due to the King was, by construction and consequence and interpretation, raised into the offence of high treason."

This statute, however, only bound the courts, as there was an express provision in it that the King and his Parliament might declare new treasons; but, as it was, it was an extension of the crime of treason as defined by Bracton, though not improperly so. We think the author is hard upon the barons in stigmatising their struggles to prevent the extension of the crime of treason under the

Plantagenet kings to their love of money rather than to their love of liberty. They alleged, it is true, that the multiplication of treasons caused an undue increase of forfeitures to the King instead of the immediate lord; but we take this objection to have been a strictly constitutional objection on the part of a feudal aristocracy, and it must be borne in mind that, wherever property was forfeited to the Crown, the forfeiture of life or of country had preceded it. However this may be, and the Crown is equally open to the charge of greed, the struggles of the barons were effectual to check the extension of the crime of treason until the reign of Henry VI., when the King's judges ruled that the statute of Edward III. was a declaratory Act, and that there were common law treasons as well as those mentioned in that statute. In the next following reign of Edward IV. the doctrine of constructive treason found favour with the King's judges, and it became a formidable instrument for enhancing the royal prerogative in the hands of the first two Tudor Sovereigns. The power of the feudal aristocracy had, in fact, been broken by the Battle of Bosworth Field; otherwise "the glimmering of a confiscation," which Lord Bacon ascribes as one of the motives for the execution of Sir William Stanley for entertaining the possibility that Peter Warbeck was King Edward's son, would have roused the barons to protest that "doubting the King's title could not be synonymous with compassing the King's death."

The author has justly pointed out how the decisions of the courts in the reign of Henry VII., in the above case of Sir William Stanley, and in the subsequent case of Humphrey Stafford, where the privilege of sanctuary in the case of treason was overruled, laid the foundation for the subsequent legislation of Henry VIII., as if it were only a statutory affirmation of the law as already declared by the King's judges. It was in the reign of this monarch that the law of treason was carried to its highest pitch, being speciously invoked as a safeguard of the succession to the Crown, and as a bulwark of the royal supremacy in the King's contest with the Pope. On this account no difficulty was found by Parliament in extending the law of treason to cases where, if a person refused to say, when questioned, what his opinion as to the succession was, he was a traitor, notwithstanding he might do every act that the law required; but even a Tudor Parliament was staggered how to make the question of differing from the opinions which the King adopted from time to time in speculative theology high treason, so a compromise was effected by the 31 Henry VIII., c. 14, known as the Six Articles, whereby it was enacted that the offender should die as a heretic, and the King should have the forfeiture as in treason. The peers, however, made a stand against the Crown by acquitting Lord Dacre of the North, who was indicted for treason in the court of the Lord Steward. In this case the peers refused to believe the witnesses. It is but one solitary light in the midst of the great darkness that overshadowed the administration of the law of treason during this reign. The Commons had not as yet come of

age to take upon themselves the duty which the barons had formerly discharged, of keeping the Crown in check, and of preventing legislation of an arbitrary character; but the annalist who records Lord Dacre's acquittal observes that "the Commons exceedingly joyed and rejoiced of the result, as there was in the hall at these words, 'Not Guilty,' the greatest shout and cry of joy that the like no man living may remember that he ever heard." With Edward VI. a change came, and it was attempted to bring back the law of treason to the state in which it was left at the conclusion of the reign of Edward III., but to do this was beyond the power even of an Act of Parliament. The juries, however, had recovered courage during this King's short reign, but in Queen Mary's reign the acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whose trial has been already mentioned, led to proceedings against the jury by fine and imprisonment, which enabled the judges in future trials for treason to secure such verdicts as they pleased. Queen Elizabeth's reign is remarkable for an extension of the law of treason, not merely by legislation, but by construction, as well as for a harsh administration of the law, of which the Duke of Norfolk's case and the case of Mary Queen of Scots are striking instances. In fact, the law of treason under the rule of the Tudor Sovereigns, instead of being the safeguard of the Sovereign's person, according to its original intention, had come to be a most dangerous weapon in the Sovereign's hand, by which he could send any of his subjects at his pleasure to the scaffold. The doctrine of constructive treason culminated with the accession of the Stuarts. The worst case of King James's reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, although Peacham's case was the most illegal, and is one of the greatest stains on the character of Lord Bacon, then Attorney-General. The decisions of the courts in Charles the First's reign were rather in mitigation of the doctrines laid down by the judges in the previous reign, more especially in Pine's case, in which the judges, contrary to the view taken by the courts in the previous reign, ruled that by the law of England "words, unless by the force of some particular statute, are not treason," and that "there is no treason at this day but by the statute of 25 Edward III., c. 2." The result of this decision was that matters of speaking seditious words were henceforth treated in the Star Chamber. The comment of Mr. Phillips on Pine's case may be usefully read by the side of our author's remarks. Lord Strafford's case was one of impeachment before Parliament, and therefore does not find a place in the present work. His condemnation involved, beyond doubt, an extension of the crime of treason, and the high authority of Mr. Fox has pronounced the proceeding to have been "a departure from the sacred principles of criminal justice." King Charles's own trial was a complete inversion of the original principle that high treason was a crime against the King's person. The Tudor princes had, however, succeeded in substituting the King's Government for the King's person; it was but a short step farther from the true path to substitute the realm of England for the King's

Government. The position that a king can commit treason against his people at all was an extension of the law beyond anything that had yet been laid down; but the law of constructive treason "in the way of levying war" had been strained by the Crown in Bensted's case, and the Commons were not slow to avail themselves of a weapon taken from the Crown's own armoury, and, having power on their side, did not hesitate to declare that, by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, it was treason in the King of England to levy war against the Parliament and the kingdom of England. Mr. Hallam, in his *Constitutional History of England*, has justly said that the period which intervened after the commencement of the Civil War in the summer of 1642 until the restoration of Charles II. does not strictly belong to a work which undertakes to relate the progress of the English Constitution. Mr. Willis-Bund, however, does not ignore this intervening period, but treats it as an episode in the history of treason; and we think he has done wisely in tracing the changes made in the law of treason during the Commonwealth, for the Commonwealth had its despotic side, and a special court, called the High Court of Justice, of which the members were both judges and jurors, was established for the trial of treason as soon as Col. Lilburne's case had disclosed the fact that the juries could not be depended upon to return such verdicts as the Government desired. These novel tribunals for the trial of treason are the great slur on the memory of the Commonwealth. The author proposes to continue his work after the restoration of Charles II. in a future volume. The present volume, in which he has very carefully noted the gradual steps whereby the law of treason, as involving a violation of the oath of allegiance on the part of the subject toward the Crown, came at length to be inverted so as to involve a reciprocity of obligation on the part of the Crown toward the subject, will be found to be a very useful manual both to the law student and the embryo statesman. We recommend the student to read the Introduction carefully, in which the author has reviewed, as it were, his own work, and cites from time to time the more important cases, as they mark a change or development of the law of treason. It will be hereafter a more pleasing task to the author, when he arrives at the Revolution of 1688, to show how that event imparted a new character to the administration of justice by the ordinary courts in trials of treason, and how the later State trials have helped to unravel the intricate network of criminal jurisprudence which the Tudor Crown lawyers thought it their duty to elaborate as a necessary protection to the Crown. The author quotes an old saying that "the grass soon grows over blood shed upon the battle-field, but never over blood shed upon the scaffold;" still the innocent blood of many who have perished as traitors on the scaffold, the legal victims of a system of monarchical defence elaborated with so much mistaken zeal, will not have been altogether shed in vain as long as the pen of the historian is faithful to its duty, and the lessons of injustice which the State trials record shall be kept alive as beacons which our judges should

steer clear of, not merely in respect of the law of treason, but also as regards the law of evidence, and more particularly as regards the testimony of *soi-disant* accomplices, to which we think there has been of late rather a disposition of the courts to lend too ready an ear.

TRAVERS TWISS.

*Encyclopædia Britannica*. Ninth Edition. Vols. X. and XI. (Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.)

WE are not disposed to join in the general complaint that this ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is being produced with any undue dilatoriness. The first volume appeared in January 1875; and we have since received fresh volumes at almost every succeeding interval of six months. According to an approximate calculation of our own, the entire work ought to be completed in about twenty-four volumes, which at the present rate of progress would require about thirteen years in all. These figures may seem excessive to those who have not attempted to realise the full magnitude of the undertaking. The last, or eighth edition, took only seven years in publication, from 1853 to 1860, but no just comparison can be instituted between the two cases. That was, strictly speaking, a new edition, revised and in some parts rewritten up to date. It reprinted the well-known dissertations by Dugald Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, and Playfair; and a considerable number of the articles were not even reset by the printer. The present issue, on the other hand, is not only substantially, but absolutely, a new work. With perhaps the single exception of Lord Macaulay's essay on Goldsmith, every article of importance has been entrusted afresh to a new writer, who has received *carte blanche* as regards his materials, if not as regards the length of his contribution. By no other means could due recognition have been given to the modern development of knowledge, and the standard of accuracy maintained even through the minor notices. The editor has thus made himself dependent upon the varying sense of punctuality entertained by a large number of persons, each of whom probably regarded their contributions to the *Encyclopædia* as comparatively a by-work; while, from the editorial point of view, delay by one, or possibly still worse remissness, threw out of time the whole scheme. Those who have had any similar experiences will extend sympathy rather than criticism to both editor and publishers. We ourselves are especially disqualified from finding fault on this ground, for the appearance of the eleventh volume overtook us before we had been able to do justice to vol. x. The truth is that a reviewer, however self-confident, naturally shrinks from delivering judgment upon such a work as this. He cannot pretend to read the whole, nor can he preserve a sufficiently accurate memory of that which he has read. It is enough if he felt interested with what caught his eye, and if he has learned to avail himself of the information contained as occasion may demand.

Taken as a whole, these two volumes seem to us an admirable example of modern thought, both in its strength and in its weak-

ness. On the one hand, we have knowledge, not only carried to the farthest limit yet attainable, but also expounded in detail with that clearness which arises only from general culture; on the other hand, we notice a tendency towards criticism upon the work of others, rather than original reconstructive effort. The knowledge to which reference is here made is to be found not only in physical science, but also in such cognate studies as philology and history. If the present age is not distinguished in the higher departments of creative literature, or even in philosophy, it can at least boast that it possesses a comprehensive grasp of accumulated learning. What we lack in imagination we atone for by keenness of observation and by lucidity of exposition. We may not reason better than our ancestors, but we have succeeded in escaping from many fallacies and illusions with which they were encumbered. We stand on more secure ground, and it is to be hoped that we shall leave less for our posterity to unlearn. Such reflections as these naturally force themselves upon the mind in contrasting this edition of the *Encyclopædia* with its predecessors. With the growth of knowledge the world itself seems to have grown. The by-products, as it were, of humanity have been saved from neglect and restored to their place in the system. Nothing is too petty for notice; nothing so strange but that it has some lesson to teach. We have learned to call nothing common or unclean. But this catholicity brings with it a compensating disadvantage. Our attention, like that of the Imperial Parliament, is dissipated by being subdivided over too wide a field. The atmosphere of learning, of criticism, and even of culture is not conducive to the production of original work. We can manufacture hand-books and primers upon any conceivable subject, but where are the volumes that deserve the honour of being preserved for another generation in leather binding?

The following is a list of the principal articles dealing with physical science and the kindred industries:—Galvanometer, by Prof. Chrystal; Gas and Gas-lighting, by J. Paton; Geodesy, by Col. A. R. Clarke (which has already been published in a separate form); Geology, by Prof. Geikie; Pure and Projective Geometry, by Prof. Henrici; Analytical Geometry, by Prof. Cayley; History of Glass, by Alexander Nesbitt; Manufacture of Glass, by James Paton; Granite, by F. W. Rudler; Grasses, by Dr. H. Trimen; Gravitation, by R. S. Ball; Gun-cotton, by Fred. A. Abel; Gun-making and Gunnery, by Col. E. Maitland; Gunpowder, by Major W. H. Wardell; Harbours, by Thomas Stevenson; Harmonic Analysis, by (the late) Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell; Heat, by Prof. Sir William Thomson; Heating, by Capt. Douglas Galton. This simple enumeration of subject and author is sufficient to indicate the worth of the articles to all those who will ever care to consult them. Next in importance come three large headings, each of which is sub-divided among at least three contributors. In Geography, the historical portion is written by C. R. Markham, the mathematical by Col. Clarke, and the physical by Prof. Geikie. Under Germany, geography (including statistics) bears the



name of Prof. H. Wagner; language, that of Prof. E. Sievers; while James Sime has undertaken both history and literature. Greece is distributed in a manner that defies a concise explanation. Suffice it to say that by far the greater part is the result of collaboration between Prof. Jebb and Dr. Donaldson. We should imagine that the history and literature of the country have never before been so exhaustively set forth from their very beginnings to the present day. In treating of the geography of Greece, Mr. John Rae endorses the opinion of those who find in the modern Greeks the lineal descendants for the most part of those who made the name famous. In the same way does Dr. Donaldson succeed in preserving the thread of continuity that makes the descendants in race descendants also in language and historical traditions. We must take this opportunity of remarking that the common heading "Geography" is very inadequate to express the contents of the section, which includes everything that relates to the country, its population, its products, and its Government. As it is only in school books, and there from necessity, that "Geography" has this extensive application, we would suggest as an improvement some such title as "Country and People."

The biographies, which have always formed a strong department in the *Encyclopædia*, are too numerous to specify in adequate detail. In not a few cases the sketch of a life is supplemented by the criticism of the work which constituted the real life. Hegel has been thus treated by W. Wallace, Harvey by Dr. Pye-Smith, and Grimm by H. Sweet. Grotius, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, is a worthy companion piece to Erasmus, by the same writer, in an earlier volume; and Guicciardini, by J. A. Symonds, brings the man before us with a completeness never before attempted. These are all examples of the thoroughness which characterises modern students. The quality of delicate appreciation is illustrated in two excellent articles by Miss Flora Masson on Mrs. Gaskell and Mrs. Hemans. In his "Four Georges," Prof. S. R. Gardiner undertook a very difficult task, but he has skilfully avoided the alternative dangers of too much general history and too many personal details. The character of George III. as a factor in the development of our Constitution is very happily explained. Grote and Guizot and Helps represent typical men of the present century in Europe; while the Americans, Greeley and Garrison, take up at least their fair share of space. In pure literature the highest names are Goethe, by Oscar Browning, which ought to be compared with what is said in the general article on German literature; Heine, by J. W. Ferrier, which strikes us as hardly adequate; and Gautier, by G. Saintsbury. The editor has done boldly and wisely in reprinting Lord Macaulay's sketch of Goldsmith, originally written in 1856, when his mind was at its maturity and his style least extravagant. It has appeared, with other contributions to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia*, in his *Miscellaneous Works*—a volume of uneven merit, which has never been properly appreciated. The aesthetic articles mostly come under the head of biography. Among them

we cannot omit to notice Greuze, by Mrs. Pattison, which stands out from the rest as a model of conciseness. The article on Gems, by A. S. Murray, which deserves a similar commendation, is illustrated by a fancy sketch of Aaron's breast-plate, and by a full-sized plate of twenty-nine steel engravings most delicately drawn by Matthew T. Webb. Of the theological subjects we confess that we have only read two. Dr. E. A. Abbott, in his article on the Gospels, expounds at great length, and with every show of precision, a theory which, we believe, has not found favour with his brother theologians either here or in Germany. His main position is that, from a *verbatim* comparison of the three synoptical gospels, it is possible to reconstruct an original text, prior to all three, from which they borrowed in various amounts. If a layman may be allowed to express an opinion, we are inclined to think that he has made out his case, subject always to this qualification—that no textual criticism of this word-by-word character can ever be conclusive. Concerning Prof. Robertson Smith's article on Hebrew Language and Literature, we do not care to say much, for we already hear that the professor is destined to hear a good deal more about it in his presbytery. To an outsider, again, who has no preconceived views, the sketch of early Hebrew literature appears very probable in a matter where probability is the sole test.

The other articles we had marked for mention comprise Gipsies, by F. H. Groome, full of knowledge and acuteness; a series of monographs by Col. Yule on Afghan and Indian places, which are simply invaluable to all who take an interest in such subjects; Himalaya, by Gen. R. Strachey, where we find the hope expressed that peaks may yet be found exceeding thirty thousand feet in height; Hemp and Guano, by Prof. A. H. Church; Hindustani Literature, by C. J. Lyall, which, however, fails to solve the problem where Hindi ends and Urdu begins; and Garefowl, as well as all other birds, by Prof. Newton. In his article upon the Goose, he remarks that the predominance of the white variety in domestication may be due in part to the practice of plucking the birds alive, "for it is well-known to bird-keepers that a white feather is often produced in place of one of the natural colour that has been plucked out." It is, we believe, common knowledge that saddle-galls on horses become covered with white hair; and we ourselves possess a black cat which has a white star on its head where it was pecked by a fowl in kittenhood.

In conclusion, we would call attention to a few blunders in vol. xi. which are probably to be explained as misprints. On p. 84, Greece is described as "more thickly [?] thinly] peopled than any country of Europe, except Prussia and Sweden." On p. 496 it is said that Harrow School has "a considerable number of *fellowships* and scholarships to both the great English universities." In the article on Heraldry, which we ought to have praised for its elaboration, an allusion is found (p. 710) to Cardinal Wolsey in a poem "written about 1449." JAS. S. CORTON.

*L'Imagerie phénicienne et la Mythologie iconologique chez les Grecs.* Première Partie: La Coupe de Palestrina. Par Ch. Clermont - Ganneau. (Paris: Leroux; London: Trübner.)

THIS is one of the most suggestive works published for a long while on Phoenician archaeology, and it is written in an extremely lucid style. The author proves conclusively that the subjects represented in the outer ring with which one of the silver Phoenician bowls found at Palestrina in 1876 is decorated are intended to form a single picture. The history of a day in the life of a hunter is recorded, the successive acts of the drama being denoted by the simple expedient of repeating the figures of the actors. A prince goes out in the morning to hunt; his chariot is driven by a beardless charioteer, and a parasol is spread above it to protect him from the sun. In the forest he shoots a stag; this he cooks and prepares to eat, first offering a portion in sacrifice to the deity, whom M. Ganneau shows to have been the goddess Tanit, symbolised by the artist as the winged solar disc, with the moon below. Meanwhile, a monstrous ape has been watching the pious hunter, and suddenly attacks him with a stone. The goddess intervenes, and the intervention is represented in a very interesting way. The winged disc has been changed into the face and arms of the Egyptian Hathor, with wings outspread on either side, and the chariot, its horses and its occupants, are held in mid-air between her hands. The hunter is saved, the ape slain, and the castle which had been quitted in the morning is reached in safety.

The fact that a history of this kind is depicted upon one object of Phoenician workmanship encourages us to look for similar histories on other objects, and opens up a new chapter in the interpretation of Phoenician art. But M. Ganneau does not stop here. He goes on to expound a theory at once novel and plausible. He suggests that many of the Greek myths, which bear upon them the stamp of a Semitic origin, arose out of the blundering attempts made by the Greeks to explain the scenes and figures depicted by the Phoenicians upon the objects they imported into Greece. Hence we must allow for what he calls a "mythologie oculaire" by the side of a "mythologie auriculaire." He believes it is plain that the inner zone of figures on the Palestrina bowl affords an illustration of his theory. Here he would see one of the subjects of Phoenician art upon which the Greeks based the story of the struggle of Héraklès with the triple Geryon.

This very illustration, however, shows how difficult and dangerous is the task which M. Ganneau has undertaken. I have little doubt that some of the legends current among the Greeks may be explained in the way he proposes; but the legend of the struggle with Geryon is not one of them. It already formed part of the great Gishdubar epic of ancient Chaldaea, and along with the other adventures of Gishdubar, or Héraklès, passed first to the Phoenicians, and then through them to the Greeks. It is, of course, quite possible that the medium of communication was either wholly or in part pictorial representation, but, if so, the pictures represented the myth

already fully formed. It was not the product of a misinterpretation of Phœnician art.

M. Ganneau, again, may be right in holding that Kerberos and the Khimaera owe their origin to this source. But this cannot be the case with other composite monsters, whose shapes, as we now know, were first imagined and designed by the Accadian seal-engravers of early Chaldaea.

M. Ganneau throws out several other suggestions of interest, such as the origin of coined money in the medallions formed by the inner ring of figures on an engraved bowl like that of Palestrina. We know from Homer that bowls and other precious objects of the same sort once served as a medium of exchange, and M. Ganneau believes that they were accordingly each made of a specific weight. Another point which he seems to have proved is the Asiatic origin of the African stag, which the Phœnician colonists carried with them in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state for the purpose of sacrifice. The tariffs of sacrifices for the Temple of Baal found at Marseilles and Carthage contain no mention of those human sacrifices which we know to have held a prominent place in Semitic religion, and M. Ganneau is doubtless right in supposing that the stag which is mentioned in them was the substitute accepted by Tanit, the female double of Baal and the equivalent of Artemis, for the human victim. Artemis had the titles *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *ἐλαφηβόλος*, and the substitution of the stag or deer for Iphigeneia at the moment of sacrifice will occur to everyone. M. Ganneau quotes a passage from Eusebius which states that a stag was sacrificed yearly to Athena—that is, Tanit—in the Syrian Laodicea in place of a girl; and he asks whether the *לַיִשׁ* of Gen. xii. 13, which, according to the Masoretic punctuation, is *'ayil*, "a ram," might not be read *'ayyâl*, "a stag." In this case the victim substituted for Isaac would have been the same as the victim substituted for the human sacrifice in different parts of the Phœnician world. A. H. SAYCE.

#### *Life of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell.*

By Frederick Schiern. Translated from the Danish by the Rev. David Berry. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

WE must confess to a slight feeling of surprise that Prof. Schiern's book, which was published in 1863, should have found a translator after so long an interval. It would have excited greater interest if it had appeared some time ago, before the controversy respecting Mary Stuart had been so fully threshed out as it has been within late years in England. For the present, Herr Gaedeke's recent work has given such a thorough and impartial review of the historical questions connected with Mary that we feel that little more can be made of the existing evidence.

It is, of course, true that Prof. Schiern is not directly concerned with Queen Mary, but with the Earl of Bothwell. It is also true that, by approaching history from the side of Bothwell, and not from the side of the Queen, we get a new light upon the occurrences of the time. The strong point of Prof. Schiern's book, as regards Scottish history, is that he gives us a sketch of the life of a Scottish

noble of the sixteenth century, and enables us to judge thereby of the men by whom Mary was surrounded. The Scottish nobles had not been beaten down before the Crown, as had the English nobles by the Wars of the Roses; nor had the feudal system suffered in Scotland, as it had done in France and Spain, by the rise of commerce, the growth of towns, and the creation of a powerful middle class. The Reformation struggle in Scotland opened up to the restless nobles a boundless opportunity for self-seeking and intrigue. Prof. Schiern truly remarks that "the history of Bothwell very much resembles that of Scotland. His political life was stormy, nor did his private life know greater quietness." First he fought for the Regent, Mary of Guise. Then he went on a political errand to Denmark and France, whence he was recalled soon after the return of Mary Stuart. His unruly conduct again forced him to quit Scotland, whither he returned in 1565, when Mary's policy made her wish to have some bold and unscrupulous adherents whom she might trust more than she could the politic Murray. With his appointment to the Wardenship of the Borders Bothwell began a career which gave him hopes of infinite advancement. In his private life he had been wild and profligate, but in 1566, at the age of thirty, he married Lady Jane Gordon as a mark of greater sobriety. It is noticeable, as bearing on his projects in later years, that in 1562 his sister, Lady Jane Hepburn, married John Stuart, Prior of Coldingham, half-brother of the Queen, and one of the many illegitimate children of James V. It must be owned that the Scottish Crown had not given an example of order in the relations of private life. Bothwell's own family connexions reminded him that monarch and subject had before been united by passion, and that he might hope for any triumph. As Prof. Schiern justly observes,

"Why should the Earls of Bothwell not bear a resemblance to the Earls of Lennox? Had Bothwell's ancestors not actually lifted their eyes as high as the latter? Had not his own father been rival with Darnley's father for the hand of Mary of Guise when the latter, as Queen Dowager, ruled Scotland during Mary Stuart's minority? Might he not, therefore, with better success, follow in his father's footsteps by one day marrying the Queen herself?"

In the light of such considerations Bothwell's ambition becomes intelligible. Mary on her side was drawn to him by his devotion to her service, by a show of personal fidelity which she sought in vain to find among the rest of the Scottish nobility. As regards the question of Mary's passion for Bothwell during Darnley's lifetime, Prof. Schiern points out that the evidence is weak. He sums up against the authenticity of the casket letters, and thinks it probable that they were forged either by Lethington or Morton. His examination of the evidence is careful and impartial, but he has no considerations to urge that are not known to all who have interested themselves in the controversy save that he lays great weight on the fact that Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, acquitted Mary of all guilt, and wrote to her cordially in her later days.

Hence Prof. Schiern acquits Mary of any

complicity in Darnley's murder; yet, while he sets aside as untrustworthy the stories of Buchanan and Knox concerning the open shamelessness of Mary's connexion with Bothwell, he is still driven to confess that, without the supposition of some previous connexion, it is difficult to explain Mary's marriage with Bothwell. He tends to the conclusion that Mary's abduction was with her own connivance, as the opposition which she showed to Bothwell at Dunbar cannot be reconciled with the bravery which she displayed in former crises. He accounts for her conduct by the supposition that she believed herself to be pregnant—a supposition which is borne out by a passage in a letter of Throckmorton. The supposition rests on too slight evidence to weigh with chivalrous defenders of Mary; it will only weigh with those who recognise Mary as a politician as well as a woman, and seek for a reason why she should have committed such a glaring political mistake.

The last portion of Prof. Schiern's book deals with Bothwell's captivity in Denmark. On this point he has produced much evidence from Danish State papers, which, however, do not present much that is of interest or importance. The Scottish lords were unable to obtain from the Danish king Bothwell's surrender, for Bothwell had offered to Denmark the islands of Orkney and Shetland, of which he had been made duke, as a recompense for Danish help to the Queen. Frederick II. of Denmark was content to await the course of events, and preferred to keep in his own hands a man who might be useful to him if Mary recovered Scotland. As Mary never did so, Bothwell died, it would seem in a state of insanity, a prisoner at Drogsholm.

On one point Prof. Schiern contributes a piece of evidence that is of value. The declarations of Nicolas Hubert, generally known as Paris, who was a confidential servant of Mary's household, are often quoted as being trustworthy evidence against her. Paris fled to Denmark with Bothwell, but was handed over to the Scots, and his declarations were made to the Earl of Murray on August 9 and 10, 1569. It has long been a question, When did Paris come into the hands of the Scottish Government? Prof. Schiern produces a document from the commander of the Scottish vessels sent to Denmark, who acknowledges that he received Paris as a prisoner on October 30, 1568. What treatment Paris met with in the interval, or what influences he was subjected to, we have no means of knowing. But the fact now brought to light, that Paris was in the hands of Mary's enemies for nine months before the date of his declaration, goes far to invalidate a testimony already doubtful on grounds of internal evidence.

Prof. Schiern's work is that of a careful and judicious writer who impartially discusses and weighs evidence. He has a thorough knowledge of the character of Scottish politics at the time, derived from his study of the history of his own country's, which is more akin to that of Scotland than any other. Hence his book has a Northern atmosphere in which events assume their proper setting. But he has no keen sympathy with the character of Mary, nor does he show any power of dealing with the psychological problems

which her connexion with Bothwell raises. Moreover, he has not a very true view of English politics. Thus he says of the assumption of the title "King and Queen of England" by Francis II. and Mary:—

"Although this conduct of itself was not more particularly offensive than that of Elizabeth continuing to call herself, just as many of her successors have done, sovereign, not only of England, but also of France, yet to her such rivalry was intolerable."

The translation is a little stiff throughout; and a protest is needed against its continual use of "the former" and "the latter," till we are bewildered in arithmetical calculations. It was pardonable for Prof. Schiern (p. 35) to place Holy Island on the coast of Durham, but it was scarcely pardonable for his translator not to have corrected him. The island referred to, however, seems to have been St. Mary's Isle, near Tynemouth.

M. CREIGHTON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mary Anerley: a Yorkshire Tale.* By R. D. Blackmore. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*The Purcell Papers.* By the late Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu. With a Memoir by A. P. Graves. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*Reata; or, What's in a Name?* By E. D. Gerard. In 3 vols. (William Blackwood & Sons.)

*Miss Bouverie.* By Mrs. Molesworth. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE author of *Lorna Doone* has changed the venue of his new plot, and laid its scene betwixt the most rugged wilds of Yorkshire's North Riding and the bluff sea-coast of its East Riding, some ninety miles removed from them in the region of Flamborough Head, of Bridlington, Filey and its caves, and—as Mr. Blackmore impresses upon us—of Anerley Farm and its idyll of mixed agriculture and sea-faring. The tale opens with traditions of a wilful race seated past all count of time at Scargate Hall, the last squire of which—Philip Yordas—had been hanged, not drowned, by the swirling waters of the Tees at Seven Corpse Ford, with the parchment that disinherited his son Duncan in his riding-coat, a swaying corpse upon a creaking chain, having met, through his father's provision to show the water-mark and for safe fording, the destruction he had often promised to be to him. The disinherited Duncan had sailed to India. His sisters, Philippa Yordas and Eliza Carnaby, a widow with a spoilt son, the heir apparent, reign in what, as the story shows, is still his place, though the truth dawns clearly and secretly on the family lawyer, Jellicorse, and on one of the chief characters of the story, the general factor and land-agent, Mordacks, who, by degrees, unravels a strange history, and enables the rightful heir, if not to regain his right, to leave it open to his son—recovered from early death and cleared from the stigma of namelessness and the stain of blood—to enjoy his own again. It is to trace this founding's fortunes, with cleverest withholding of the secret, that the scene is cast mostly near Flamborough, famous for its dialect and ducks, and for some dozen memorable charac-

ters worthy to be added for ever to the Blackmore Gallery. On the morn of St. Swithin, 1782, in a little cove north of Flamborough Head, called euphemistically "North Landing," is washed ashore, asleep and happy (reminding us a little of *The Maid of Sker*), and coincidentally with a great take of fish, a child of tender years, whom the Rector of Flamborough, Dr. Upround, commits to the safe keeping of a worthy Flamburian couple, Robin Cockcroft and his wife, Joan, but himself educates in learning and in chess-playing, not without an impression that something will be made in time of the child's unintelligible answer to questions about his name—presumably *Isunsabe*. At the time of the events of this tale, however, the child has grown to manhood, has struck out a line of his own, and achieved exploits, and furnished for the under-plot of *Mary Anerley* "the adventures of a free-trader (low and coarse folk would say *smuggler*), other and anterior to Richard Cobden." From his foster-parents he wins the name of Robin Lyth; and the persistent zeal of a coast-guard officer, Captain Carroway, with Mary Anerley's hiding him, a fugitive, in the Danes' Dyke, near Anerley Farm, from pursuers athirst for his blood, leads the latter from screening to cherishing him. After a second interview, ostensibly to hand over a lost earring to the bold smuggler, whose identity it concerns, Mary, a sweet, gentle, frank, rosy-lipped, blue-eyed girl, albeit with a will and purpose of her own, endures no little persecution of sinners against the innate tranquillity of Anerley Farm, and is prescribed a change of air to Uncle Popplewell's with small perceptible result, except that, when venturing too far among the rocks seaward from his home, she and her old pony get circumvented by the sea, and have to make their mutual account "double or quits" through accepting the ready help of Robin and his men, who set her on *terra firma*, and save her faithful old pony. With the author's conscientious and circumstantial manner of working, this stirring tale of modern Vikings proceeds concurrently with conferences between the ladies of Scargate and their cautious, but scarce confident, lawyer, who finds strange confirmations of the rumour that Sir Duncan is on his way home, an English nabob, from India, and who has misgivings that, should a long-lost son really turn up, "Pet" or "Launcelot Yordas Carnaby" and his mother and aunt have but an insecure tenure of Scargate Hall. In the second half of vol. ii. we find ourselves amid a quasi-Homeric marshalling of forces for a mighty encounter between the Preventive service and the "free-traders," the cutters of the former, and the schooner, ketch, and bilander of the latter, with the central heroes of either side, gallant Robin Lyth, bent to land his final cargo and then to give up smuggling for ever, and Lieutenant Carroway, the much-enduring, thwarted, baffled, yet ever-gallant officer, each girding himself for the arbitrament of war, though the omens and the stars in their courses seem set against the unlucky Carroway. But this Iliad or Odyssey defies telling, at least in a review. Enough to say that Carroway and his boat's crew have at length tracked Robin Lyth and a smuggling

boat to the Dovecot cave on Bridlington sands, when, amid the confusion of a splashing which the bold smuggler initiates in the hope of a rescue, he himself escapes by diving, and poor Carroway is shot from behind, his widow, his boat's crew, Robin Lyth and his comrades, all consistently pointing to the perpetrator of the murder, whom the authorities of course confuse with the chivalrous and never bloodthirsty Robin. The worst of it is that his necessary absence at so critical a time delays the *dénouement* so cleverly planned by Mr. Mordacks. Sir Duncan reaches home, but not till after Robin has taken a clandestine farewell of Mary Anerley, and joined, as naval men were convinced he ought to do, Nelson's squadron in the Royal Navy. The returned Indian nabob regains his old home in time to stay his elder sister Philippa's hand in making away with the appointment by "Richard Yordas and his wife" which nullified his descendant's disinheriting will, and—more tender-hearted and forgiving than his forefathers—destroys it himself and leaves his sisters in possession. A little of the old family obstinacy prevents his recognising a son whom all the clues so cleverly hunted up by Mr. Mordacks concur in avouching the long-lost heir (whose earliest accents—*Isunsabe*—at Flamborough undeniably purported "I'se young Sahib," a more coherent account to the niggers than his baptismal and birth names, "William Bart Yordas") in the exiled Robin Lyth, who grows by his own prowess to be Nelson's first lieutenant in the *Victory* at Trafalgar, and who is in due course happily mated to Mary Anerley, and has at command the power of assuming the name and headship of an ancient Yorkshire family, refined by experience of the world and departure from ancestral selfishness. The by-plots of this charming story are so numerous and well wrought, its subsidiary characters so charmingly spun out in the author's best manner, the scenery so life-like, the humour so quiet and sparkling, the halo around the whole so classical, that we forego apology for letting out the secret that poor Carroway's murderer was his subordinate, Cadman, whose detection was dramatic and his condemnation pointed by the finger of God. The threads of *Mary Anerley* will well repay gathering up attentively, and we feel very sure that our readers will owe us no grudge for forestalling an ample feast of curiosity.

*The Purcell Papers*—a *réchauffé* of the collected tales of the marvellous, by Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, who died in 1873, shortly after ceasing to be owner and editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, and who is best known as the author of *Uncle Silas* and as the Irish counterpart of Wilkie Collins—require to be read to be appreciated. They profess to be the produce of the diary of one Francis Purcell, a parish priest in the South of Ireland, an industrious and curious collector of traditions, and a humorous imitator of Ould Ireland's marvellous vernacular. An abundant sample of this is given in "The Ghost and the Bone Setter" (vol. i.), scraps of Hibernian ballads in the second volume, and the "Quare Gander" and "Billy Malowney's Taste of Love and Glory" in the third. But Le

Fanu's *forte* was still more pronouncedly the mysterious and the supernatural—e.g., "The Fortunes of Sir Robert Ardagh," pointing to a distinct compact with the devil; "The History of an Irish Countess" (vol. ii.), comprising two murders and no end of villainy; the "Chapter in the History of a Tyrone Family," which involves a secret closet, a Bluebeard mystery, a first wife, not dead, but lunatic, and the suicide of the chief actor, Lord Glenfallen. Another story, equally sad and pitiful, but not so mysterious, is a touching tale of the *Gwen* type, called "The Bridal of Carrigvarah." "The Last Heir of Castle Connor" is a seeming reminiscence of facts about the duellist, Fitzgerald. Yet another story of hair-breadth escapes and inextinguishable daring is an "Adventure of Hardress Fitzgerald," a Royalist captain in the army of James II. against the Prince of Orange, and in all of these the element either of the supernatural, the astounding, or the ludicrous supplies quite enough of interest to justify the posthumous publication of these after-tastes of the literary powers of Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu.

*Reata*—the first work, we are told, of two sisters of literary antecedents—has much in its name, something in its lively telling, and, perhaps, more in its subtleties and surprises. There is nothing like a "family tree" on which to hang these, and the pedigree in the opening of the volumes has to be rectified at the close. *Reata* records the later history of the noble German House of Bodenbach, one branch of which has lingered poor and proud in Austria, the other migrated to Mexico in the person of Maximilian Bodenbach, the younger and prodigal son of the grandfather of the House, who had retreated in 1838, leaving nothing but debts behind him, to that far country, and so put an end to certain love passages between Walther, the son of Maximilian's elder brother, Felix, and his only daughter, Olivia. Meanwhile, Walther, having married a *bourgeoise* wife, had brought up three children—Arnold, the heavy dragoon; Otto, the lady-killing hussar; and delicate Gabrielle—in Austria; while the errant branch of the House had remained almost forgotten, until tidings came to Walther, reprinted from a Mexican paper, that Maximilian had died at the age of seventy-four, leaving a fortune of several millions to Olivia. The news kindles the maudlin sentiment of the now elderly Baron, the prudent forethought of his elder son, and the sharpened wits of his extravagant younger son, and as soon as they are assured that a visit to Mexico will be acceptable, Otto is induced to get leave of absence and see how the land lies with his aunt or cousin. From the point of Otto's reaching the Mexican forest home, in which he sojourns about a couple of months, the reader finds that the interest of the story centres in the companion, Reata Lackenegg, not in Aunt Olivia, and it needs all the animation of a versatile plot, all the novelties of country and scene, all the faith of a trustful novel-reader, to produce a confidence that characters will sort themselves and all come right at last. When Otto has taken his leave, engaged to Reata, who is a penniless pensioner, and when, after she has

made a voyage to Europe, she has realised Otto's slipperiness and proved the more solid character and self-sacrificing love of the elder brother, Arnold, it comes out as the surprise of surprises in the end that the so-called Reata has throughout been acting a part; that she is the heiress of Maximilian Bodenbach, not the old maid, who died before this half-sister was born, but the only child of a second marriage in Mexico. Hence, and from Reata's ascendancy over her docile elderly *duenna*, whom she instructed how to personate her, the tears and blisses of the history recorded in these pages, which, it will be allowed, are rightly entitled *Reata*, if, as we find in i. 148, Reata is Mexican for "lazo," a noose or "rete" (as it would be in Latin), in which the heroine entangles successively Otto and Arnold and, more or less, all with whom she comes in contact. If the authors will avoid the current vice of overcrowding their canvas we shall have great hope of their second work of fiction.

*Miss Bouverie* is the direct antithesis of *Reata*, an English novel of the upper strata of society, dependent for plot and interest on the disinheritance by old Mr. Sydney, Miss Bouverie's grandfather, of his son by a first wife in favour of his daughter by a second—a Frenchwoman of a different faith, to whom the son had been disrespectful, and whose sole issue had been Miss Bouverie's mother. The opening of the tale dwells on the endeavours of Mr. Bouverie, a worthy and wealthy squire-parson, and his daughter to hit upon a plan of obliging Hugh Sydney and his sister to accept by hook or by crook the superfluity heaped on the Bouveries (who are independently wealthy) by the harsh and unjust will of grandfather Sydney; and as the story develops we gather some inklings that the heroine and her cousin, a promising Indian officer, alike inherit the peculiar wrong-headed obstinacy of their ancestors. In fact, the novel is indebted for its extension over two at least of its volumes to the misconstructions which Laura Bouverie, with the aid of a young French cousin visiting England with him, puts on all that Frank Sydney says and does towards her on his Indian furlough. The action, in truth, promises to be somewhat sluggish until, after a futile effort on the part of the elder Bouveries to bring about a match which might re-unite the two branches of the old tree by a visit of Laura to London for the season, the scene changes to an old Norman *château*, the home of the Baronne de la Croye, who is narrow and stiff in her anti-Protestant faith, and what Mr. Bouverie mentally dubs a "domineering old heathen," though her good points are a real hospitality and a lively and tender memory of her sister, the short-lived mother of Mrs. Bouverie. To tell the ghost story of the *Château de la Croye*, and how, contrary to the plans of evil plotters, it tended to bring about the happy ending of the visit of Laura Bouverie and Hugh Sydney to the home of their French ancestry, would be to anticipate the reader's interest, which is, it must be owned, repaid in the end for seeming sluggishness by the way. As we study the characters, our chief fault with them is that they are all too much given

to answering one another's thoughts or misinterpreting one another's emotions or feelings—a peculiarly unlucky *penchant*, where Sydneys, Bouveries, and St. Amands, if not "De la Croyes," are all conspicuously puzzle-headed. It would have been in Mrs. Molesworth's favour as an authoress if she had not gone out of her way to make all her interlocutors talk to themselves rather than to their companions. Speaking out openly and "right on" would have obviated most of the misunderstandings which for the space of nigh two volumes subsist almost irremediably between hero and heroine. We have a lively recollection of more than one of Mrs. Molesworth's stories (e.g., *Carrots* and *The Cuckoo Clock*) which were clever, bright, and very well told. If, as may be the case, *Miss Bouverie* is an early, or even her earliest, venture on a "three-volume course," it might not be unworthy of the authoress's consideration whether so many "asides," so much "looking as if one read all at a glance"—in a word, so much abridgment of actual dialogue—is strictly artistic. *Miss Bouverie*, however, is very readable.

JAMES DAVIES.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The Doom of the Great City.* By W. D. Hay. (Newman.) This is a highly alarmist pamphlet, not badly written in its way, and giving an account of how all the inhabitants of London were suddenly asphyxiated in a fog two years hence. The account is preceded by a very lively description of the folly and sin of the capital, which, it appears, provoked this catastrophe, or at least reconciled it with the author's ideas of theodicy. It will be satisfactory to suburban dwellers to know that the fog did not kill anybody outside London as it is generally reckoned. But Mr. Hay should have been more particular. Dulwich is specified as a *Zoar*, but surely he might have been good enough to indicate the radius of destruction northward and westward as well as southward. Will it be safe to live at Bedford Park in 1882 or at Hampstead or at Fulham? We should really like to know.

*Souvenirs of Old England.* By an Anglo-American. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) These sketches go back to a somewhat early date in the century, and are told with a simplicity which is not destitute of attraction, though perhaps it would be difficult to speak highly of their purely literary merit. The author, a nephew, we believe, of Washington Irving, seems as a boy and young man to have sojourned much in Derbyshire and the adjacent counties, and to have imbibed an ardent affection for English rural sports. Much of what he tells us is already obsolete—a circumstance which adds to the interest of his book; much has often been described before, but fairly bears description again.

*The Supernatural in Romantic Fiction.* By Edward Yardley. (Longmans.) An odder book than Mr. Yardley's we could not hope to find in a summer day's rummaging of a miscellaneous library. It consists of an enumeration, in a rapid and cursory manner, of the various supernatural incidents, personages, &c., to be found in fiction—chiefly mediæval and modern fiction, though the classics are not wholly excluded. The book is divided into headings, as thus—"Devils," "Supernatural Animals," "Heroes of Romance," &c. Now, undoubtedly, a man of very great reading, after filling commonplace books for many years, might



arrange such a work, which would be full of interest and value; but it would have to be on a very large scale. Mr. Yardley has given himself about 130 pages, and we cannot say that his reading appears to have been very extensive. The odd remark, "Much concerning these two knights [Huon and Ysaie le Triste] may be found in Dunlop's *History of Fiction*," does not suggest first-hand reading, and innumerable little strokes in different parts of the book confirm the suspicion. For instance, it must require a light heart and a not too full head to devote seven pages only to an account of "Heroes of Romance," even if the subjects be strictly chosen from those who have had something definite to do with the supernatural. To note Mr. Yardley's omissions it would be necessary to write the book which he has not written. It is better to point out that the attempt, considering its limits, is an impossible one. Every now and then, as in the case of Cazotte's *Diable Amoureux*, Mr. Yardley abandons his system of cursory mention, and gives four or five pages to a single story. This adds to the quaint appearance of lack of method which distinguishes the book.

*Great Scholars.* By H. J. Nicoll. (Edinburgh: Macniven and Wallace.) This volume of the useful series of short popular biographies which the publishers seem to be issuing is decidedly the best that has yet appeared. Mr. Nicoll writes well, and is apparently familiar enough with his subject to handle it without falling into error on the one hand, or slavishly quoting and adopting current opinion on the other. Perhaps he is a very little inclined to this latter fault, especially in the case of Macaulay; though he shows now and then that he is aware of the extreme danger of resting too implicit confidence on that most rhetorical of authorities. The Lives contained in the book are, on the larger scale, those of Buchanan, Bentley, Porson, and Parr; while an Appendix contains shorter notices of Ruddiman, of Sir William Jones, of Dr. Adam, of Dr. Alexander Murray, and of Bishop Blomfield, as well as of a very local celebrity, James Melvin. It is natural, perhaps, that Scotchmen should predominate in this list, and the fanatical admiration with which Melvin is traditionally regarded in the North of Scotland may justify his selection. The Life of Buchanan is perhaps the least good. The author has, we are inclined to think, no very special familiarity with Renaissance literature—a familiarity rather necessary for the proper exhibition of that cross-grained old pedant and Republican. Bentley, Porson, and Parr are well treated, though Mr. Nicoll seems to us to take an unduly favourable view of Bentley's character, which we think a detestable one, and of Parr's, which was that of a solemn trifler, while he is very hard on poor Porson. Still the book is an interesting and well-done piece of work, all the more so because the variety of the human race with which it deals is an extinct one. Not till time has once more changed the state of things in general, although we may have great philologists and great literary critics, shall we see a great scholar again.

*Eyesight, Good and Bad:* a Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By Robert Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S. (Macmillan.) Mr. Brudenell Carter has written a very sensible and useful book on a subject of the greatest importance. It is a very singular fact that the human race collectively troubles itself but little about its eyesight, though, of course, countless individuals are always anxiously watching the decay of their visual powers. Parents and guardians who are meritoriously careful about the state of young teeth, and who are prudent enough to appeal freely to dentists, will allow young eyes to be overtasked, or will pay no atten-

tion to the warnings which nature almost always gives in cases of incipient decay of vision. And this simply because the idea of consulting an oculist has never entered their minds. Among savages, and even civilised beings who lead an open-air life, this indifference is of little consequence; but the amount of distress or even misery which it entails, the diminution to which it leads in the enjoyment of life, the disqualification for certain means of earning a livelihood in which it culminates, are in their full magnitude known only to such experts as Mr. Brudenell Carter, whose position as ophthalmic surgeon to St. George's Hospital enables him to survey the wide field of imperfect vision. One of the great difficulties, it may be observed, which he and the ophthalmic surgeons of the other London hospitals find in the way of curing the children who are brought to them "is the perpetual worry in which their parents are kept by the officers of the School Board." The scholastic mind has always shown itself singularly obtuse in all that concerns vision. The deficient light and the badly constructed desks and forms in many schools produce short sight. And the whole system of payment by results leads teachers to goad on their pupils without considering the ultimate results of long-continued hard work in a vitiated atmosphere. Some ten years ago, Mr. Carter relates, the late Mr. C. Paget tried a half-time experiment in a village school. Some of the children were sent into the garden instead of the school to work for about one-half of the ordinary school hours. "The children who were so treated were found, after a short period, altogether to outstrip in their school-work those who devoted, or who were supposed to devote, twice as much time to it." The first few chapters of the present work contain an excellent account of the structure of the eye, and the forms and properties of lenses. Those which come next deal with short, long, and weak sight, all of them complaints universally familiar, and also with the less common defects of colour-blindness, contraction of the field of vision, and "astigmatism." Short-sighted persons are told by Mr. Carter to rid themselves of the erroneous but popular beliefs "that short-sighted eyes are good or strong eyes," and that "short sight improves with advancing life." And both they and the long-sighted are warned that they decidedly ought to use glasses. Over the advantages of spectacles to the aged-sighted Mr. Carter grows enthusiastic, maintaining that they "are to the presbyopic a luxury beyond description, clearing outlines which were beginning to be shadowy, brightening colours which were beginning to fade," and producing a "return to juvenility of sight" which is "one of the most agreeable experiences of middle age." Mr. Carter throughout deals lovingly with spectacles. He seems to recognise no fault in them. Yet they have their faults. The least wet or vapour dims them. They reflect light in a trying manner. And they sadly mar the beauty of the female face. Many a man looks better with than without them. They seem to be a part and parcel of his individuality. But female beauty in spectacles is a sight to make the angels weep. No wonder that, by ladies in the bloom of life, the curves of the pince-nez are preferred to the straight lines of the spectacles. In dealing with the rare complaint of colour-blindness Mr. Carter gives some amusing instances of the mistakes often made by persons who write about it unadvisedly. Vision-field contraction is illustrated by the case of a patient who had suffered from a malady which produces that effect, but whose central vision had been preserved by an operation. Standing in front of his house one day he was puzzled by what he thought were two black birds of unknown species hopping towards him after a

strange fashion. "They turned out to be the feet of a market woman who had brought him something for sale, and whose body was invisible to him so long as her feet were in view." Of astigmatism, also, a curious instance is given. A patient complained of "a periodical obscuration of vision." At noon he could see plainly the hands of a clock near his office. At about a quarter to or after three he could scarcely see them at all. Thereupon he came to the conclusion that he saw well at mid-day and badly some three hours later, so he studied the subject of "vital periodicity," and regarded himself as an inscrutable physiological problem. The truth was he could see vertical lines well but horizontal ones badly. A pair of cylindrical spectacles removed his defect at once. We know of a case where a distinguished literary man had no idea that he was troubled by astigmatism, until one day a familiar flagstaff vanished from his view when he looked at it as he lay on the ground. Among the many delusions which Mr. Carter has done his best to dispel is the belief that, when the sight is weak, absolute rest is necessary. Where there is no inflammation or other active disease, but merely a feebleness of muscle, exercise conducing to nutrition is required—not rest leading to debility. A system of beneficially exercising the muscles of the eye, chiefly by reading, has been rendered very popular in the United States, where the process recommended by its inventor, Dr. Dyer, is commonly called "Dyerising." Mr. Carter states that "it is exceedingly uncommon to see a working watchmaker among the patients of the ophthalmic department of an hospital;" and believes that "the habitual exercise of the eye upon fine work tends to the development and to the preservation of its powers." In like manner, exercise of the vocal organs will often strengthen a weak voice. We know of a case in which a clergyman, who was unable to speak on Sundays without suffering, was cured by being compelled to speak in public every day in the week. The brain suffers in a similar way if left inactive. As Mr. Carter justly says: "A time comes to everyone when the physical powers begin to decay; and then, unless the brain has been kept active and recipient by exercise, there is nothing left to live, and the man perishes." He is said to have died of this or that complaint, when it is too often the case that, "in reality, he has died of stupidity, artificially produced by neglect of the talents with which he was endowed."

*Around the World with General Grant:* a Narrative of the Visit of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, to Various Countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1877-8-9; to which are added Certain Conversations with General Grant on Questions connected with American Politics and History. By John Russell Young. In 2 vols. (New York and London: American News Company.) The nature of the contents of these two ponderous volumes is sufficiently indicated by their unnecessarily long title, though how they came to be written is, perhaps, not at first obvious. We are indebted for them, it would seem, to the enterprising proprietor of the *New York Herald*, for we gather that Mr. Young was sent out by him as a special correspondent to report the ex-President's goings out and comings in for the benefit of the American public, a task which he has executed with considerable minuteness and bad taste. The work is said to have passed through three editions in the United States, and was probably published in some measure with a political object in view, in which, judging by the result of the Chicago Convention, we may assume that it has failed. Whether the limited number of copies, however, which we learn have been reserved for British consumption

will ever be exhausted, except by gratuitous distribution, we take leave to doubt. A printed slip which accompanies the work informs us that "it is the most complete and elegantly illustrated book of travel ever produced," but, after a somewhat long experience of narratives of journeys round the world, we feel bound to say that the one before us is the worst we have ever met with. The illustrations—stated to be 800 in number—are, it is only fair to add, to some extent a redeeming feature in the work, for some of them are well done, and the series, taken as a whole, possesses considerable interest. We cannot, however, commend the carelessness which has placed some of the plates relating to Japan among the chapters devoted to China. We are told in the slip already referred to that "the illustrations were contributed by the leading artists and engravers, and all were prepared expressly for this work, at a cost of £20,000." Had it not been for this statement, we should have said that some of them were old familiar friends long before Gen. Grant's tour round the world was ever thought of.

*Plain Hints for Examiners of Needlework.* By the Senior Examiner of Needlework to the School Board for London. (Griffith and Farran.) This little book is full of useful hints for those gentlemen who are called upon to criticise an art in which they have been imperfectly educated. We fear that even a high degree at Oxford and Cambridge is sometimes awarded to persons whose ignorance of whip-stitch and tucking is simply deplorable. The value of the Glossary at the end, in which all the abstruse terms employed, such as "sew" and "hem," are traced through all modern and classical languages to their Aryan or Semitic roots, is not quite so apparent. Perhaps it is to arm the examiner against impertinent questions by precocious pupils.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland for April 1879 contains a detailed account, with drawings and plan, of an extraordinary megalithic monument at Magheraghanrush, about four miles east of Sligo. The peculiarity of this monument consists in the resemblance of its plan to that of a church. It may be said to be divided into a chancel, a large central chamber like the space under the dome of a church, and a small nave with two aisles. At either end is an artificial mound. It is not probable that the monument marks the place of an interment, because the rock is close beneath the surface of the soil; but it may have had some ceremonial purpose, as it points directly to the cairn on Knock-na-rea, where the ancient kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. In another paper Mr. Wakeman contributes some remarks on a church on White Island, in Lough Erne, which the late Mr. Du Noyer assigned to the eighth century, and he gives it as his opinion that the church is a late specimen of Ilberno-Romanesque work executed in the thirteenth century.

IN the number of the *Journal* for July 1879 there is a very carefully written article on the flint implements in the North of Ireland which is well worth studying, even by those whose interest in such objects lies in other localities. In another paper the Rev. James O'Laverty mentions the curious custom of depositing white stones in graves as being usual at Ballynacraig. The same thing has been observed in England, and has been supposed to be derived from the mention of a white stone given to "him that overcometh" in the Revelation. The Welsh custom of whitening the gravestones at the three Christian festivals may possibly have had a similar origin. Mr. R. M. Young contributes a description of the Priory of St. Columba at Newtownards, with several drawings, which

show a curious mixture of dates and styles, the nave being of the thirteenth century, with lancet windows, and the tower Jacobean, with an elaborate elliptic arched doorway, flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a profusely sculptured pediment.

WE have received from Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. *A Selection from the Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, second series, and *Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, second series. Of each of these handsome volumes it may be said that it is chiefly valuable to those who already possess, in either instance, the first series. Mrs. Browning would, indeed, appear somewhat impoverished in this second selection were it not that we are here presented with the whole of *Casa Guidi Windows*. But the greater number of her most popular pieces were included in the former volume, leaving, however, *The Vision of Poets*, *The Romaunt of Margaret*, and several of her spirited Italian poems to charm her admirers. Mr. Browning is presented to us under more interesting auspices, his secondary work being quite as intellectual and less crabbed than that of his wife. Those who do not possess his multitudinous later volumes will be delighted to find *James Lee's Wife*, *Hervé Riel*, *Pheidippides*, and *Nympholeptos* in one collection. Such pieces as *Rudal* to the *Lady of Tripoli* are slipped in here and there to remind us how mellifluous the poet sometimes chose to be in his early manhood; he is often musical now, but in the difficult and learned manner of *A Tale and Pisgah-Sights*. It is difficult to review the varied wealth of poetry in this volume without coming to the conclusion that, where almost all is strong and brilliant, the most brilliant and strongest poem is the marvellous study called *A Forgiveness*. Such volumes of selections as these are very useful; the poems are re-arranged by the turn of the kaleidoscope, and we have an opportunity of refreshing and revising our old opinions.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE is preparing a work on the seals and armorial insignia of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, to be illustrated by over fifty engravings of seals from 1250 to 1800, and twenty-six chromolithographs of college arms, fourteen of these being tracings from the original grants. The seals are in most cases from the original matrices at the colleges, those of Peterhouse (1284), Pembroke (1347), Clare (1326), Corpus (1352), and others being very fine examples. The price will not exceed a guinea to subscribers, but a few large-paper copies will be issued at twenty-five shillings.

MR. C. T. NEWTON has been appointed to the newly founded Professorship of Archaeology in University College, London.

WE are informed that the little book entitled *Deaconesses in the Church of England*, announced long since, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. In a letter to the author from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will be prefixed to the volume, the latter says, "I heartily commend your statements on the subject to the consideration of the clergy and laity of the Church of England."

WE understand that Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein is now engaged upon two Danish stories, which he is adapting to English readers. The one is called *Gunnar: a Tale of Norwegian Mountain-life*, and is by H. H. Boyesen; the other, *The Spell-bound Fiddler*, is by Kiistofor Janson. Both were published quite recently in the originals, and have met with great success in Denmark.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. have in the

press *The Rebecca Rioter: a Tale of Killay Life*, by Miss Dillwyn, daughter of the member for Swansea. It is founded on the actual events of the Rebecca Riots in 1843, which will be found briefly narrated in Irving's *Annals of our Time*.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Index Society, a Report for submission to the members was decided upon, and it was agreed that resolutions for the appointment of committees for the consideration of the best mode of carrying out certain branches of the society's work should be moved at the second annual meeting, which will be held shortly in the rooms of the Society of Arts. The first motion relates to the arrangement of biographical references, more especially of those contained in the *Annual Register* and *Gentleman's Magazine*; the second to the collection of references for an Index of Roman Remains in Great Britain; and the third to the possibility of opening an office for the society. Mr. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister, will preside at the general meeting.

SIR THOMAS G. KNOX, lately her Majesty's Consul General at Bangkok, is stated to be engaged in preparing a History of Siam, for which he is eminently well fitted by his intimate acquaintance with the country, extending over nearly thirty years.

M. ARTHUR DE LA BORDERIE is about to publish through Champion the *Historical Correspondence of the Benedictines of Brittany*. The correspondence will be preceded by an Introduction and a Dedication to M. L. Delisle, and will contain the principal facts relating to the composition of the *History of Brittany* by Dom Lobineau and Dom Morice.

It is announced that M. Thomas, a pupil of the School of Rome, has just discovered in one of the libraries of that city some important fragments of a Latin historian of the classical period. As the facts treated of relate to Alexander the Great, it would seem as if the author of these fragments is no other than Trogus Pompeius. The MS. is of the twelfth century.

WE understand that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends re-issuing immediately his volume on the Irish Crisis of 1845-46 which appeared originally as an article in the *Edinburgh Review* of January 1848, and then excited much attention. It consists of a narrative of the measures for relieving the distress caused by the great Irish famine, and the author republishes it now with the hope that the lessons to be derived from it may in some degree apply to the present difficulty in Ireland. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the volume early next week.

THE *Live Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazette*, which was commenced about seven years ago, has rapidly outgrown its original limits, and has become the official organ of the Royal Agricultural, the Shorthorn, the British Dairy Farmers', the Cart-Horse, and other associations. It still gives prominence to the poultry yard and the kennel, &c.; but, to make room for the increased demands upon its space, it has been found necessary to take an enlarged form, the first number of which appears this week (price fourpence).

THE Academy of Inscriptions has awarded the first Gobert prize to M. Demaye for his book on *Le Costume en France au Moyen-âge d'après les Sceaux*; and the second prize to M. Augusto Molinier for his two works entitled *Etude sur l'Administration féodale dans le Languedoc (900-1250)* and *Etude sur l'Administration de S. Louis et d'Alphonse de Poitiers dans le Languedoc*.

THE widow of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Woodberry Down, author of *Lyrics of a Lifetime*, has recently presented about six hundred volumes to the Free Public Library of Nottingham, their native town.

BALTIMORE will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary during the week ending October 9 next. The Maryland Historical Society is taking the initiative in the celebration.

THE tragedy of *Sappho*, by "Stella," has been translated into Greek, and is to be acted shortly at Athens.

THE elementary books published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language continue to meet with great success in the market. Their last issue consists of the first part of the story of the Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne. The text, translation, and notes are all that could be desired, being the work of the mature Gaelic scholar, Mr. Standish H. O'Grady. We may add to this that the story is perhaps the finest in the whole range of Irish literature, and that the volume is sold for a shilling by the Dublin publishers, Messrs. Gill and Son.

"THE lyf of gret Alexander, conquerour of alle the worlde," in Northern-English prose, is being copied from Robert Thornton's MS. of about 1430-40 A.D., belonging to Lincoln Cathedral Library, by Miss Eleanor Marx, for the edition of the series of Early-English Alexander Romances by Prof. Skeat—in which Mr. J. H. Hessels takes some part—for the Early-English Text Society's Extra Series. This romance is Englished from the Latin, which was afterwards printed at Strassburg in 1494. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have kindly lent the MS. to Mr. Furnivall, and put it in the charge of the Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum. Dr. Horstmann has thus been enabled to collate and copy some independent Lives of Saints in it for his third volume, which will follow his edition of the Collected Lives for the Early-English Text Society.

THE third volume of the "Historical Miscellanies" published by the French Government in the *Collection des Documents inédits* is on the eve of publication. It will comprise the following:—(1) Trade and Military Expeditions of France and Venice in the Middle Ages (documents edited by M. de Mas Latrie, chiefly from the Italian archives); (2) Wills registered in the Parliament of Paris under the reign of Charles VI. (edited by M. Tuetey); (3) State Maxims and Political Fragments of Cardinal de Richelieu (edited by M. Gabriel Hanotaux from two MSS., one in the National Library and the other in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

FOLK who care for facsimiles of genuine Shakspeare documents should lay out two shillings in an autotype of Shakspeare's mortgage to Henry Walker for £60, dated March 11, 1612-13, of the house and a piece of ground near the Burbages' Blackfriars Theatre, "abutting upon a streete leading down to Pudle Wharffe on the east part, right against the Kinges Maiesties Wardrobe," which he bought of the said Walker the day before for £140. At the request of the Keeper of the MSS., the Trustees of the British Museum have had their only Shakspeare document autotyped, and copies of it can now be bought at their secretary's office for a florin. Some copies of the lithograph facsimile of Shakspeare's will are also still left at Mr. A. Russell Smith's, 36 Soho Square, W.

PROF. SKEAT has developed his former attack on the genuineness of *The Romant of the Rose*, of old attributed to Chaucer. He examines in detail its false rhymes and assonances and its use of un-Chaucerian words, and concludes triumphantly that it could not possibly have been written by Chaucer at any time of his life. The essay will appear both in one of Prof. Skeat's Clarendon Press Chaucer volumes and in the Chaucer Society's *Essays on Chaucer*.

THE next three parts of Mr. Allan Park Paton's "Hamnet Shakspeare," edited on the

mistaken theory that all the capitals of the first folio begin emphasised words, will contain *Coriolanus*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*.

PROF. RIEU's paper on "Phonetic Laws in Persian" will appear in the next number of the Philological Society's *Transactions*, which will also contain Dr. Murray's second address as outgoing president of the society on the dictionary-work and spelling reform, and some papers by Mr. Henry Sweet, the Rev. Chauncy Maples, Mr. Morfill, Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Dawson.

THE *Gloucester Journal* publishes as a supplement to its current issue a reproduction of the number for November 3, 1783, containing the first public notice of Sunday-schools written by Robert Raikes. But the reproduction is by no means wholly dependent for its interest on its connexion with the centenary of Sunday-schools. The news, though brief, is told with raciness and spirit; and the advertisements, if they show that human nature has changed very little since 1783, have a characteristic eighteenth-century flavour.

MR. SWINBURNE writes under date of June 26, 1880:—

"A correspondent of yours affirms in your issue of this morning that I have 'never answered' a 'challenge' put forward 'in an early number of the ACADEMY of this year.' Certainly I have not done so. And most assuredly I shall not.

"The person in question has perfectly succeeded in his evident and elaborate endeavour to put himself outside the pale of possible intercourse. With such a person I should almost as soon think of entering into correspondence as of entering into controversy. He is absolutely free and absolutely welcome to say, to write, and to print anything about me he may please. But he must not hope—and he need not fear—ever again to attract even as much notice as this from the hand of your obedient Servant, "ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE."

WE have been asked by Mr. F. G. Heath to state that, as he is collecting for publication at an early date facts concerning the present social and educational *status* of the peasantry of the Western counties of England, he will be glad if any of the readers of the ACADEMY can furnish him with *data* bearing on the subject—addressing communications to him at Brunswick Lodge, South Hackney.

TINSLEY BROS. will publish a summer number of *Tinsley's Magazine* in July, entitled *Seaside Maidens*. It will be written by Mr. G. A. Henty, the editor of *Union Jack*, and will be illustrated by Harry Furniss.

MR. FURNIVALL writes:—

"Surely Mr. Mackenzie Walcott cannot expect that we Chaucer students should take seriously his practical joke that *St. Loy is Lo-ey*, and dissyllabic? Why, it rhymes with *boy* and *coy*. Does Mr. Walcott suppose that Chaucer called his 'lytel Lowis my sone' 'my *bo-ey*'?" Max Keuffer, of Trèves, asks us to remember the Paynim 'Sans loy' in the *Faery Queene*."

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, aged fifty-two. Mr. Turner was engaged on the well-known Calendar of Charters which bears his name, and on the indexing of the Dodsworth MSS. He had lately published a first series of *Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford*.

#### THE REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE first sitting of the new Higher Council of Public Instruction had for its most important result the reform of the system of secondary education in France. Public opinion had long pronounced with ever-increasing energy against the inadequacy of the old methods bequeathed

to generations following by the universities and by the religious establishments which were so powerful in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was a general demand that in the spirit of education a more concrete method should take the place of the abstract systems formerly in vogue, and that more attention should be paid for the future to developing the faculties of the understanding than those of memory; and that the progress of modern science and the greater facilities for communication with foreign countries should be recognised by a greater development of scientific studies and the knowledge of foreign languages. The progress thus briefly summarised has just been fixed in its details by the Higher Council of Public Instruction. We shall mention the most important of them according to the statement which is generally attributed to M. Zévort, Director of Secondary Education.

The nine years allotted to secondary studies are divided into three periods. In the first the study of French, of foreign languages, and of the rudiments of the natural sciences holds the foremost place. Written tasks will thus be, as far as possible, avoided, and will be replaced by *viva voce* exercises. In the second period the pupil will begin the study of Latin. The character of the instruction will be calculated to convey a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable the pupil to read and explain a text rather than, as of old, to express his own ideas in more or less elegant Latin; consequently, translation is put far above composition. Latin composition is only to serve henceforth as a kind of supplement to the study of the texts. Latin verse will no longer form a subject of instruction in secondary schools. With the third period the study of Greek begins, and the study of Latin and of living languages is continued. The historical instruction given throughout the whole course will deal more particularly with the history of France; and peculiar attention will be paid in this branch to the knowledge of manners and institutions rather than to that of military facts and the *minutiae* of chronology.

The final reward of proficiency is still the baccalaureate. The three examinations are maintained. In the first, which is passed after rhetoric, Latin composition is suppressed. In addition to the *viva voce* examination on the different subjects studied and the explanations of the classical writers in the various languages, the pupil will be required to write a Latin translation, an English or German exercise (without a dictionary), and a French essay. The second examination will be passed after the class of philosophy, and will deal with the subjects taught in that class—i.e., there will be, as now, a French essay on a philosophical, and a second on a scientific, question. The *viva voce* examinations will test the pupil's proficiency in philosophy, the physical sciences, and the explanation of authors in the original text.

It is hoped that these reforms, resting above all, as they must do, on more rapid and practical methods than the old system, will tend to produce a greater intellectual maturity among French students, and will afford them a more direct introduction to the difficulties of daily life and the accomplishment of their duties as citizens.

#### THE WALLOON CHURCH AT NORWICH.

IT is well known to those who are interested in the history of the Reformation that King Edward VI. granted places of worship and certain privileges to the French and Dutch refugees who settled in this country, partly to avoid persecution for their religious opinions, partly to carry on their trade in woollen and other commodities. Many communities of these strangers were settled in the Eastern counties, and there was one established even as

far West as at Glastonbury. The most celebrated of these was the congregation assembled at Austin Friars, in London, under the superintendence of the Polish nobleman Alasco. The history of his departure from England with the greater part of his followers has been related by Utenhoven in a work which was published in 1560, and some account of which was given in the ACADEMY of October 23, 1875. We took occasion in that article to explain the influence exerted by these and other Zuinglian and Calvinistic Reformers over the course of the English Reformation; and showed from the narrative itself how they were refused a lodgement in any place occupied by Lutherans, who regarded them as heretics for holding the same opinions as to the Sacrament with the English Reformers. They were, in fact, looked upon with the same abhorrence as the men who suffered for their faith at Smithfield and elsewhere in Mary's time, whom the Lutheran party spoke of as being "the devil's martyrs."

Upon the accession of Elizabeth, many of these exiles returned, and occupied the places which had been previously granted to them, and several other congregations of strangers were established in different parts of the country. Very little is known of the proceedings of those churches, though probably much may yet be learned if the documents in the Guildhall Library, which formerly belonged to the Consistory of the Dutch Church in London, should ever be printed. It is the relation in which they from time to time stood to the Established Church that gives a special interest to the history of these foreign congregations. It is certain that the Reformers of Edward's time would, if they could, have modelled the Church of England entirely after the views of Peter Martyr and Alasco. It is also clear that there was not much clashing in Elizabeth's reign between the doctrines commonly held in the Established Church and those advocated in the churches of the French and Dutch strangers. The only difficulty arose from the mixture of a few Anabaptists with these latter congregations, who sometimes gave the Government trouble. And it was only when the backward changes of Laud's time were being inaugurated that these congregations were found to be really troublesome, because they stiffly adhered to the real principles of the Reformers, which Laud had set himself steadfastly to counteract.

As a first instalment toward a history of these people we are glad to welcome a recent purchase of a MS. by the British Museum relating to the Walloon church at Norwich. It is now among the Egerton MSS. No. 2568, and is entitled, "Police et discipline Ecclesiastique observée es Eglises de la langue françoise recoeuillies en ce Royaume d'Angleterre soubz la protection de la Sorennissime Royne Elizabeth Que Dieu conserve en toute heureuse prosperité."

It is in a small folio volume, consisting of twenty folios of parchment, handsomely bound, with a purple morocco back and corners, with the original covers of the MS. used for lining the covers of the new binding—with a few words written on each, stating that the book belongs to the Walloon church of Norwich, and dated April 5, 1589.

It begins with asserting the necessity of discipline in a church to be joined with the word and the sacraments, exactly in the style described in the "Troubles of Frankfort;" and then proceeds to say that the Walloon church retains the four orders of pastors, doctors, elders, and deacons. The first of these, otherwise called the minister, is to be chosen in the first instance by the ministers, elders, and deacons assembled for that purpose, who shall, in conjunction with any others of the congregation whom they shall choose to assist them, examine him as to

his faith, after having ascertained that his life and conversation are free from gross faults. The candidate for the ministry has then to explain one or more texts of Scripture to their satisfaction, and to sign his adherence to the confession of faith received by the synod of the French churches. On some Sunday after this he is appointed to preach a sermon, and any objection raised to his nomination must be made within a fortnight, after which he is admitted to his office with the accustomed prayers and the imposition of hands.

And here it must be remembered that this is exactly what was meant by the framers of the twenty-fourth of the forty-two Articles of Edward VI., which is identical with the twenty-third of the Thirty-Nine Articles afterwards adopted by the Church of England. This is the true interpretation of the meaning of the following words when they were first drawn up, viz., "Those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard." It must be admitted that the words are consistent with the doctrine of the apostolical succession, but it is certain that no such idea was present to the minds of their framers.

But to proceed with our MS. It goes on to enumerate the faults which are intolerable in a minister, and then those which may be suffered for a time in hope of his amendment. It is curious to find enumerated among the latter such things as lying, dancing, and illegal and scandalous games. To the second order, viz., that of doctors, is consigned the task of superintending the education of the young and of refuting heresies from Scripture.

The largest portion of the document treats of the elders and generally of the government of the church, which rests mainly on them, they and the minister or ministers, if more than one, composing the Consistory. And here, as also among the ministers themselves, there is a strict charge that none shall have more authority than another. The Consistory, as a body, is to judge of the conduct and character of all who belong to the congregation, and to proceed in the last instance, and if gentler methods do not succeed, to a sentence of excommunication. We are unable to say whether this system of espionage which was substituted for the auricular confession practised by those whom they always spoke of with great abhorrence as Papists, was very effective in point of fact; but this is remarkable about it—that, whereas the faults of a private member of the congregation were divulged to the whole body, and his repentance or obduracy after excommunication proclaimed aloud, yet in the case of members of the Consistory the same method was not practised with regard to the ministers, elders, or deacons. These are ordered to assemble four times in the year for the purpose of confessing their faults one to another; and there is a strict prohibition to divulge anything that passes in Consistory, especially on these occasions when the deacons are met together with the ministers and elders.

The office of the fourth order, of deacons, seems to have been to attend to the wants of the poorer members of the community and to manage financial matters. The latter part of the document is occupied with explaining the mode in which the different services of the church are conducted. The most noticeable portion of these is headed "De la prophetie." This corresponds exactly to what was simultaneously going on in many dioceses of the Elizabethan Church, which formed so fertile a subject of dispute between the Puritan faction and the adherents of the established order of things. It was for the countenance he gave

to the prophesyings, which exactly resembled these proceedings of the Norwich church of Walloons, that Archbishop Grindal was suspended by Queen Elizabeth. They seem to have consisted very much of discussions on texts of Scripture or doctrines in which any approved member of the church might take part if he would confine his discourse within the limits of three-quarters of an hour.

In arrangement the whole document follows very closely upon the lines of the "Formulaire des Prières ecclésiastiques" of the French Protestant churches, but it is much shorter, and does not for the most part contain the actual prayers used in the confession of faith to be signed by the members of the Consistory and the deacons. These are either identical with or very closely resemble those in use in the French churches, as indeed was to be expected. But it is the relation which this document bears to the English Prayer-book and practice of that day which forms its chief value from an historical point of view. And here it is very curious to notice the coincidence between them of the times of administration of the Supper, which is ordered to be celebrated on the first Sunday in every month, according to the tradition which has survived from the time of Elizabeth to the present century. They have also the practice of giving notice on the previous Sunday, but this document has, what does not appear in any authorized documents either of the times of Edward or Elizabeth, an apology for the rarity of this observance, which it is admitted differs from the practice of the primitive Church. The reason assigned is the fear of any approval of that abominable sacrifice of the mass which Satan had substituted in place of the ancient practice of communion. As regards the burial of the dead, for which there is no provision in the offices of the Calvinistic churches of France, it is provided that they shall be buried each in the cemetery of his own parish according to custom, without superstition or pomp, though the relatives might invite whom they pleased to be present at the interment. We are unable to say whether the words *selon la coutume* are to be interpreted as meaning that the parish clergyman said the English service over the body, or that the body was buried in the churchyard without any form.

In the conclusion of this document it is stated that its provisions were accepted by all the French churches assembled in England, and that no individual was at liberty to make any alteration in them; though, as some of them had been drawn up with reference to particular places, times, persons, and circumstances, they might be changed by common order and deliberation. Immediately after this declaration come the signatures of the ministers, elders, and deacons who signed on the 29th of April, 1589. Then follow five or six pages of signatures of French names, and the marks of others who were unable to sign their names, reaching all through that and the following century, the last name recorded being that of Pierre Des Beaux, Ministre, le 14 Septembre 1712. Many of the names correspond with those of French families known to have settled in England, some being, if they have been spelled right and if we have read them right, of a very extraordinary kind. It may be worth while to conclude this article by noticing that there must have been some thousands of these Walloons settled in England, and that they were welcomed here in the interests of the wool trade. Allusion to them is made from time to time in the Domestic State Papers of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. In this last reign there were about 2,000 Walloon weavers resident in London. It appears from some of these papers that this particular congregation were granted a church at Norwich in 1566. They seem to have given



little trouble till the time of Laud, when he and Wrenn, Bishop of Norwich, in their desire to enforce uniformity, would not allow the children or grandchildren of these settlers in England to frequent the Walloon church, but insisted on their conforming to the services of the parish church. It appears that Wrenn's predecessors had so completely identified the teaching of the Walloons with that of the Church of England that they used their chapel for ordaining and for other purposes. Down to the time when Laud's influence began to be felt, it was thought a matter of indifference whether people went to a parish church or to the Walloon church; but Laud was anxious to show that the Church of England had no sympathy with foreign Protestants, and did his best to get rid of these establishments. Neither in this nor in any other of his projects did he appear during his lifetime to succeed. But it is owing to his exertions that, since the Savoy Conference, the Church of England has always steered clear of recognising the validity of Protestant ordinations.

NICHOLAS POCCOCK.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- KUPFFERGRAB, das, bei Menidi. Hrsrg. vom deutschen archäolog. Institute in Athen. Athens: Wilberg. 8s.  
LEOPARDI, G. Appressamento della Morte. Pubblicata dall'Avv. Zanino Vo ta. Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr.  
LÉVÊQUE, E. Les Mythes et les Légendes de l'Inde et la Perse dans Aristophane, etc. Paris: Belin. 7 fr. 50 c.  
MONTAGUE, W. E. Campaigning in South Africa: Reminiscences of an Officer in 1879. Blackwood. 10s. 6d.  
PORTALIS, R., et H. HERALDI, Les Graveurs du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. T. I. Paris: Morgand. 30 fr.  
SCHULZE, E. Myk-nat. Eine krit. Unters. d. der Schliemann'schen Alterthümer unter Vergleichung. russ. Funde. St. Petersburg: Rütger. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
VANZOLINI, G. Istorie delle Fabbriche di Majoliche Metapolitane. Milano: Hoepli. 23 fr.  
WOOD, W. S. An Eastern Afterglow; or, Present Aspects of Sacred Scenery. Bell. 10s.

### HISTORY.

- BENDER, H. Rom u. römisches Leben im Alterthum. 2. Halbbd. Tübingen: Laupp. 6 M.  
DENCKE, H. Die Hünstedt, Dänemark u. Norwegen von 1369 bis 1376. Halle: Niemeyer. 7s.  
FIORISTINO, F. Jordani Bruni Nolani Opera latine conscripta. Vol. I. Pars I. Napoli: Furchheim. 11 fr.  
MARTENS, W. Politische Geschichte d. Langobardenreichs unter König Liutprand (712-44). Heidelberg: Koester. 2 M.  
PFC, J. L. Ueb. die Abstammung der Rumänen. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 5 M.  
WERTSCHKY, F. Geschichte Kaiser Karls IV. u. seiner Zeit. 1. Bd. 1316-46. Innsbruck: Wagner. 4 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- HOFFMANN, C. K. Untersuchungen ü. den Bau u. die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Hirudineen. Haarlem: Loosjes. 8s.  
ORFF, C. v. Astronomisch-geodätische Ortsbestimmungen in Bayern. München: Franz. 10 M.  
SCHMID, E. F. Die quarzfreien Porphyre d. centralen Thüringer Waldgebirges u. ihre Begleiter. Jena: Fischer. 18 M.  
TASCHENBERG, O. Die Flüge. Die Arten der Insectenordnung. Suatoria nach ihrem Chitinskelet monographisch dargestellt. Halle: Niemeyer. 7 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- CULMANN, F. W. Neueste Theorie der Palatale in den indo-iranischen Sprachen. Leipzig: Fleischer. 1 M.  
HOENLE, A. T. R. A Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages. Trübner. 18s.  
SHILLER, R. Thucydides. Book II. With Collation of the Two Cambridge MSS. and the Aldine and Junine Editions. Bell. 5s. 6d.  
ZINGERLE, A. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philologie. 1. Thl. De Carminibus latinis Saec. XV. et XVI. ineditis. Innsbruck: Wagner. 4 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE STORY OF CINDERELLA.

18 Alva Street, Edinburgh: June 23, 1880.

I think we may find a probable explanation of the story of Cinderella in the far East. Mr. A. Lang in your last issue asks why she is always represented as a *cinder* wench. If we take the Russian variant, Chornushka, which, according to Kallston, is derived from *chorna* = black, her connexion with the figure known in

Japan as *Dai Gakf*, the "Great black one," is at once suggested. *Dai Gakf* is worshipped there as the god of riches. "He is represented as a little man with a large sack on his shoulders, and a hammer in his hand. His proper place is in the kitchen, and he is always found placed near the hearth." This description of him I wrote in 1859 in some letters which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Since then I have had time to trace his history. The Japanese make him the same as Vaishnavana or Kuvera, the god of wealth. We find him in India at the time when Hiouen Thsang travelled there, and he is described "as a little black figure seated on the hearth and called *Mahakula* (the mighty black one)." In every case he is represented as a little dwarf, two or three feet high. This may account for the diminutives *Cinderella*, *Cendreuse*, &c. But now, on turning to Smith's *Dictionary of Mythology*, art. "Hephaestus," we find that "the Greeks frequently placed small dwarf-like figures of this god near the hearth, and these statues appear to have been the most ancient." Hence, in Aristophanes, *Aves*, 435, we have the expression *πλησίον τοῦ ἐπιστάτου*, where *ἐπιστάτης* is thus described by the scholiast: "simulacrum luteum Vulcani quod prope focum collocari solebat, idque sic dictum fuisse quod Vulcanus esset *ἐπιστάτης*, i.e., praeses et inspector ignis sive foci" (*vide* Suidas sub *ἐπιστάτης*, and Spanheim ad Callimachum, p. 172). And now, taking Max Müller's derivation of Hephaestus from *yuvishita*, i.e., the *youngest*, we have some light let in upon the question why Cinderella, who answers to the Norse Boots, is described as the *youngest* child, and always sitting in the hearth among the ashes. Mr. Lang has a useful paragraph on this subject in his communication in your last week's issue. But again, as to the connexion of Cinderella, or rather Cendreuse, and the other variants, with the *cow*. This is at once explained by the myth that *Hera* was the mother of Vulcan. In the later form of the myth she was his *husband*-less mother, and under this form she is represented as disliking him on account of his deformity. This appears to be the origin of the idea of the stepmother's dislike of the *cinder* wench. But *Hera* under the form of *Io*, and in other ways, is figured as a *cow*. The cow spinning the kilo of cotton refers plainly enough to the moon threading her course through the stars at night, while her death is explained by her fortnightly disappearance.

Instead of "light," then, I would take Cinderella to denote "fire," or "flame," which dies out and becomes black in the form of cinders, but when revived is beautiful in its golden dress; and as the deformed Vulcan becomes the husband of the lovely Aphrodite, so, by an easy change of sex, Cinderella is chosen by the beautiful prince to be his wife.

S. BEAL.

PS.—The identity of the Indian "Vaishnavana" with the Greek "Hephaestus" is proved by the derivation *Vishnavas*, "the renowned," which is identical with the Homeric epithet, *περικλυτός*, always applied to Vulcan.

### THE EVENING MASS AND AFTERNOON MARRIAGE.

London: June 26, 1880.

A difficulty has arisen about the mention of evening mass in *Romeo and Juliet*. An attempt has been made to evade it by a suggestion that the season was Lent, when mass might be said in the afternoon. The fact is true according to English canon law (Lynd., lib. iii., tit. 23); the parish mass "*dici debet diebus jejuniarum in Nona; a Prima usque ad Nonam in Quadragesima publica et solennis missa; privatae in prima parte diei possunt celebrari.*"

But Shakspeare shows distinctly that the time of year was not Lent.

"How long is it now to Lammastide?"

LA. CAP.—A fortnight and odd days."

(Act I., sc. iii.)

Mercutio refers to Lent as past. "No hare unless a hare, sir, in a Lenten pie. Romeo, will you come to your father's? We'll to dinner there" (act II., sc. iv.). And Capulet holds "an old accustomed feast" to which many guests, maskers, and fair ladies are invited (act I., sc. ii.), a festivity which certainly would not have besemed Lent, or been served with a "Lenten pie." July 16 was the feast "B. V. Mariae de Monte Carmelo duplex majus." The rule in Italy was to allow mass in the afternoon under certain circumstances which would fit in with the time mentioned by Shakspeare, and the festival solemnities.

"Licetum erit per unam vel binas horas post meridiem, cum rationabili causa, Missae sacrificium immolare, ut puta, ne aliqua populi pars die festo privetur auditione Missae dum aliquo casu concilio vel missa solennis ob musicam non fuit prius terminata" (Scarfontoni, lib. III., tit. vi., § 7).

Under these concessions of time for celebration, we find that, when Juliet goes early in the morning to the friar, she asks,

"Are you at leisure, holy father, now,

Or shall I come to you at evening mass?"

(Act IV., sc. i.)

Shakspeare further alludes to a religious community, and not to a mere "cell" of an anchorite.

"A child of mine, who, observing custom,

Is going to the monastery to say her prayers."

(*Triumph of Death*, sc. iv.)

"ROMEO. Bid her devise some means to come to shrift

This afternoon, and there she shall at Friar

Lawrence's cell

Be shrived and married.

And stay, good nurse, behind the Abbey wall."

The nurse bids Juliet

"Hie you hence to Friar Lawrence's cell.

Hie you to church, I must another way."

The time was scarcely past noon then (act II., sc. v.), and probably later than the occasion of the newly wedded bride visiting her confessor. In the original, Juliet is desired by Romeo to "repayre unto the church of Saynet Francis, where, in a certayne chappell secretly they should be married." Friar Lawrence comes from his "shriving chapel." The marriage was solemnised some time before "five of the clocke in the evening" (*Shakespeare's Library*, 100, 101).

According to the tradition of Verona, her grave was made in the Franciscan convent. St. Peter's Church was no doubt the Dominican church of S. Anastasia, round the stalls of which appears an invocation of Peter Martyr, *Ordinis Praedicatorum gloria, Civium tuorum Veronensium Decus aeternum*. There are some curious parallels in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*. Friar Laurence in penance wanders through the forest. At Milan Sylvia "intends" at Friar Patrick's cell "holy confession," and bids Eglamour go "out at the postern by the abbey wall;" again it is afternoon;

"EGL. The sun begins to gild the western sky]

And now it is about the very hour

That Sylvia at Friar Patrick's cell should meet me."

(Act V., sc. i.; act IV., sc. iii.)

It was allowable to choose a confessor. Thus Chaucer says, "If thou be assigned to thy Penitencer; if thou hast licence to shrive thee to a discreet and honest priest, and where thee liketh and by licence of thy curate" (Parson's Tale). The friar in the Somnour's Tale declares,

"In shrift and preaching is my diligence;  
But shew to me all thy confession."

The friar who was Violante's confessor married her to Gerrard (*Triumph of Love*, act I., sc. iii., 8). The custom was to be shriven before marriage (*Woman-Hater*, act II., sc. ii.).

"I may do in the church my Friar's office  
In marrying you."  
(*Love's Progress*, act V., sc. iii.)

In *Measure for Measure* Friar Peter of Vienna "does the office of marriage" (act V., sc. i.).

The marriage at Messina is solemnised also by a friar.

"LEON. Come, Friar Francis, be brief, only to plain form of marriage."  
(*Much Ado about Nothing*, act IV., sc. iv.)

"FRIAR. After that the holy rites are ended . . .  
Meantime let wonder seem familiar,  
And to the chapel let us presently."  
(Act V., sc. iv.)

The chapel was no doubt in Leonato's house. In *The Taming of the Shrew* we find Biondello of Padua saying:—

"The old priest at S. Luke's church is at your command at all hours. To the church; take the priest, clerk, and some sufficient honest witnesses . . .  
I knew a wench married in an afternoon"  
(act IV., sc. iv.).

"You'll procure the Vicar  
To stay for me at church 'twixt twelve and one,  
And in the lawful name of marrying  
To give our hearts united ceremony."  
(*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act IV., sc. v.)

The English canon law prohibited "clandestina matrimonia in ecclesiis oratoriis vel capellis." The friar's cell was an oratory, a private place of prayer, wherein mass was not said (Lynd., lib. xxiii., tit. 3; lib. iv., tit. 4).

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 5, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

TUESDAY, July 6, 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Hittite Monuments," by Prof. Sayce; "On the Common Origin of the Akkadian and Chinese Writing," by T. de Lagouperie; "A Contract Tablet of the 17th of Nabonidus," by the Rev. J. N. Strassmaier; "Remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in Assyrian," by R. Cull.

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 8 p.m. Literature: "The Ancient Pelasgi and their Descendants," by Sir Patrick de Colquhoun.

#### SCIENCE.

*A Sanskrit Grammar, including both the Classical Language, and the older Dialects, of Veda and Brahmana.* By W. D. Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale College, New Haven, &c. (Trübner.)

[Second Notice.]

AND now we may turn to the pleasanter task of considering the original and valuable features of Prof. Whitney's book. In the first place, attention may be called to the thorough manner in which the accentuation of the words, so far as known by the texts, has been carried out. The explanations of Prof. Whitney are particularly lucid, and will materially aid the student who may desire to prosecute the subject. In this—as, indeed, throughout the whole of the work—the reader must feel that he is brought face to face with fact; he is really studying what does present itself in the language. The amount of slip or omission must be quite insignificant, if I am to judge from the rarity of the instances of accentual mistake I have come upon while reading the book,

Interesting, too, are the notes explanatory of the *rationale* of certain rules. Thus, the account (§ 189) of the process by which a preceding *r* or *r* lingualises a subsequent *n* is both probable in itself and a positive aid to the recollection of an important and easily forgotten rule. Cf. also the explanation (§ 208) of the insertion of a sibilant between a final *n* and an initial surd mute (lingual, dental, or palatal) as a historic survival, the final *n* standing in nearly three-fourths of the instances for original *ns*.

It must be admitted also that the system of statistics does occasionally perform the service of reducing to their true proportions rules of rare application; thus Prof. Max Müller, §§ 131, 132, gives two (perfectly orthodox) grammatical rules, of which the value, as rules, is reduced considerably by Prof. Whitney's §§ 167, 168; though I do not admit his suggestion of dissimilation as the cause of the transformation of the *s* into *t*, in *vatsyāmi*, from *vas*, while *vas* + *se* becomes simply *vasse*; in fact, there is not much stranger here than in *dvis* + *si* becoming *dvek-si*, while *dvis* + *su* becomes *dvit-su*; the change is a fact: the explanation is not forthcoming. So again, there seems an unnecessary amount of subtlety in his account (§ 222, p. 70) of the phenomenon of *lih* + *dhvam* becoming *lidhvam*: "this is as if we had to assume as transition sound a sonant aspirate lingual sibilant *zh* with the euphonic effects of a lingual and of a sonant aspirate, itself disappearing under the law of the existing language, which admits no sonant sibilant." This might, perhaps, be made a little clearer by a reference to §§ 198 b and 199 b, but the assumption of *zh* (?) seems calculated to confuse rather than explain. The rules of "euphonic combination," as given in chap. iii., §§ 98–260, are well conceived and clearly stated; though the examples given are not always of a nature to explain themselves to a beginner; thus, in § 159, what would the learner suppose was meant to be exemplified in *sadaha?* or, how would he expound to himself the example on § 187, "*dustāra* for *dusstāra*?"

The distribution of the matter contained in the work is as follows: chaps. iv. to vii. treat of the declension of nouns and adjectives, of numerals, and of pronouns, the accent throughout receiving its due share of consideration. Naturally, however, there is not so much room here for originality of system as in the following chapters from viii. to xv., which embrace the conjugation of the various classes of verbs. The treatment throughout is distinctively new and attractive. After giving an account of the personal endings, the modes, &c., Prof. Whitney takes up in the succeeding four chapters the various tense-systems in their active and middle forms—(ix.) the present, (x.) perfect, (xi.) aorist, and (xii.) future—into which the tenses fall, § 535. These, then, are duly subdivided, § 603, the present-system being grouped under two conjugations, the first, including, i., the root-class (*ad*); ii., the reduplicating class (*hu*); iii., the nasal class (*rudh*); iv. a, the *nu*-class (*su*); b, *u*-class (*tan*); and v., the *nā*-class (*kri*). This first conjugation is characterised by a shift of accent, involving a stronger and weaker form of the root according as the accent

is on the root or on the ending (cf. French *tiens*, but *ten-ons*); while the second conjugation preserves its accent on a fixed place on the stem, the endings being never accented. The classes here are—vi., the unaccented *a*-class (*bhū*); vii., *ā*-class (*tud*); viii., unaccented *ya*-class (*div*); and ix., *yā*-class (the passives). The Hindu conjugational class (x.), the *cur*-verbs, are properly relegated to the derivative conjugations, as their class sign *-āya* is not limited to the present-system, but extends also into the rest of the conjugation.

Each of these present systems is then discussed under a sevenfold division, viz.:—(1) pres. indic.; (2) pres. subj.; (3) pres. opt.; (4) pres. imperat.; (5) pres. ptep.; (6) impft.; and (7) irregularities of the class. This plan is consistently carried out, and forms a wonderful improvement in method and execution on anything I have yet seen; though its value would not have been lessened by more extensive paradigms.

In his consideration of the tenses and modes, Prof. Whitney brings out clearly the unmeaning character of this multiplicity of verbal forms:—§ 532, "In no period of the language is there any expression of *imperfect* or *pluperfect* time, nor of *perfect* time, except in the older language, where the 'aorist' has this value; later, impft., pft., and aor. are so many indiscriminated past tenses or preterits." Similarly in the case of the subj., opt., and imperat.:—§ 575, "There is, in fact, nothing in the earliest employment of these modes to prove that they might not all be specialised uses of forms originally equivalent—having, for instance, a general future meaning." This is a very considerable indictment against the economy of the language. I fear it is only too true.

In chap. xi. the aorist is treated under three varieties: i., the simple-aorist, comprising (1) root-aorist and (2) *a*-aorist; ii., the reduplicated aorist; and iii., the sibilant-aorist, divided into A, without union-vowel *a* before the endings; (4) *s*-aorist, (5) *is*-aorist, (6) *sis*-aorist; and B, with union-vowel *a*; (7) *sa*-aorist. The aorist-system is a formation of infrequent occurrence in the classical Sanskrit, so that the description of the form applies mainly to the older portion of the language. At the end of the aorist-system, a section (§§ 921–25) is appended on the formation of the rarely used "precativ."

The future-system (chap. xii.) comprises the two futures—the older formation, whose tense-sign is *śya*; and the later periphrastic formation, with a noun of agency. I have already adverted to the difficulty a student would feel here in making his way through the labyrinth presented him in the matter of the union-vowel *i*, which comes up so prominently in the future system, and which must be threaded by a student who would feel any security in handling his verbs. A very full collection of the roots that have been observed to form the *s*-future in the older language is given in § 935. The succeeding chapter (xiii.) is devoted to verbal adj. and participles (in *ta*, *na*, *tavant*), gerundives (*ya*, *tavya*, *anīya*), infinitives, including the *nomina actionis* in various cases, that function as infinitives in Veda and Brahmana. The whole of this chapter will be the better for being read along with Delbrück's

account in *Das Altindische Verbum*, p. 221, which Prof. Whitney has naturally utilised and supplemented from his own researches in the *Ātharva-V.*

In chap. xiv. are considered the secondary conjugations, as follows:—(i.) passive; (ii.) intensive; (iii.) desiderative; (iv.) causative, and (v.) denominative.

In chap. xv. the periphrastic perfect and other verbal compounds come under brief notice, followed by chap. xvi. on "indeclinables," including adverbs, prepositions, &c.

In chap. xvii., on Derivation, a few examples are quoted under each suffix. What is given is correct, so far as it goes, but I could have wished that there had been collected in small type all the examples of each suffix occurring, say, in the *Rig-Veda*, as is done sometimes, e.g., in § 1198; cf. Benf., Nos. lviii., ccxxxv., and cclxxxvi. The grammar would thus have served as a corrective of much of the traditional accent, in particular; for it is admitted, on all hands probably, that the Veda-text itself is the only real source of information on the accent of individual words. The full lists given by Benfey might thus have been sifted, and a chapter of positive scientific value been secured for the grammar, on a subject in which much yet remains to be done, as the authorities are not always concordant. Thus Benfey, No. ccxlii., gives *sima* and *sima*, but R. V. has nearly always *simá*; No. xxx., Benfey gives *vr̥jana* with suff. *kyu* (Unādi ii. 81), but also *vr̥jana* (with *kyun*), which, as a matter of fact, is found in R. V. i. 48, 5, though it is not mentioned by Prof. Whitney in the discussion (§ 1150); again, while Uj̥jval. (v. 17) prescribes *uraná* (with *kyuc*), Benfey, with the Siddh.-Kaum. ii. 428, gives *urána* (with *kyu*); whereas the R. V. ii. 14, 4, has really *úrana*, as given by Rāyamukuta in Prof. Aufrecht's notes, p. 163.

In a historical grammar, too, in which the varying forms of the accidence are traced, it would have only been in keeping to note the instances of difference in the earlier and later usage in suffix; e.g., the Veda has the neuters *hóman* and *d̥hárman*, while the later language has adopted the masc. *hóna* and *d̥hárma*, neither of which occurs in the *Rig-Veda*.

In the last chapter (xviii.), the principles of Sanskrit composition are considered; compounds being spoken of under three principal classes: (i.) Copulative compounds, (ii.) Determinative (including A dependent, and B descriptive) compounds, and (iii.) Secondary adjective (including A possessive, and B syntactically dependent, viz., (1) prepositional and (2) participial) compounds. These are all well exemplified with their somewhat bewildering variations in accent.

I regret that Prof. Whitney has not given a more connected syntax of the language. I admit the difficulty of keeping within the bounds of one volume a syntax of anything like corresponding thoroughness and extent with the morphology; but students must have some syntax. This need Prof. Whitney has attempted partially to supply by interspersing throughout the grammar sections on the use of the tenses, modes, &c.—e.g., §§ 267–305, on the use of the cases; § 512, of

the relative; § 571, of the imperat. in *-tāt*; §§ 572–82, of the modes; §§ 591–98, of the verbal accent; §§ 776–79, of the pres. and impft.; §§ 821–23, of the pft.; §§ 926–30, of the aorist (where the student is shown the fact that the *aorist* of the older language is the real perfect tense, shading off into the present); §§ 948–50, of fut. and condit.; §§ 981–88, of infin. forms; § 994, of the gerund; § 999, of the passive; § 1075, of periphr. ptepp.; § 1102, of the use of the particle *iti*; §§ 1123–30, of cases with prepositions.

In conclusion, all reserves made of method in this particular case, let us hope that the succeeding grammars may exhibit the same thoroughness of treatment, the same breadth and accuracy of knowledge, and the same clearness in the presentation of the facts, as this Sanskrit Grammar of Prof. Whitney.

ROBERT ATKINSON.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE two maps made by Joliet, co-discoverer of the Mississippi, to illustrate his journeyings have never yet been printed. A third map, however, which is regarded as of earlier date than the others, has just been published by M. Gabriel Gravier, President of the Norman Geographical Society, and author of several works dealing with early American exploration.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO, who is still engaged on his account of his journey across Africa, so long delayed by ill-health consequent on the privations he endured, is expected to pay a visit to Paris during the autumn.

DR. JUNKER left Khartum on January 31 on his journey up the White Nile, and on reaching its confluence with the Sobat River he proposes to turn up the Bahr-el-Ghazal into the Nyam Nyam country, whence it may be hoped that he will be fortunate enough to reach the valley of the Welle, in which such a very interesting problem in African hydrography is awaiting solution.

M. GIULETTI, an Italian traveller, is stated to be at present engaged in exploring the country of the Issa tribe, the most westerly of the four principal divisions of the Somali race.

M. GEORGES REVOIL, who has recently published at Paris a little work entitled *Voyages au Cap des Aromates, Afrique Orientale*, in which, among other matter, he refers to a visit he made to the Somali coast, is about to start again shortly for North-east Africa, with the object of undertaking an expedition among the Mijjertain Somalis and of studying their country from a geographical and ethnographical point of view. M. Revoil has, however, been anticipated in much of the work which he set before himself by Col. Graves, of the Egyptian staff, who, two years ago, visited Cape Guardafui in connexion with the proposed establishment of a lighthouse in that dangerous locality, and presented to Gen. Stone-Pasha on his return a very interesting report on the Somali country, and more particularly the coast region which is inhabited by the Mijjertain tribes.

BARON MÜLLER has lately started from Cairo with a companion for the purpose of making a journey of exploration in Northern Abyssinia, where he proposes to remain two years. He will then endeavour to reach the Kaffa or Gomara country, an elevated and cool region, the chief town of which, Bonga, lies in 7° 12' N. lat., and is said to be one of the largest cities in Ethiopia.

By latest accounts Signor Matteucci and Prince Giovanni Borghese, to whose expedition we have before alluded, have started from Khartum for the province of Darfur. They are accompanied by Lieut. Massari as scientific assistant, and are furnished with the latest surveys of Darfur by Col. Purdy and other Egyptian officers. Signor Matteucci hopes to reach the frontiers of the Wadai country before the winter, and, by means of the Khedive's letters of recommendation to the Sultan, to be allowed to remain there for some time and to be able to make a thorough study of the ethnography of that region. He will also investigate the routes to the capital, Abeshir, which is situated in about 21° E. long. and 14° N. lat.

WE regret to record the death of Pere Antoine Horner, who returned from Zanzibar about a year ago in very bad health. He first went out as the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary to the East Coast of Africa in May 1863, and, during his long residence there and his frequent journeys on the mainland, accumulated vast stores of information respecting the geography of the various countries and the manners and customs of their inhabitants. This he was always ready to place at the disposal of explorers, to whom his advice and friendly assistance were always of great service. He was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society.

M. CARL PETERSEN, whose name is closely connected with the history of recent Arctic exploration, died at Copenhagen on the 24th ult.

M. DE UJFALVY, the well-known traveller, has been appointed by the French Ministry of Public Instruction to undertake another expedition in Central Asia, and will probably start in August or September. He will travel, by way of Orenburg, to Tashkend and Samarkand, and pass the winter at the former place in carrying out natural-history investigations. In the spring of next year he will leave for the upper Zarafshan Valley, Darwaz, Badakshan, &c., one of the principal objects of his journey being the exploration of the Pamir. After he has completed this part of his work he will spend some time at Balkh in archaeological explorations, and will endeavour, if possible, to return to Europe through Persia and the Caucasus.

THE Russians are said to be about to undertake an expedition, chiefly with a military object in view, to Afghan Turkistan. Tashkend is their base of operations, and it is intended that they should explore the regions of Darwaz and Karategin, the former of which adjoins Badakshan, and is almost unknown to Europeans. The leaders of the party, which is to have a small Cossack escort, are Capt. Hermann, of the Russian general staff, and Dr. Smerding, who has been previously engaged on explorations in the Pamir plateau.

WE are glad to learn by a New York telegram that the steamer *Gulnare* has at length actually started with Capt. H. W. Howgate's expedition for the establishment of a Polar station at Lady Franklin Bay.

MR. LEIGH SMITH, whose expedition we referred to on June 19, has left for Spitzbergen, and he expects that his voyage will probably last eighteen months.

MR. E. WHYMPER is continuing his mountain explorations in the Andes of Ecuador, where his latest feats have been the ascents of Cayambe, Saraureu, and Cotocachi, on each of which he has found extensive glaciers—a discovery also previously made on Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and several other lofty mountains.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geology of the Henry Mountains.*—When Prof. Powell descended the Colorado River in 1869, he passed near the foot of a group of mountains in Southern Utah which had not previously been noticed by any explorer, and to which he therefore gave a distinctive name. This group he called the "Henry Mountains," in honour of the late Prof. Henry, the well-known American physicist, who was then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution. No survey of these mountains was made until they were visited by Mr. G. K. Gilbert and Mr. W. H. Graves in 1875 and 1876. The mountains are situated in a very rugged and inaccessible region, offering no attraction to the agriculturist or to the miner, yet presenting a field of surpassing interest to the student of physical geology. This is admirably shown by the valuable Report which has lately been written on the structure of these mountains by Mr. Gilbert. The sedimentary rocks of the Henry Mountains range from the carboniferous to the cretaceous system, and are associated with various igneous rocks, by which they have been caused to assume elevated forms of peculiar character. It appears that, in many cases, a lava stream rising from below has been arrested in its upward passage, and has then insinuated itself between two strata, lifting the upper beds into a dome which rests upon a boss of lava. For this peculiar type of hill Mr. Gilbert proposes the name of *Laccolite*—a term which he derives from *λάκκος*, a cistern, and *λίθος*, a stone, in allusion, of course, to the reservoir of congealed lava beneath the uplifted strata.

*Auroral Observations.*—M. Sophus Tromholt, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bergen, writes:—"In order to get nearer, if possible, to the unravelling of the mysteries of the Aurora Borealis, I have in the course of the last two years endeavoured to procure a greater amount of observations of this phenomenon in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. I have succeeded in engaging throughout the above-named countries several hundreds of observers who, led only by scientific interest, have lent me their assistance, and from whom a considerable amount of information has already been sent in. These observations are still to be continued, as there is reason to suppose that the Aurora Borealis in the near future will appear much more frequently than has been the case during the last few years. Also Finland and Iceland will now be drawn within the circle of observations, and it is most desirable that the same should be made in Great Britain also, which country—especially in the maximum years of the appearance of the Aurora Borealis—would certainly be able to yield characteristic contributions in this respect. I therefore take the liberty to invite friends of nature to make such observations in accordance with the system which I have introduced in Scandinavia, adding that a schedule for the noting down of the observations, beside necessary instructions, will be sent to everyone who, before the end of August, informs me of his name and address."

SPECIAL attention will be paid to the subject of anthropology in the forthcoming Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens at Rheims on August 12. There will be an exhibition comprising numerous small archaeological collections formed in the Marne and neighbouring departments. In this district many thousands of Gaulish tombs have already been discovered, the contents of which have suggested many questions of the utmost importance. The Congress will visit Baron de Bayo's museum, one of the finest in France, comprising antiquities from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages, and especially remark-

able for the numerous objects furnished by artificial sepulchral grottoes which have been explored by M. de Baye and which will be inspected by the Congress. At Châlons the anthropologists will visit the important collection of M. Nicaise and the so-called camp of Attila, and will conduct excavations in some Gaulish tombs. Any persons who desire to take part in the proceedings of the Congress are requested to send their names and addresses to M. Gariel, Rue de Rennes 76, Paris.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Revue de Philologie* (vol. iv., No. 2) opens with an instructive paper by Thurot on the Latin imperative in *-to* and *-tor*, the contention of which is that this form is mainly used in clauses referring to future time. An essay of a similar character is that by Emile Chatelain on the use of the plural *vos* and *vester* for *tuis* in Latin. The result at which M. Chatelain arrives is that this "plural of respect" was only employed in the fifth century of the Christian era, and arose from the habit, common in the third and fourth centuries, of associating all the *Augusti* in the honours paid to one of them. The newly discovered fragment of the *Μελανίτην δεσμώτην* of Euripides is discussed by Weil. A short notice of an important but hitherto unused MS. of Seneca (lxxvi. 40 in the Laurentian Library) is contributed by Chatelain. There are also notes on Xenophon by O. Riemann; on Sidonius Apollinaris by Chatelain; on the *Iliad*, on Agathon, and on Livy by Weil; and on *Depidius* by Havet. The "*Revue des Revues*" begins in this volume with an account of the contents of the recent German philological magazines.

In the *Journal of Philology*, vol. ix., No. 17, Robertson Smith has a most suggestive paper on the traces of animal worship and tribes named after animals to be found among the Arabs and the heathen inhabitants of Palestine. An essay by H. Nettleship ("The Story of Aeneas' Wanderings") attempts to exhibit the various phases assumed by the myth of Aeneas from the earliest notices of it to the time of Dionysius. J. P. Postgate, in a "Philological Examination of the Myth of the Sirens," argues that the Sirens were originally birds. In a long paper on a chorus of the *Chœphoræ*, A. W. Verrall proposes to restore to Greek literature two words which he thinks have been lost, *χράνος pollution*, and *ρονή conjecture*, a word which (as well as the common word *ρονή*) he thinks often underlies the traditional reading *ρόν*. Notes on Valerius Flaccus and Petronius are contributed by Robinson Ellis, on Propertius by J. P. Postgate, on Sophocles by Horton Smith, and on the tournament of the fifth Aeneid by F. P. Simpson. In a note on Gaius i. 168, Perceval Laurence argues that *lucrosa*, and not *onerosa*, is the true word lost in that passage. The publication of the late W. G. Clark's notes on Aristophanes is continued.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, June 21.) SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust (hon. sec.) laid before the society a revised translation, by Prof. Kern, of Leiden, of the additional edicts of King Asoka at Dhauli and Jaugada on the east coast of India, and, at the same time, gave a general description of the other inscriptions of that monarch which have been met with not only on rocks but in caves, and on pillars especially set up to receive them. Having stated that the date of Asoka's reign was fairly certain, as he is known to have been the grandson of Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus), Mr. Cust mentioned the various localities in the North, West, and East of India where these inscriptions have been copied, and

added that, while, in his opinion, both the forms of characters used could be traced back to a Phœnician original, the language of the inscriptions was an early form of the Prakrit into which the Sanskrit had degenerated. He then read Prof. Kern's translation.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir Walter Elliot, the discoverer of the Jaugada tablet, and others took part.

## FINE ART.

STEPHANI ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF MYCENÆ.

*Compte-rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique pour l'Année 1877.* (St. Petersburg.)

THE principal subject of the new *Compte-rendu* is the story of Eros and Psyche as it exists in ancient literature and art. As usual with Stephani, no point of interest escapes ample discussion and illustration from his unrivalled resources of learning and practical acquaintance with the remains of antiquity. There is, for example, the question as to when the butterfly (Psyche) first occurs in Greek literature and art. He is unable to trace it to any period earlier than the latter half of the fourth century B.C., and from that time onwards he finds it of frequent occurrence.

"Of course," he says, "no one will suppose that we now possess either the first mention of the butterfly in Greek writers or the first representation of it in works of art. Still there is the fact that of Greek writers, both in verse and prose, belonging to an earlier period than that just referred to, we have a large number, and yet in none of them the mention of this insect; while, again, as regards works of art older than the end of the third century B.C., we have an endless series—for example, hundreds of thousands of painted vases—which would have offered constant opportunities for representing the butterfly if it had been a custom to represent it at all. Hence it is to be inferred that such mention of it, and such figures of it as exist now, fairly indicate the period during which special notice was taken of it. For the greater the number of existing writings which preceded the second half of the fourth century B.C., and the more innumerable the existing works of art older than the middle of the third century B.C., without any trace of the butterfly, the more incredible is it that such a fact should be a mere accident."

A few years ago such a statement would have been unnecessary. For then Dr. Schliemann, with that much-praised implement which we scarcely dare call a spade, had not yet unearthed from Mycenæ, among much else, certain figures of butterflies stamped on thin leaves of gold which have been assigned to the twelfth century B.C. But can they also belong to the same late period as the others? Stephani says they must if the "critical method" of enquiry is applied to them. But instead of using the critical method, it is possible to suppose

"that the oldest inhabitants of Mycenæ in the twelfth century B.C. had come from Asia and brought thence a certain love for the butterfly, which, however, remained unobserved by the Greeks for nearly a thousand years after that. But such an hypothesis, fanciful and improbable in itself, breaks down altogether when we remember that the ancient civilisations of the East presented the same impenetrable indifference to the butterfly which the Greeks and Romans presented till the second half of the fourth century B.C."



So far as Egypt is concerned Stephani has been wrongly informed by those Egyptologists who said that no butterfly exists in Egyptian works of art. It seems to be true that it does not occur in the hieroglyphs, but in a mural painting in the British Museum, obtained from Thebes, there may be seen almost a plague of butterflies. If this painting is correctly assigned to the Eighteenth or Nineteenth Dynasty, it might be appealed to in support of the theory which connects the Mycenae antiquities with the East, rather than with Hellenic civilisation. But the argument of Stephani is that such a theory is not wanted, and that the facts admit of explanation according to the ordinary methods. He proceeds:—

"That the barbarousness peculiar to most of the industrial products found in the graves at Mycenae is not the result of high antiquity, but, on the contrary, the result of late decadence, is further confirmed by this—that the more important of the objects, so far as they have been published, show in no case the smallest evidence, however unskilled, of that serious and constant endeavour to overcome the first difficulties of correct forms of design which characterises the dawn of all artistic activity, and ought to be conspicuous on the objects in question if they are really of so high an antiquity."

Of course, if the things found at Mycenae have nothing to do with Hellenic civilisation, this argument does not apply. As to the correctness of the illustrations in Dr. Schliemann's book there is no reason for any misgivings, so far as I could judge after examining the objects themselves in Athens. Stephani goes on to say:—

"On the contrary, it is apparent, from the published illustrations, that the industrial products from the graves at Mycenae, in the main, fall into two classes, of which the one, in its motives and system of design, is obviously allied in a more or less barbarous and debased fashion to Greek art of the best period or of Roman times, but in no instance to the oldest Greek art. The other class shows us the primitive rudeness which does not even approach to the beginning of a regular artistic activity according to acknowledged rules, and is the common property, not only of schoolboys of all times and places in their mural embellishments, but also of the lowest orders of society at all times and places in the production of utensils, especially of pottery; on which account it can form no basis for chronological argument."

For the rest he confines himself mainly to a fictile vase, found in the second grave, and to the gold masks. Of the vase he says:—

"It is painted, with an ornament of leaves, which we find in innumerable vases of the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., not to mention the silver vase from Nikopol and other works of art. To assume that it is a first attempt to produce this ornament in the twelfth century B.C., and that from this period onward this special form of ornament was gradually developed to the perfection it reached in the best age of Greek art, is impossible, for this reason—that the pattern in question is not found on the so-called Graeco-Phoenician vases, but appears first in the black figure-vases; so that the theory of a regular development from the earliest times onwards is not to be entertained."

It has been usual, in speaking of the gold masks from Mycenae, to refer to two similar gold masks at St. Petersburg, both found in

tombs—the one near Kertch, the other at Olbia. The former is proved, from the objects found with it, to belong to the third century A.D.; the date of the other is not so certain, but apparently is not earlier than this. After remarking on the general resemblance between these two sets of masks, Stephani says:—

"Particularly close is the likeness between the better of the two St. Petersburg masks and the best of those from Mycenae; while the same resemblance may be traced between the worst of those from Mycenae and the more rudely executed mask in St. Petersburg. And, since the third century A.D. is beyond doubt the date of the Russian masks, it would follow that those from Mycenae belong to the same late period. In any case, no one who judges fairly of the facts could think for a moment of separating them by one and a-half thousand years merely for the sake of an hypothesis."

"Further, there is this decisive fact to bear in mind—that the custom of covering the face of the dead with a mask was entirely foreign to the Greeks till the third century A.D., and even then appears to have been introduced only within very narrow limits both of time and place. Greek writers, from the earliest to the latest times, contain a large number of more or less circumstantial descriptions of funeral ceremonies, and yet there is not among them the remotest indication of such a custom. Nor has any trace of it been found in the innumerable tombs that have been opened in districts inhabited by Greeks, except the two in St. Petersburg belonging to the third century A.D., and those from Mycenae, the date of which has to be determined."

It has been used as an argument for the antiquity of the Mycenae graves that no inscription was found in them; but to this Stephani replies that

"in the countless tombs of South Russia belonging to the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., and particularly in those which were richest in objects of art—far richer, in fact, than those of Mycenae—inscriptions were found in only a very few, which formed exceptions to the rule."

Speaking of the systematic plundering of tombs in the neighbourhood of Corinth and Argos after the destruction of Corinth by the Romans (Strabo, viii. 585), he cannot understand how those of Mycenae could have escaped.

After discussing, among other things, the large gold ring from Mycenae with figures of a Sassanian type on it, Stephani concludes:

"It is in connexion with South Russia that the key is to be found to the problem presented to us by the graves of Mycenae. We have only to remember the well-known fact that the Peloponnesus, in particular the district of Corinth and Argos, was twice invaded and laid waste, A.D. 267 and A.D. 395, by the Goths from South Russia—first by part of the Heruli, who sailed from the Sea of Asov to the Isthmus of Corinth; and secondly by the Goths under Alaric, who reached the same destination by land. How long the Heruli remained we do not know; but that Alaric stayed at least half-a-year in the district of Corinth is clear enough from the existing records."

I would add that, however much the conclusions of Stephani may be objected to as being at variance with the generally received opinion concerning the antiquities of Mycenae, it is only fair to remember that, from the position which he has long held as head of the St. Petersburg Museum and as one of the

foremost of German archaeologists—but still more from his extraordinary acquaintance with the contents of ancient tombs—his arguments are entitled to every consideration.

A. S. MURRAY.

#### NEW PRINTS.

MR. THIBAudeau has sent us four interesting, if not wholly satisfactory, prints, the diffusion of which will add to the public knowledge of the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner. He has lately published them. Three of the four are hitherto unpublished plates of the *Liber Studiorum* itself. It is known to collectors that of the plates of this great series seventy-one were actually published in the lifetime of Turner, and a good many others—towards what was to have been the complete scheme of one hundred subjects—were left at Turner's death in an advanced state. The publication of the *Liber* was abandoned in 1819. Turner lived more than thirty years after, but he never appears to have been minded to resume it. It was a commercial failure at the time, and he preferred commercial success. Of the unpublished plates, which were, as we said, in a more or less advanced state when the publication was given up, impressions of a few—in the state of trial proofs—were in the hands of diligent collectors. At the Turner sale about seven years ago, when innumerable sets of *Liber*, long stored in Queen Anne Street, were thrown upon the market, there appeared also certain copperplates, and a late issue of some of these, with more or less success, was attempted. Somewhat later, the beautiful subject of *Dumbarton* appeared, and was bought by Mrs. Nosedá, and published by her. Mr. Thibaudeau is now issuing impressions of hitherto unpublished plates bought in at the Turner sale; they have been printed mostly on old paper, found in Turner's house, and with exceptional care, and, so far as the mind of Turner is expressed in these plates, the impressions before us properly convey it. We are not of those who reckon the *Glaucus* and the *Eton*, *Ploughing*, by any means among the greatest or the most attractive of the labours of the artist; but the possession of them is nevertheless essential to him who would collect all the subjects of the *Liber* without exception. The *Glaucus* and *Scylla* represents a certain side of Turner's art. Its inspiration is classic, and, save in rarest instances, such as those of the composition known as the *Junction of the Severn and Wye* and of the *Hindoo Worshippers*, Turner's art was least genuine when it was derived from classic tradition; but even classic tradition was powerless to wholly fetter and numb the art of Turner, and in the *Glaucus* and *Scylla* a wonderful melting sky and a freshening sea atone for much that is ungainly in the composition. The *Eton* has more of balance in the design, and, not to speak of the incidents of the foreground, in which the figures count for much, it has in the background something of that delicacy and sureness of hand which the artist was accustomed to bring to the treatment of an architectural theme. Here a wide sky, subtly wreathed, floats, as it were, behind a landscape of the lowlands. Twice did Turner tackle this subject of *Eton*. Having etched one plate, he appears to have discarded it, and proceeded with another, which alone he carried to the stage of the mezzotinting. It is this that Mr. Thibaudeau sends us. But he sends likewise the etching of the first plate, which, in spite of imperfections, may hold its own fairly well with the other and rarer etchings of the long-published subjects as illustrating Turner's method of handling and his sense of what were the leading lines in a given subject. Moreover, Mr. Thibaudeau has sent us a fourth print—a pure etching like the

third. It is of *Sheep-washing, Windsor*. But while the *Eton* etching is an etching of a plate never carried beyond this stage, the *Sheep-washing* is a recovered etching which had been completed in mezzotint; the mezzotint having become worn and useless, the owner of the plate ingeniously bethought him that the etching itself might yet be regained and the plate made of service and interest; and to this end the worn mezzotint work has been charcoaled down and the etched lines alone presented to us in the impression now on our table. Here we hold the gift to be of particular value, for *Sheep-washing*—notwithstanding the faultiness of the animals depicted—has always seemed to us one of the loveliest of the compositions of the master. Collectors of *Liber Studiorum* will, on the whole, whatever may be their opinion of the beauty or otherwise of some of these added prints, be rejoiced at the enterprise and care which has put within their reach things hitherto unattainable, and which assist towards the completion of the scheme.

THE Fine Art Society has sent us its two most recent prints. These are Mr. Herkomer's engraving, *Grandfather's Pet*—the large water-colour drawing of which is in the Royal Academy—and Mr. Waltner's translation of William Hunt's fine drawing of an old man before his meal, which is entitled the *Blessing*, and recalls the favourite French and Dutch subject beloved of Chardin and of Brekelenkamp—*Le Bénédicité*. Mr. Herkomer's, as an original work, deserves the first notice. It is a big print, and both its subject and its treatment ensure it some popularity. For its subject is generally attractive—it has in it the touch of sentiment Englishmen love—and its treatment is artistic. The grandfather sits with his arm laid tenderly over the shoulder of his grandchild. The grandchild submits herself willingly to his embrace—leans her head and frank and kind face against the ruffled cheek of the aged man. Certainly the sentiment is agreeable, while the gestures of the figures are appropriate and the design irreproachable in balance. And the contrast between the two faces—one of wrinkled age and the other of earliest and freshest girlhood—is effective and dramatic. The one face looks back upon life with tolerance, the other looks forward with hope. The method of work employed by Mr. Herkomer in this etching is worth notice. Like the *Liber Studiorum*, and like some recent work of Mr. Seymour Haden's, it is a combination of etching and mezzotint. But in the *Liber* landscapes the etching seizes upon the leading lines of the composition—the rendering of texture and aerial effect, and of most of the shadowed parts of the design, is reserved as the work of the mezzotint, while no such sharp division is to be traced in *Grandfather's Pet*. Here the etching often contributes a great deal to the strength of the shading—is, indeed, its principal part—and has no function in rendering certain vital portions of the design—whole surfaces of face, to wit. We do not know that Mr. Herkomer has gained much by making his print quite so large, but he is to be congratulated on the general result of his labour. Mr. Waltner is just now one of our most fashionable translators, and it was well that the drawings by William Hunt—vulgar and commonplace as some of them were—should not leave the rooms of the Fine Art Society without some record of almost the best of them being left us in the black and white of a skilled artist. This reverent old man by William Hunt is in combined tenderness, manliness, and goodness of expression second only to the *Parish Clerk* of Gainsborough. Moreover, his features are more comely than those which Hunt was generally in the habit of recording. His expression is entirely homely, but not in the slightest degree vulgar. He is not of the

genteel, but he is plainly of the refined, poor. One wishes William Hunt had left us more of such portraits. By such things an artist may live, and we doubt if he lives long in virtue of the most elaborate still life that was ever painted—any more than by the life of angry and ill-natured children and of parlour-maids, whom Hunt contrived to see always hopelessly vulgar. Mr. Waltner is to be thanked for this agreeable and even masterly reminder of what William Hunt could do when William Hunt was at his best. The etching is of the most skilfully reproductive sort. If it is not, after the fashion of too many modern etchings, published too dear, it will have a considerable sale.

THE Fine Art Society has likewise forwarded to us a copy of its illustrated edition of Mr. Ruskin's *Notes on Prout and William Hunt*. This will be noticed at greater length hereafter.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AMONG the catalogues of forthcoming sales we notice one of a remarkable collection of the works of George Cruikshank—first editions of rare and valuable books, early and most scarce caricatures, some of them “undescribed” in Mr. Reid's catalogue, and at least one original drawing of much interest—the terribly dramatic invention of *Sikes attempting to drown his Dog*. This important Cruikshank sale—the first of the present season, and unusually extensive—is announced by Messrs. Sotheby for Friday next, July 9.

THE latest addition to Braumüller's excellent series of *Quellenschriften für Kunstgeschichte* consists of a German translation by Dr. Alfred von Wurzbach of Arnold Houbraken's *Groote Schouburgh der Nederlantsche Konstschilders en Schilderessen*. Arnold Houbraken was a Dutch painter and engraver who, in 1718, conceived the idea of publishing a series of portraits of the Dutch painters and giving with the portraits the history of their lives. His work forms a sort of continuation of van Mander's *Schilder Boek*, for he takes up the history of Teutonic art at about the point at which van Mander leaves it. But, unfortunately, Houbraken took far less trouble in collecting his facts than van Mander, and either invented or received upon hearsay a number of slanderous stories about his compatriots which, being repeated from one historian to another, have effectually blackened their memories until the present day, when scientific research has discovered that most of his piquant anecdotes and malicious statements were mere libels, repeated probably for the purpose of adding a more pungent flavour to his biographies. It seems strange, perhaps, that such a work should receive any attention at the present day; but in spite of its unveracity it is in truth the only early record we have of the lives of the great Dutch painters, and Dr. Wurzbach has done good service by translating it into a more generally understood language than Dutch; the more so as in a second volume he will publish notes to Houbraken's work in which he will enter into a thorough investigation of his facts and errors. The translation is considerably abbreviated, all the wearisome dissertations and laudatory verses being left out, so that the three original volumes are now compressed into one.

It has been decided that a permanent record shall be preserved of the recent exhibition of helmets and mail by the Royal Archaeological Institute in a critical catalogue with illustrations of from eighty to one hundred examples of helmets and specimens of mail, &c. This catalogue has been undertaken by Mr. Burges and the Baron de Cosson, who will deal respectively with the early helmets, the mail and the Oriental head-pieces, and the European helmets, &c.

THE popular German master, Ludwig Knaus, has just finished a very attractive picture dealing with the same subject that Hogarth has immortalised in his *Strolling Players*. The distinguished “company” that Knaus represents have not, however, even the shelter of a barn for their rehearsal, but have settled themselves in a meadow just outside a small town, the spires and roofs of which are seen in the distance. For their theatre they have merely stretched some sail-cloth across from tree to tree, and behind this some of the *troupe* are waiting in various attitudes until their time comes to appear in front. The clown, in pointed peruke and many-coloured garments, holds on his knee a tiny infant whom he is feeding from a bottle, while the mother, perhaps, is acting some heroine's part on the rustic stage. Two children in tights crouch before a little stove upon which a dish of potatoes is being kept warm, the sole supper provided for these poor players after their exertions. A beautiful young girl in very scanty costume, evidently the star of the company, is listening to the whispered admiration of some local gallant who has found his way into this open-air green-room, while others of the company stand and sit about awaiting their turn for being summoned when the rope-dancer, who is now engaging the attention of the audience, shall have finished his part. The colouring of this picture is said to be extremely powerful and the whole composition most carefully studied. It is at present in the possession of the Berlin picture-dealer, Herr Lepke, and will no doubt soon be exhibited.

SOME twenty of the pictures which were exhibited in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Sydney Exhibition have been purchased, at a cost of £4,000, for the permanent Art Gallery. Three of these are Belgian, including the *Fugitive*, five French, two Austrian, and the remainder by English artists.

THE “Grand Prix de Florence,” instituted by the journal *L'Art* for enabling a young artist to study for three years in any foreign country, has been awarded this year to M. Enderlin for his plaster statue in the Salon called *Le Joueur de Billes*.

M. DERVEAUX has just published a volume on Courbet, the illustrious painter of Ornans. The author, M. Gros-Kost, was an intimate friend of the painter, and has made it his special object to reveal him to us in his private life. This book, without constituting any addition to the criticism of the master's work, will conduce to a deeper comprehension of his life and genius.

AN etching by Courty is given in *L'Art* this week from J. J. Henner's admired picture in the present Salon called *La Fontaine*—the nude figure of a young girl about to plunge into a stone bath in the midst of trees.

A WORK is just announced by the firm of MM. Charavay Frères which can scarcely fail, one would imagine, to possess great interest. It is entitled *G. Corot: sa Vie racontée, son Œuvre décrit et reproduit*, by Alfred Robaut. M. Alfred Robaut is a writer who has had the advantage of a long personal intimacy with Corot, and has for many years cherished the design of writing his life. He seems, indeed, to have acted in some sort the part of a Boswell to the great painter, for, speaking of his opportunities, he says, “J'ai en quelque sorte sténographié la plupart de ces bonnes et douces causeries où l'âme se dévoile tout entière.” How the subject of this soul-stenography might have relished the process we do not know, but it is certain that a near view of a great man's life, if skilfully taken, affords very pleasant biographical reading. Moreover, M. Robaut has been a collector of Corot's works for many years, and offers reproductions of about five hundred of them in little drawings

interpolated in the text. A specimen sheet of these illustrations has been sent us. They will serve at least to give the reader a notion of the paintings, drawings, &c., that form the work of this charming French landscapist.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* opens this month with an amusing essay by M. Edmond Bonaffé, entitled "Physiologie du Curieux." "Curiosité," in its French sense, is a word for which we have no equivalent in English, although the passion for collecting exists among us as much as among our neighbours, and has taken several remarkable directions of late years. M. Bonaffé divides *curiosité* into two kinds—viz., "That which is concerned with art, and that which is concerned with all the rest." Scientific collectors of all kinds have, he considers, one trait in common—they "seek the series," and are not troubled by vulgar or ugly specimens if only they supply a void. But the art collector does not classify; he selects. His *curiosité* is akin to love. All the emotions, hopes, jealousies, fevers, illusions, despairs, and enthusiasms of love are felt by the collector. "Ne lui parlez pas," writes M. Bonaffé, "de contemplation pure et de platonisme; elle veut posséder à tout prix. Elle n'admet que l'amour positif et la polygamie; le curieux, c'est le pacha, celui qui collectionne de femmes." The sculpture of the Salon is reviewed in this number by M. O. Rayet, as well as the painting by the Marquis de Chennevières. Many of the illustrations to these articles are very poor, falling far below the mark that the *Gazette* used to attain many years ago. An effective sketch is, however, given of M. Grévy's powerful picture, *La Grève des Mineurs*. The rest of the number is made up by a fifth article on Velasquez by M. Lefort, illustrated by an etching of Velasquez's *Spinners*; "The Work of Viollet-le-Duc," by M. Paul Gout; a review of M. Jules David's *Life of Louis David*; and the usual half-yearly bibliography.

M. CHAPU has been commissioned to execute a statue of Auber, which is to be set up at Caen, the great composer's native city.

PROF. J. B. BAHN, of Zürich, the author of the *Geschichte der bildenden Künste in der Schweiz*, has declined an invitation to accept the Chair of Art-History in the University of Göttingen.

A STORY has been circulated by some of the French papers to the effect that M. Meissonier had been engaged by some enterprising Americans to paint two panoramas for exhibition, at a payment of three millions of francs. It appears that he really was asked to do this, but *L'Art* "is happy to be able to affirm" that the distinguished artist did not hesitate a moment over this absurd proposition. "I do not intend to end my career as a showman," he is reported to have said.

IN the *Portfolio* for June there is an interesting paper entitled "The Lion in Ancient Art," by E. L. Seeley. It is illustrated by a good many sketches of lions from ancient monuments, one being a somewhat comic representation of the lion and the unicorn playing at chess, which, had we not been told that it was taken from an Egyptian papyrus, we might have imagined to be derived from *Alice in Wonderland*, the animals having much the same character as in that delightful work. There is not much else to notice in the number, the etchings being rather poor. Those interested in Mr. Clark's "Cambridge" will no doubt, however, read with much pleasure his lucid history of King's College.

AT the convenient new gallery in Oxford Street to which the Autotype Company have removed since their premises in Rathbone Place were burnt down there is at present on view a collection of works by Mr. F. Wilfrid

Lawson, including three of his larger pictures and a number of sketches and studies in colour and black-and-white. Mr. W. Lawson is an artist who is known chiefly by his touching representations of poor child-life in London. His pictures might almost serve as illustrations to Hesba Stretton's pathetic stories, so vividly do they set forth the sad lot of some of the "Children of the Great City." That called *Dawn*, for instance, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876 and now kindly lent by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, shows a young boy tenderly supporting the wasted frame of his dying sister as she watches from the window of their garret the dawn of a summer morning breaking over the housetops in London, between which a distant view is gained of London's mighty river. The light on her face suggests the brighter dawning that is coming fast for the poor weary girl. The whole picture, indeed, is full of pathos and tender sentiment, so that it seems almost harsh to criticise its workmanship too closely. Still it must be owned that it jars somewhat to find the painter trusting to sentiment instead of careful work, and reaching beyond his art, for this constantly "gives way," so that one cannot help exclaiming with Andrea del Sarto in Browning's poem, "That arm is wrongly put—and there again A fault to pardon in the drawing's lines, Its body, so to speak! its soul is right. He means right—that, a child may understand. Still, what an arm!"

The same fault is apparent in the picture called *Imprisoned Spring*—a boy and girl plucking a spray from an almond-tree growing within some railed enclosure in the City. The sentiment is charming, the colour harmonious, but the drawing careless. The third of Mr. Lawson's pictures here exhibited is of a different class of subject. It represents a posting-house in olden time, and is a cleverly composed work, painted in a warmer key of colour than the others. It is, indeed, slightly reminiscent of Wilkie in its skilful grouping and general treatment, and the smaller size of the figures renders the faults of drawing in their limbs less apparent. Among the sketches may be mentioned one of Mr. Irving as "Hamlet"—a carefully studied and characteristic likeness; a study for a picture of Jane Eyre's first reception at Lowood, both drawn in black-and-white; and a small painting called *Repose*, showing a tall young lady standing on some rising ground overlooking a wooded landscape. Beside these pictures by Mr. Lawson, there are several by Mr. Richard Elmore to be seen in the same gallery, one being the beautiful view of *Windsor Castle at Sunrise* of which the Autotype Company published such a very effective reproduction some time ago. *Carnarvon Castle—Twilight* forms a companion picture to the *Windsor*, and is likewise to be reproduced.

#### THE STAGE.

THE managers of the Vaudeville Theatre have found in their "long lane" the proverbial "turning." The *Guv'nor* is not a failure. Produced last week on an occasion when the press were not invited—the occasion being the benefit of Messrs. James and Thorne—it was received with what is called a "favourable verdict," and the verdict has subsequently been confirmed. The piece was said to be written by Mr. Lankester, who, if he exists in the flesh, may yet become known to fame; it is proper, however, to mention that certain experts have sought to identify him with the already celebrated author of one long-lived comedy. Be this as it may, *The Guv'nor* must be taken on its merits. These are considerable, yet of an humble order. *The Guv'nor* is not serious drama, nor is it elevated comedy. It is an excellent and long-drawn farce, and its best title

would have been *A Modern Comedy of Errors*. Nearly everybody in the piece is mistaken for somebody else, and the consequent confusion is prolonged till nearly the end. Messrs. James and Thorne appear to some advantage in the piece—the former especially, as he falls little short of creating a type. Mr. W. Herbert is likewise favourably seen. Among the ladies, not to speak of those who have for some time been associated with the good and evil fortunes of the theatre, Miss Abington is remarked as an acquisition. *The Guv'nor* does not demand more lengthy criticism. Its dialogue, if not always excellent, is unremittably lively. Consciously or unconsciously, the persons of the drama are always saying funnier things than it is possible to say in real life without an effort that is apt to be unremunerative.

MRS. BATEMAN has produced another Shaksperian play at the theatre which was for many years the solitary refuge of the Shaksperian drama. The audience at New Sadler's Wells is witnessing this week *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which will probably be found acceptable. The pretty fancy of the dramatist—for, with all deference to profound Shaksperians, it is absurd to consider the *Midsummer Night's Dream* a drama of serious interest—the pretty fancy of the dramatist, we say, receives tasteful illustration. There is sylvan scenery, the dresses are suitable, and the dances a relief. For the particular method of production now adopted at Sadler's Wells, Mr. Edward Saker, of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool—one of the best playhouses in England—is responsible. He has prepared a text which we trust may not deserve to be the subject of any earnest memorial. It serves its purpose excellently. He has, as he observes, hit upon the expedient of sharply contrasting the fairy element of the play with the purely human by causing the fairies to be wholly impersonated by children; but he is reminded by the theatrical critic of the *Standard* that this course was adopted in 1856 by Mr. Charles Kean on an occasion when Miss Ellen Terry—aged about five years—played Puck. Whether, however, Mr. Saker is entitled or not to the merit of priority in this conception of dealing with the play, there can be no question of the goodness of the arrangement. We are sorry Mr. Saker is not himself in the neighbourhood of the New River that he might play Bottom. He has played it in the provinces, and has made much mark in the part. But neither this particular character nor the piece in general is ill-played at Sadler's Wells. The children, as a troop, do their work well—Blanche Nott and Katie Barry particularly well. Of the grown-up actors, it must be said that Mr. Fosbrooke is appropriately grotesque, Miss Rosa Kenney exceedingly intelligent, and Miss Ella Dietz duly discreet. The music is good, and the scenery comes from the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, where, on Mr. Saker's first production of the piece, it was rightly admired.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made some time since for the popular play of the *Danites*, with its American cast, to be brought to the Globe Theatre from Sadler's Wells, the *Cloches de Corneville* has had to leave the Globe and take refuge in the Olympic, where, as it continues to be attractive, it will no doubt be played for some little while.

MR. ODELL is organising a performance of *Twelfth Night* for an early afternoon at the Imperial Theatre. He will himself appear, and Miss Selina Dolaro will be the Viola of the occasion.

MRS. KENDAL has re-appeared at the St. James's Theatre, where they have revived the *Ladies' Battle*, which is played together with the capital little *lever de rideau* called *Old Cronies*.

At the Gaiety Theatre the Palais Royal actors will be succeeded by what is described as "an American season."

THE much be-praised Meiningen theatrical company is expected to be among us next year.

MR. BOOTH, the most famous of American tragedians, is said to have left New York, or to be on the point of doing so, for a visit to Europe, and, though he will hardly be seen among us on the stage at the end of summer, it is understood that the autumn will not pass without his managing to gain an appearance in London as Hamlet and as Richard the Third. It will be especially interesting to contrast his methods with those of the one English tragedian who has risen to eminence within the last ten years. Mr. Booth, in the opinion of Americans of all classes, is not likely to disappoint any expectations that may be formed of him, and the warmth of personal welcome which is not denied to a Salvini or a Rossi—poetical aliens who gesticulate through an Italianised Shakespeare—will certainly be accorded to one who comes to us from a greater England speaking Shakespeare's tongue.

WE are gratified to be informed that it is the intention of the Dutch players to come to London again next year. They are reported to be delighted with the appreciation of their art shown by all the best English critics, and to see in this an assurance of commercial success on the next occasion of their appearance.

## MUSIC.

### HANDEL FESTIVAL, ETC.

THE seventh triennial Handel festival was held last week at the Crystal Palace (June 21, 23, 25). The so-called "grand rehearsal" took place, as usual, on the previous Friday. The *Messiah* was given on the Monday, *Israel in Egypt* on the Friday, and a miscellaneous selection, including only three novelties, on the Wednesday. Handel wrote many other oratorios, but the two above mentioned are the favourites, and to the general public far more attractive than novelties. The managers are evidently of this opinion, for on the "selection" day at the previous festival the number of novelties was ten, but this time, as stated above, only three. "En parlant de Beethoven en France," says Berlioz, "on dit *L'Orage de la symphonie pastorale*, le *final de la symphonie en ut mineur*, l'andante de la symphonie en la." And so of Handel in England, he is principally known as the composer of the *Messiah*, *Israel*, and *Acis and Galatea*. The three novelties this year were the "Dead March" in D from *Samson*, the chorus "Blest be the Man" from *Joseph*, and the first of the twelve grand concertos for stringed instruments only. The solemn March, with its peculiar orchestration, is less known, but surely on that account only less popular, than the celebrated "Dead March in *Saul*." The chorus from *Joseph* is not very interesting, and it would be easy to name better specimens of Handel's genius. It was, too, the only vocal novelty. The concertos were frequently performed at concerts during the lifetime of the composer. The one in G chosen for this festival is an excellent example of the instrumental music of the first half of the eighteenth century. The "selection" included also the coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," solos and choruses from *Judas Maccabaeus*, *Samson*, *Saul*, *Joshua*, *Solomon*, &c., and eight pieces from the ever popular *Acis and Galatea*. At the commemoration of Handel in 1784 was assembled an orchestra of 526 artists, singers and instrumentalists, while at the present festival the total number was 3,326—2,901 vocalists and 425 instrumentalists. It would be useless as well as tedious to describe at length the per-

formances of well-known works. The chorus singing was really splendid, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, remarkably firm and steady. The quantity and quality of tone were excellent, though the *soprani* seemed at times somewhat overpowered by the male voices. The performances of the *Messiah* and *Israel* more than maintained the reputation of previous festivals. The soloists in the *Messiah* were Mdm. Albani, Mdm. Patey, Messrs. Barton, M'Guckin, Joseph Maas, Santley, and Signor Foli; on the "selection" day Mdm. Adeline Patti, Mdm. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdm. Trebelli, and Messrs. Vernon Rigby, Lloyd, and Santley. The solos in *Israel* were undertaken by Mdm. Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Lloyd, and Messrs. Bridson and King. All these artists greatly distinguished themselves, and their names and capabilities are so well known that we are spared the necessity of detailed praise. Sir Michael Costa once more proved with what power and ease he can direct many thousands of performers. To him, of course, is principally due the great success of the festival, and the hearty and repeated cheers at the close showed how well his services were appreciated. Much was said in these columns on the occasion of the last festival against some of the alterations in Handel's music by Sir Michael Costa. We merely mention this fact, and add our own opinion that, whatever may or might be said about the additional accompaniments, nothing can possibly justify additional symphonies or wilful alterations. In 1877 the total number of visitors was 74,124, and, according to the Crystal Palace authorities, 79,613 during the present festival.

MR. GANZ gave the fifth and last of his orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall on Saturday, June 26. The chief attraction was Hector Berlioz' characteristic symphony, *Harold in Italy*. It is not a novelty, having been produced last year at Sydenham and at St. James's Hall under the direction of Mr. Ganz. The rendering of this difficult work was very good. The playing was unusually clear and delicate, and the performance altogether one of the best this season. The solo viola part, representing Harold, was admirably played by Herr Hollander. M. Duvernoy was pianist, and Miss Elliot and Mr. Sims Reeves the vocalists. Mr. Ganz deserves the highest praise for the interesting programmes provided during the season just closed. All the concerts have been well attended.

THE thirty-sixth season of the Musical Union came to a close last Tuesday with the usual *Grand Matinée*. Herr Auer was leading violinist, and M. Alphonse Duvernoy pianist. The programme included the two well-known septets of Beethoven and Hummel. The Musical Union dates from the year 1844, and the first season was a remarkable one, including among other illustrious artists the names of Mendelssohn, Ernst, Piatti, and Master Joachim. Prof. Ella has been from the commencement sole director, and his forced retirement will no doubt be greatly regretted. It is possible that the concerts may be continued next year, but no longer under the directorship of the venerable professor.

MR. Henry Leslie gave the last evening concert of his twenty-fifth and last season on Thursday, June 24. The programme included many well-known madrigals and glees. The vocalists were Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

MISS Kate Ockleston, a young pianist of promise, gave a *matinée musicale* at 23 Rutland Gate on Friday, June 25. She took part with Herr Sam Franko in Beethoven's sonata in D for piano and violin. Her solos—Chopin's scherzo in B minor and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" (No. 14)—were much applauded.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## THEATRES.

### COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.  
Madame MODJESKA will appear to-night, at 8, in Mr. J. MORTIMER's successful play, *HEARTS EASE*.  
Messdames Modjeska, Emery, Varre, Giffard, and Le Théâtre; Messrs. Dacre, Price, Holman, Darley, Douglas, Phipps, and Anson.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5. No fees.

### DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.  
AS YOU LIKE IT.  
To-night, under the direction of Mr. L. L. L. in which Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Lionel Brough, W. Farrer, Kyle Bollew, F. Everill, E. F. Edgar, J. Hamister, E. Cox, F. Charles, Miss Cresswell, Miss Sylvia Holman, Miss Roberts, and Miss Lytton will appear. The scenery painted by Mr. Perkins, the dresses by Mr. Forbes-Liberton, the music arranged by Mr. Barnard. The glee and incidental music will be given by an increased chorus, together with the new Wedding March composed by Mrs. TOM TAYLOR.  
At 7.30, NO. 1 ROUND THE CORNER.  
Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Everill.  
At 8.10, AS YOU LIKE IT.  
Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. Box-office now open.

### DUKE'S THEATRE, Holborn.

Mr. C. WILMOT, Lessee and Manager.  
PAUL MERITT'S great drama,  
NEW BABYLON.  
Miss CAROLINE HILL and powerful company.  
The Collision at Sea—Tattersall's—Bal Masque at Cremorne—Goodwood Races—Thames Embankment by Night—Seven Dials, &c.  
"Startlingly realistic." "The greatest spectacle ever seen."—*Vide Press*.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.  
To-night, 87th time, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called  
THE UPPER CRUST.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Shiffney, and E. D. Ward; Messrs. Lillian Cavaller, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorpe.  
Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO,  
HESTIE'S MYSTERY.  
Messrs. J. Currie, Shelton, and West; Misses Johnstone and Lyleton.  
Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 43s. No free list. No fees for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

THE DANITES.  
Mr. and Mrs. M'KEE KENING.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by  
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to 43s.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.15.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.  
Every evening (excepting the Saturday), at 7.45,  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—22nd time.  
Terminating with the Trial Scene.  
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Concluding with an idyll by W. G. WELLS, entitled  
LOLANTHE.  
LOLANTHE—Miss ELLEN TERRY. COUNT TRISTAN—Mr. IRVING.  
"Lolanthe" was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and is a pronounced success."—*Morning Post*.  
SATURDAY EVENINGS, JULY 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th, at 8.20,  
THE BELLS (MATTHEW—Mr. IRVING) and LOLANTHE (Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY).  
MORNING PERFORMANCES OF  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE  
every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.  
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Box-office, under direction of Mr. HURST, open from 10 to 5.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel).  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. F. F. HATHAM.  
To-night, at 7.30, and for a limited number of nights, Shakespeare's Play,  
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,  
with Mendelssohn's music, beautiful classic and sylvan scenery, dresses and appointments, and the troupe of gifted child-artists who have gained extraordinary favour wherever they have appeared as Oberon, Titania, Puck, &c.  
Hippolyta, Miss Tenison; Helena, Miss Ella Dietz; Hermia, Miss Rosa Kenney; Theseus, Mr. R. Lyons; Lysander, Mr. W. J. Brooks; Demetrius, Mr. W. Squire; Bottom, Mr. E. Lyons; Puck, Mr. Foshrooke; Oberon, Miss Laura L. Owen; Titania, Miss E. de Barry; Puck, Little Abbie Binchell.  
Produced by Mr. EDWARD SADLER, of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.  
Doors open at 7.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ELGAR BRUCE.  
This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta,  
A HAPPY PAIR,  
By S. THRE SMITH.  
At 8.10, HERMAN MERIVALE and F. G. GROVES'S original Play,  
FORGET-ME-NOT  
(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward).  
Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Kate Clayton, Miss Annie Layton, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Fleckton, Mr. Herbold Tree, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Ian Robertson, and Mr. Edgar Bruce.  
Doors open at 7.30. No Fees of any description.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8, BAZIN'S Opera Comique, "Le Voyage en Chine," or,  
THE OBSTINATE BRETONS.  
Messrs. Hallam, Craven, Carson, Grubbe, Williams; Messdames Petrelli, Muncey, Seaton, and May Palmer. Little Boko in French Revels.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by THE BLIND BEGGARS.  
Messrs. Peyton and Wilton.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.  
Every evening, at 8, enthusiastic reception of the Comedy of  
FALSE SHAME,  
SONAMBULA.  
and the Burlesque,  
Messrs. Kate Lawler, Claude Brennan, Marion West, Fanny Coleman, Annie Lawler, and Amy Gutterley; Messdames Sullivan, Charlie Groves, H. M. Pitt, Frank Wyatt, H. Hamilton, George Cammidge, Raleigh and Edward Brighton.  
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

No. 427, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*History of the English People.* By J. R. Green. Vol. IV. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHEN Mr. Green's shorter History appeared, it was easy to see that the period subsequent to the Revolution was that with which he showed least familiarity. In preparing the present and last instalment of his larger work he has evidently been conscious of his deficiency, and has laboured to produce a narrative which is not only eminently interesting, but which is interesting because it grapples with the higher problems that form the true subject of the historian, as distinguished from the mere chronicler of events.

It is a pity, however, that Mr. Green has not discovered that even the higher work of the historian is apt to be vitiated when a writer is careless of that moderate achievement of accuracy which is all that the most truth-loving can really attain to. In a curious passage, in which he is evidently thinking less of Pope than of himself, he tells us that (209)—

"In the main, the *Dunciad* was a noble vindication of literature from the herd of dullards and dunces that had usurped its name, a protest against the claims of the journalist or pamphleteer, of the compiler of facts and dates, or the grubber among archives, to the rank of men of letters."

As nobody in Pope's time thought of grubbing among archives, or would be likely to get access to them if he wished to do so, this last clause is singularly inappropriate in a criticism on the *Dunciad*. Nor has any sensible person complained of Mr. Green on the score of his abstention from grubbing among archives. To write the whole history of England is entirely incompatible with the process of minute study which work on a special period demands. What is fairly objected to Mr. Green is that his mind is apparently so constituted as to be incapable of accuracy on matters which lie upon the surface. Sometimes, no doubt, the queer mistakes made by him do not affect the narrative in any way. The reader who has but a smattering of knowledge smiles, and passes on, when he is told (p. 187) that Lord John Sackville failed to charge at Minden; or that the Battle of Hohenlinden had been fought before 1797 (329). It is not always, however, that Mr. Green's errors are so innocuous. If absolute accuracy is of importance anywhere, it is in geography. Yet Mr. Green has furnished his book with two maps, of which the intention is no doubt excellent, but which are so misleading as to be worse than useless. These maps profess to give the political geography of Europe after the Peace of Luneville and the Peace

of Tilsit respectively. After all that Mr. Freeman and Mr. Bryce have written it is strange that anyone calling himself an historian should fancy that there was an Austrian empire in 1801 and that there was none in 1807. It is equally strange that Venetia should be coloured as an independent State in 1801, and Sicily as part of the French empire both in 1801 and 1807, while the kingdom of Italy is coloured in 1807 in the same way as the territory which ought to be termed at that date the Austrian empire. In both maps, too, Finland is coloured as part of the Russian empire, though it was not invaded till 1808.

Errors of fact cannot but have their effect on the generalisations of a writer who commits them so frequently. One instance will suffice. Mr. Green's enthusiastic admiration for the elder Pitt goes probably nearer the truth than a more depreciatory estimate would have done. He draws a striking picture of the contrast between the great commoner and George III. His account of the circumstances of Pitt's accession to office on the fall of the Rockingham Ministry is that, "bitter as was the King's hatred of him, Rockingham's resignation in the summer of 1766 forced George to call Pitt into office." Burke's statement on the matter is that the Rockingham Ministry "having held their offices under many difficulties and discouragements, they left them at the express command, as they had accepted them at the earnest request, of their royal master." The correction of this mistake calls upon Mr. Green to review his whole account of the relations between the two men.

Yet, after all, after every deduction is made, this volume is not one to be lightly set aside. Mr. Green has a seeing eye for that which it is most important to see. His account of the causes of the predominance of the Whigs in the reigns of the first two Georges is truly admirable, though it would have been still more admirable if he had studied Mr. Leslie Stephen as diligently as he has studied Mr. Lecky. Nowhere else has the truth been so clearly brought out that the Tories would have been in the ascendant all through but for accidental circumstances, and that the accession of George III. only gave them the opportunity of reverting to the natural arrangement. As a piece of genuine historical work, Mr. Green's narrative of the two reigns should be compared with the celebrated Essays of Lord Macaulay. The result will be by no means to the advantage of the more famous writer.

Mr. Green's account of the two Pitts, if, as has been said, too much of a panegyric, has truth at the bottom of it. A writer more familiar with the time would hardly have spoken so decidedly of the younger Pitt as the superior of Turgot (p. 291), and he would certainly not have estimated Burke's work so low. The fact is that Mr. Green is attracted to the leaders of public opinion rather than to the solitary thinkers, and he does scant justice to Burke's great exposition of the doctrine of expediency in politics. On the other hand, he grasps with wonderful power the idea of the English empire which arose out of the Seven Years' War, and justly points out that the American troubles arose from the failure of the English people to

grasp the significance of the new world into which their feet had unexpectedly strayed.

It is possible that other reasons than those of literary art cut short the thread of this *History of the English People*, like that of a mere drum-and-trumpet history, at the Battle of Waterloo. The book cannot be called *felix opportunitate mortis*. For the English people the Revolutionary wars form but an interruption of its proper career. The reader who is in any way interested in its story wants to know how the thread of reform dropped by the younger Pitt was taken up by Peel and Canning in 1822, and conducted, if not to an end entirely known as yet, at all events in a direction which is for ever fixed.

Taken all in all, Mr. Green's History is a great work. It is to be hoped that he will yet listen to those who would tell him that it is in his power to make it greater still, and that many years of labour will not be mispent in bringing it far nearer to perfection than it can yet claim to be.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

*Four Centuries of English Letters.* Edited by W. Baptiste Scoones. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE are not many more disputed or disputable maxims in literary criticism than that all depends on the subject. But undoubtedly there are cases where it is true, and where the selection of the subject pretty well assures beforehand the goodness or the badness of a book. It is not the least of the merits of this excellent volume that its editor should have had the wit to select its subject-matter. The treasures of English epistolary composition, if they have not till of late years been fully open to the public, have in some partial degree been always with us, and yet nobody, so far as we remember, has attempted anything like a full and representative selection from them. The polite letter writers of other days belong to a distinct order of literature, or, rather, to no order of literature at all. The charming letters of Cowper are, as Mr. Scoones justly complains, rarely read, and are not printed in any cheap or popular edition of his poems. Gray is still less known; and as for Chesterfield—by-the-way, how does Mr. Scoones come to quote without protest Macaulay's preposterous judgment on these admirable letters?—we suspect that a selection made with great taste and judgment a good many years ago by M. Brasseur, for the purpose of being turned into French, has given far more people their knowledge of that brilliant writer and moralist than any fuller or more strictly literary edition. The truth is that letter writing has too often been classed among the *genres* in which we English do not excel—an estimate in which we can by no means agree, though we are not quite prepared to go the length of Mr. Scoones' declaration that the quality of our letters is unsurpassed. The writers we have already mentioned, with the equally famous names of Horace Walpole and Mary Montagu, suffice, however, to vindicate this quality; and there are plenty more to bear them company. From the Paston correspondence in the middle of the fifteenth century to the excuse of Charles Mathews for

failing to play at the Gaiety the other day is a long way in more senses than the obvious one. Yet there are few years out of the four hundred and twenty-seven from which Mr. Scoones has not succeeded in securing a contribution to his list of dates. The letters, of course, are not all of the same literary value; yet even in this respect the importance of the selection, as illustrating the progress of style, is very great. As far as the matter goes, we do not hesitate to say that it would be hard to find among recent publications a volume of greater interest to persons of intelligence. Letters have been well said to be the illustrations of history, and the contents of Mr. Scoones' book will sufficiently show to the most careless inspector how widely and vividly this illustration is thrown by his volume.

Although the principal attraction of the book might naturally be supposed to be found in the letters of illustrious persons which it contains, or in those which are written by epistolers of recognised fame, the rule is by no means without exceptions. Letters are so much more writings of circumstance than most other classes of composition that their interest is often quite independent of the talents or the personal importance of the writer. Tom Brown, for instance, is (as Mr. Scoones justly says), as a rule, too coarse for modern taste, and (as he might have said, but mercifully does not) also, as a rule, much too dull. The story which says that, when Dorset used to ask Dryden and Tom to dinner, a hundred-pound note was laid under Dryden's cover and a fifty-pound note under Tom's would have been more critically accurate if the pounds of Thomas had been changed into pence. But still there are pearls in the *fumier* of Mr. Brown, and Mr. Scoones has succeeded in extracting an orient of very tolerable lustre. Mrs. Piozzi is a person who has had quite her share of room in the history of literature, but the famous letter in which she repels Johnson's well-meant but injudicious and undeserved strictures on her second marriage is a model of dignity and well-modulated wrath. It would be impossible to select a happier example of the platitudes which were the weak side of the eighteenth century than Dr. Fordyce's letter to Garrick, in which the actor's performance of Lear is described to him in the floweriest language intermixed with just strictures on the improper conduct of Goneril and Regan. There is, perhaps, something a trifle odd in Mr. Scoones' lenient remark on Wilkes that his talents and virtues were not "sufficiently solid" to make him permanently superior to the vacillations and whims of the mob. But that Wilkes had virtues there is no doubt, and the two letters here given of his show that he was by no means insensible to being treated as if he had none. It is likely that few of Mr. Scoones' readers who are not specialists in the history of British art will have much idea who Mary Moser is; but after reading how she parenthetically informs Fuseli that "Sir Joshua is a gentleman," and that "my mamma declares that you are an insufferable creature," they will probably be inspired, unwisely, with a desire to inspect her not quite immortal works. The epistles of Miss Barbara Pinkerton—we beg her pardon, of Miss Hannah More—will

add a fresh relish to *Vanity Fair* if that be possible; and if Mrs. Inchbald's extremely sensible letter in defence of the drama makes anyone turn to her other works so much the better. It was, perhaps, cruel to exhume Mr. Sotheby from the merciful oblivion with which, after some exceedingly shameless puffing in his life-days, time has covered him; but, as a specimen of the respect with which all authors ought to treat their critics, his epistle to Wilson ought, in our judgment, to be taken as a model. Constable's letters are like bits of his paintings, an observation platitudinous enough for Dr. Fordyce himself, but perfectly true. On the other hand, Kirke White's make us, we confess, feel—not for the first time—quite satisfied with the conduct of the famous feather which impelled the equally famous steel. A young man who could write, "Voluptuousness is not the less dangerous for having some slight resemblance of the veil of modesty," and who could wish that Moore and Lord Strangford would "apply themselves to a chaster muse," evidently was not, and could not have come to any, good.

We have purposely confined our allusions to the *di minorum gentium* of Mr. Scoones' Pantheon in this summary, and to but a few of those. But some idea may, perhaps, be obtained from these few samples of the great and varied interest of the book, and of the quantity of new matter which it presents to all but somewhat unusually well-read students of English literature. Even these may be well content to have gathered together for them some of the flowers of many wide-lying gardens into a single nosegay, and all others may thank Mr. Scoones for access to treasures to which they are very unlikely otherwise ever to have obtained access. The peculiar suitability of letters for the purposes of anthology needs no comment; and we need only add that most of the information necessary to the understanding of the selections is supplied by the editor in short headings, and in occasional, but not too frequent, notes. In some of these headings there are inaccuracies of detail which are not, perhaps, very important, but which Mr. Scoones will do well to remove in another edition. He deprecates objection to some of his "dogmatic" notes, and indeed a certain temptation does come across a combative critic occasionally to accuse his dogma of heresy. But the author who, without collusion, should succeed in emitting three or four hundred opinions with every one of which any critic should agree would be a person either impeccable or hopelessly commonplace.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### THE ENGLISH GIPSIES.

*The English Gipsies under the Tudors.* By Henry T. Crofton. (Manchester: Abel Heywood & Sons.)

*Gipsy Life; or, our Gipsies and their Children.* By George Smith, of Coalville. (Haughton & Co.)

*Gipsy Life* is some twelve times longer than *Gipsies under the Tudors*, but to say that the value of the two works is in inverse ratio to their size were hardly to give a true con-

ception of the case. Mr. Crofton, in his little monograph, has brought together passages from sixty different authorities, few of them cited before in any book devoted to the Gipsies, several (from the State Papers) here printed for the first time. Starting with the immigration of our Gipsies, he notices Sir George Mackenzie's tradition of their presence in Galloway about 1456 and other vague records of their existence in Great Britain during the fifteenth century, and finds in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland this earliest certain reference to them:—"1505. Apr. 22. Item to the Egyptianis be the Kingis command, vij lib." In England, an Egyptian woman was lodging at Lambeth in 1514; some time between 1513 and 1524 the Earl of Surrey entertained "Gypsions" at Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk. In his second division Mr. Crofton surveys the legislative measures relating to Gipsies from 1530 to 1835; and he makes one noteworthy correction of Hoyland and Hoyland's followers, who allege that an Act was passed in 1535 against importers of Gipsies. His third division tells us how Gipsies fared under the statutes of Mary and Elizabeth, "the most barbarous," says Sir Samuel Romilly, "that ever disgraced our criminal code." Barbarous, indeed, they must have been, when at Aylesbury, in 1577, a man, a woman, and six others were hanged for calling themselves Egyptians; and when this entry was made in a Durham register—"1592, Aug. 8, Simson, Arrington, Fetherstone, Fenwicke, and Lancaster were hanged for being Egyptians." Perhaps the world's whole history affords no other instance than the Gipsies where birth-right has been a cause of death; and so it was reckoned in a Scottish trial as late as 1770; while even in 1819 the Norfolk magistrates agreed unanimously that "all persons wandering in the habit or form of Egyptians are punishable by imprisonment and whipping." Such is Mr. Crofton's work, which, when concluded by his promised *Gipsies under the Stuarts, &c.*, will not merely be the authority on Anglo-Romani history, but will surpass anything of the kind published on the Continent for careful investigation and patient verification of preceding statements. I notice only two errors—*Hirschhorn* for *Hirschhorn* (p. 4), and *Devonshire* for *Dorsetshire* (p. 16); and have but three additions to make—a description in Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts* (London, 1836), p. 77, of the making garments for two Egyptians (in 1547), and two entries in the register of St. Paul's, Bedford, relating to Gipsy baptisms in 1567.

By profession a lawyer, Mr. Crofton has assured us, in his earlier *Gipsy Life in Lancashire and Cheshire*, that "with the police, at least, Gipsies have earned a good character," and that "the common superstition of their being great thieves is wrong." Mr. Smith has come to opposite conclusions, and asserts with painful insistency that Gipsies are foul-mouthed thieves and liars and many worse things beside. He strikes a key-note in his opening sentence:—

"The origin of the Gipsies, as to who they are; when they became regarded as a peculiar race of wandering, wastrel, ragamuffin vagabonds; the primary object they had in view in setting out upon their ehuffling, skulking, sneaking, dark pilgrimage," &c.

To whatever cause it is to be assigned, the fact remains that pages on pages of *Gipsy Life* have been transferred from former writers without one word of acknowledgment, without even quotation marks. Thus pp. 2, 14, 15, 29–31, are taken from the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1878; pp. 33–35, 37, 38, from the *Saturday Review* for December 13, 1879; pp. 5–7, 144–50, 152, 156–59, 283, 284, from Hoyland's *Gipsies* (York, 1816); pp. 10, 161–64, 198, 250–53, 278, 279, from Crabb's *Gipsies' Advocate* (3rd ed., London, 1831), &c. The following passages may serve for samples:—

*Saturday Review.*

"We have seen these Syrian Ricinari in Egypt. They are unquestionably Gipsies, and it is probable that many of them accompanied the early migration of Jäts and Doms."

"It has never been pointed out, however, that there is in Northern and Central India a distinct tribe, which is regarded, even by the Nats,"

*Edinburgh Review.*

"In England, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was 'felony without benefit of clergy' to be seen for one month in the fellowship of the 'outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians.' In France, the States of Orleans decreed in 1561 that they should be proceeded against with fire and sword. In Spain they were banished by repeated edicts under the severest penalties. In Italy they were forbidden to remain more than two nights in the same place. In Germany they were shot down like wild beasts" (p. 144).

"Like Gipsies, lest the stolen brat be known, Defacing first, then claiming for his own,"

wrote Churchill; and it is in the unquoted quotations of *Gipsy Life* that we light on such statements as that, according to "Dr. Von Bott," the "great Persian epic, the 'Shah Nameh'—in 'Book of Kings,' Firdusi—relates an historical tradition" (p. 29); that "the Chronicle of Bologna, printed about the year 1422, says," &c. (p. 200); and that "Forli [?] the Italian town of that name] wrote about Gipsies about the same time as the Chronicle of Bologna" (*ibid.*). These three seem to be "defaced brats" of the *Edinburgh Review*; with them may be compared Mr. Smith's original discoveries that the Czardas is (not a Magyar dance, but) "a solitary public-house, . . . fitting haunt for brigands, horse-thieves, Gipsies, Jews, and other melodramatic personages" (p. 176); that Henry VIII. ascended the throne in 1499 (p. 145); that Elizabeth was reigning in 1658 (p. 148); that Sir F. Drake's expedition set out for India in 1579 (p. 13); that there are three European countries called Wallachia, Roumania, and Moldavia (*ib.*, *et passim*); and that the Afghans are inhabitants of India

*Gipsy Life.*

"We have seen these Syrian Ricinari in Egypt. They are unquestionably Gipsies, and it is probable that many of them accompanied the early migration of Jäts and Doms" (p. 35).

"It has never been pointed out, however, that there is in Northern and Central India a distinct tribe, which is regarded even by the Nats," &c.

"In Spain they were banished by repeated edicts under the severest penalties. In Italy they were forbidden to remain more than two nights in the same place. In Germany they were shot down like wild beasts. In England, during the reign of Elizabeth, it was felony, without the 'benefit of the clergy,' to be seen in their company. The State [*sic*] of Orleans decreed that they should be put to death with fire and sword—still they kept coming" (p. 2).

(p. 21). Mr. Smith considers that our Gipsies' pronunciation of *dictionary*, *habeas corpus*, *expensive*, &c. (*cf.* Crabb, p. 19), shows "the fearful amount of ignorance there is amongst them." His own spellings are slightly eccentric—Prassburg (Pressburg), Herse (Hesse), Augsberg (Augsburg), Wirmar (Wismar), Stralsuna (Stralsund), Damuscus (Damascus), Aleppo (Aleppo), Miracco (Mircea), Mirkhoud (Mirkhond), Yevaryk (Tevaryk), Mikliosch (Miklosich), Herriot (Harriot; this is Crabb's blunder), Borrow (G. Borrow, whom Mr. Smith throughout appears to regard as Hoyland's contemporary), &c.

Great part of *Gipsy Life* is taken up with utterly unsupported charges against "gutter-scum Gipsies," "ditchbank sculks," "hedgerow Rodneys," "agents of hell," &c., &c., &c. Gipsies are certainly not faultless, but their most eager partisan could hardly devise a more effectual screen of their real misdeeds than to charge them with crimes of which they are not guilty. Where are the Gipsies who can chuckle to their fowls, and kick with iron-soled boots their poor children to death? (p. 255); where are the Gipsy women who rub cattle's nostrils with nastiness, and kill lambs by sticking pins into their heads? (p. 245); what shadow of evidence is there that Gipsies are baby-farmers? (p. 281); is it fair to explain the fact that "but few of the real Gipsies have found their way into gaols" by supposing that farmers and other would-be informers dislike the idea of having their stacks fired, so wink at Gipsies' offences? (p. 100); is it true that not one Gipsy in a thousand acts as human beings should act toward their children? (p. 270). These questions might be multiplied indefinitely; the answer to them must be sought for anywhere but in Mr. Smith's own book. The real question is whether Mr. Smith has seen one thousand, or even one hundred, "real Gipsies;" whether his "Gipsies" are more entitled to the name than the Red Indian's wigwam of p. 201 is to that of a "Gipsy's tent." We learn from himself that "their so-called language is neither more nor less than gibberish;" gibberish it assuredly becomes in his pages, where *jack loses money* stands for *jocklesco moy*, *wishing talkay* for *besking tallay*, &c. That out of sixty-five of his so-called Gipsies "not three could talk Romany" seems highly probable; it is doubtful, however, whether there is only one Gipsy round London who can translate "God bless you" into Romanes. Dogmatic assertions are always dangerous, and before making this one Mr. Smith had better have enquired of the Coopers, Lovells, Hernes, Boswells, Palmers, Taylors, and Pinfolds of the metropolis, of whom in *Gipsy Life* there is little or no mention. Its author not being a generic Gipsy, we must let him expound his own philanthropy. "George Smith," he tells us on p. 70, "prefers to act upon the spirit of Mr. Wackford Squeers' celebrated educational principle. Having discovered a sphere of Christian duty, he goes and 'works' it."

FRANCIS HINDES GROOME.

## CONVICT LIFE.

*Convict Life; or, Revelations concerning Convicts and Convict Prisons.* By a Ticket-of-Leave Man. (Wyman & Sons.)

*In Her Majesty's Keeping. The Story of a Hidden Life.* By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. (R. Bentley & Son.)

THE treatment of criminals has occupied the attention of some of the most honoured, enlightened, and humane of our countrymen. They have devoted time and talent, their very life, to the subject. We have lately had contributors to the literature of prison reform from among the prisoners themselves. The pages of *Convict Life*, like those of the volume entitled *Five Years' Penal Servitude*, describe from within, as it were, not from without, the working of the system which has been devised with so much care. They give a dark picture of convict life, and bring grave charges against prison officials. The writer professes that his object is to show how impotent the law is to reform criminals and reduce their number. He has little or no belief in the efficacy of any system to reform the "habitual criminal," whose character he paints in the ugliest colours; but he is convinced that the majority of other delinquents now convicted might be restored again to society if they were not condemned to years of association with criminals whose evil influence in general works their ruin. This is the main theme of the book; it is illustrated by an account of the writer's own experience and the histories of many of his fellow-prisoners.

We know how easy it is to find fault, how hard to meet the requirements of the extremely difficult work of prison management. We like neither the tone nor style of the writer—his hard judgments, strong language, and constant use of prisoners' slang. We should be sorry to think that his sweeping accusations of corruption among prison officials would pass unchallenged. But few will dispute his argument that changes are needed if our convict prisons are to be not only good cages, but good reformatories. The question is—and, for an answer, we refer our readers to Lord Norton's able article in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*—"Is it possible that they should be good reformatories?"

The writer of *Convict Life* had, he tells us, till middle age occupied a respectable position, but then, falling into evil courses, he had committed an act for which he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He admits that he deserved punishment, but maintains that for offenders like himself, for all who do not belong to the "habitual criminal" class, a comparatively short term of solitary confinement, with constant labour, rough food, and a hard bed, would be efficacious as a deterrent and would be reformatory in effect; whereas the sentence of penal servitude, which condemns them to live for years in the poisonous moral atmosphere of our convict prisons, is a cruel and fatal mistake. When engaged in the "public works," especially in the shoe-making association rooms, which have been termed by another convict writer "class-rooms in the college of vice," they are brought into close communion with the most hardened and depraved characters; nor are they always effectually separated from them at night,

many of the cells at Dartmoor and Portland being divided by only a thin sheet of corrugated iron through which the prisoners constantly bore what they call "chat holes." This compulsory association with the worst class of criminals is the bitterest element of pain and degradation in the punishment of the comparatively innocent; greater moral strength than can be looked for in them is needed to withstand its evil effects. They enter novices in crime, they too often leave adepts in the art of stealing, their moral sense blunted, their minds and souls corrupted. When the prison arrested them in their evil course they were on the edge of the precipice; when the time of restraint is over they are ready to fling themselves into the abyss of evil.

What that abyss is—the deep degradation of the "habitual criminal" class—is depicted in the strongest terms. The dark view is unredeemed by any gleam of hope, by any faith that in the worst there may yet linger some good. Men of this class are described as "miscreants dead to the commonest instincts of humanity, living only to inflict misery on their fellow-creatures." For them severer treatment is recommended—harder work, for work is the one thing they hate; and the more frequent use of corporal punishment, since that is the one thing they fear. At present they have not a sufficient dread of prison life; their cunning makes them more than a match for their warders; they contrive to shirk their tasks, to elude prison discipline, and so to pass too easy a time in prison, the hardships of which fall to the lot of the new-comers.

It is to the character of the officials employed, together with the plan of "association," that this writer attributes the defects and abuses which he details both in the exercise of prison discipline and the management of convict labour. According to him, it is but a small minority of prison warders who have either the principle or the courage to do their duty without fear or favour, and they have to be on their guard against the malice of the reconvicted; in proof of this, he tells the story of a man named Luscombe, a teacher of shoe-making at Dartmoor, who fell a victim to the spite aroused by his unswerving uprightness (pp. 45-47). That it is a matter of vital importance to secure the services of fit men none will deny, since the most perfect system must depend on the ability and fidelity of its agents to carry it out. So impressed was M. Demetz, the founder of Mettray, with this fact that, before opening his reformatory, which has had more success than any other, he devoted a whole year to the training of the young men who were to be his fellow-workers.

The subject of convict labour is treated of at length. We can only notice one suggestion, viz., that if it were possible that the work done should be made remunerative to the men—the sum received on discharge being determined by the amount each man had accomplished—an incentive would be given to industry, and convict labour would be less like slave labour than it now is.

Many other subjects are discussed in this volume. There is one which meets us at every turn—the connexion between drunken-

ness and crime. That "the gin-palace is the half-way house to the convict prison" is, we find, the opinion within as well as without prison walls. "Nine-tenths of the crimes which bring non-professional criminals of the upper, as well as of the lower class to prison, are," in the opinion of this writer, "directly traceable to drink and public-houses" (p. 31). To drink, therefore, is due a large proportion of the heavy cost of our prison establishments, not to speak of that of our lunatic asylums and workhouses.

From the record of *Convict Life*, by a Ticket-of-Leave Man, we pass on to a novel which takes us to the same scenes, and introduces us to the same company. It is obvious from the references made in this book to the publications of ex-convicts that its author intended it to correct the impressions produced by their works. The meanest and basest of the six typical convicts whose portraiture, drawn from the life, Mr. Wingfield presents to his readers composes a book in prison, which falls into the hands of the rough but kindly and generous-hearted chief-warder, Scarraweg, whose wrath is excited by the misstatements of the hypocrite and cold-blooded villain, the Rev. Aurelius Tilgoe, and still more by the attention accorded to them by the public. Yet it is the resemblance, rather than the difference, between the pictures of penal servitude given in this novel and those drawn by ex-convicts that strikes the reader—in fact, the tale might have been composed expressly to illustrate the points we have dwelt on in reviewing *Convict Life*.

A young painter, with hot Spanish blood in his veins, commits murder in a fit of drunkenness. As he slowly recovers his senses, he finds himself under arrest in a prison at Carlisle. He is condemned to death, but to his dismay the sentence is changed to one of penal servitude. The book is the record of his prison experiences, of the gradual but steady process of deterioration which he watches in himself.

"I went into prison heart-broken but not vicious, but the tempter was there, placed at my elbow by yourselves. More merciful than you, he encouraged in me a thirst for revenge, which saved me from going mad, and gave to my riven life an object"—

that object being to avenge himself on society, "whose ban had crushed him" (vol. iii., pp. 147-258).

His plans, carefully devised with two of his prison companions, by name Spevins and Jaggs, are in process of execution, when the crisis comes, and he is saved from himself by the intervention of the good warder and the strange accident which brings him face to face with the only being against whom his heart was not steeled—his young daughter.

In one of his prison associates, Soda, we have an example of the lowest, most brutal type of felon—a man who corresponds to the description given in *Convict Life* of the "habitual criminal." He succeeds in tampering with the warder, and in throwing a spell of terror over another of these typical convicts, an unresisting and most pitiable victim of the system, a poor post-master, who, in an evil moment, had stolen stamps, weak in mind and character, strong only in clinging affec-

tion to his wife and little ones. It is a relief when we hear of a horrid accident, caused by Soda, which delivers the unhappy man from his tormentor.

The descriptions of the two remaining convicts may serve as a specimen of the style of the artist-author.

"Out of prison Jaggs was a dazzling creature, whose artless ways threw women off their guard. He was overwhelmingly genteel in manner, as well as get up. . . . Was not the golden pince-nez with which he masked his injured eyes (red and bleared through over-use of lime) the very crowning attribute of a real toff?" (vol. iii., p. 97).

"Spevins I liked much for his animal spirits and odd theories and quaint ways of speech. . . . Yes, the die was cast. I was to be the head, while he and such as he were to be the arms. Together we would lash the withers of society; it would not be my fault if the jade were galled which had brought me to this pass."

There are two important points of difference between the two accounts of convict life—for the novel can hardly be regarded in any other light—no one could take it up as pleasant reading, and we own that we grow weary of the unwholesome companionship of the convicts before we leave them. The first concerns the character of the warders, who are described in the novel as being "in the main honest men, though ignorant and uncultivated." But if in Scarraweg we have a warder of the best type, and his goodness is the one bright spot from which all the light in the dark picture radiates, in another warder an instance is given of all the faults of which the "Ticket-of-Leave" writer complains. This "Jack-in-office" torments the "gentleman lag," the narrator, who is sensitive, proud, and reserved, and almost goads him to frenzy. He is the accomplice and tool of the hard and wily Tilgoe and the scoundrel Soda until he finds the bondage into which the former has brought him unbearable. The other matter of difference regards the work done in prison. Scarraweg's indignation is kindled by Tilgoe's remarks about it. He points with pride to

"the new prison halls—masonry of the best class—to the basins at Chatham, the steel models made for the use of the artillery, the parquet flooring for the Admiralty, the bas-reliefs in St. Peter's Church, Portland, the clothing of the metropolitan police, 9,000 pairs of boots turned out each year from Dartmoor alone" (vol. iii., p. 53).

We must not leave the book without referring to the two subjects to which Mr. Wingfield desires to draw public attention. First, the wrong done in condemning soldiers for purely military offences to penal servitude.

"If ever," writes Scarraweg, "there was a wrong inflicted by one set of erring mortals on another, that wrong is inflicted day after day upon such men as these. It ain't our fault; that is the fault of the convict system and its servants. We have them sent to us, and we have to treat them as the law directs that felons should be treated. . . . Here's Will Fern—a soldier of marines, a fine, open-faced young fellow—what was his crime? He used threatening language to an officer, and for that he is made a felon. And a real felon, mark you, in the end" (vol. ii., p. 320).

"You will find lots of these military prisoners in every convict prison." "This is the blot of



blots which should be removed from our penal system" (vol. i., p. 175; vol. iii., p. 343).

It is one of the many evils wrought, we would fain hope, more from want of thought than want of heart, but we trust that thought will be directed to the remedying of the abuse.

With regard to the other subject, the working of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, one of the changes suggested as calculated to render them more efficient—viz., that governors and chaplains should be allowed to act on their committees (see vol. iii., pp. 33–37)—was brought before the notice of the Home Secretary by a deputation from a prison conference lately held, of which Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Lord Leigh, and Lord Norton were members.

In conclusion, we must revert once more to the question of separate confinement. The Royal Commissioners, in their Report, express the opinion (see clause 74)—

"that, for the greater number of prisoners, with certain modifications—longer hours of exercise, more frequent schooling, and visits from the chaplain and Scripture-reader—three years' separate confinement might be borne without injury to mental and bodily health."

They admit that "the introduction of such a sentence would have the undoubted advantage that a considerable number of the less hardened criminals would be withdrawn from the danger of contamination with other convicts." But they add, "Notwithstanding this advantage, we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to make so vital a change in our system." This decision is adverse to the opinion of many men of large experience and high standing (see *Report of Howard Association*). We know that the dangers of isolation must be guarded against, but it is separation from evil not from good influences which is recommended. If a short term of separate confinement would reform the prisoner, why not try the plan—why determine to keep him longer? Is it that "the idea of riddance of criminals" is, as Lord Norton says, "uppermost in our penal system," and that, therefore, we are tempted to think the longer we shut them up the better for society? Surely, to rid society of them as criminals, by turning them into honest men, is the consummation to be desired.

Viewed in one aspect—though we admit that it is not the primary one—our prisons ought to be moral hospitals; and if some of our penal establishments must be for "incurables," or incorrigible offenders, all other classes should be treated as curable. And we should bear in mind that the credit of a prison, like that of an hospital, is not to detain its inmates, but to send them out restored to health.

M. E. MAYO.

*A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers.* By Capt. H. E. Colville, Grenadier Guards. (Samson Low & Co.)

THE desire of Englishmen to go where no Englishman ever was is one of our national peculiarities. A holiday is nothing unless it be spent in gaining fresh experience; and if this can be combined with a dash of danger and a plunge into the unknown, why, so

much the better. Unfortunately, this disposition of our countrymen has been so freely indulged that Capt. Colville may be deemed to have made a lucky discovery indeed when he found that there was a part of the sealed kingdom of Morocco within twelve days' journey of England that might with some difficulty and ingenuity be traversed by an Englishman for the first time—a part untouched by the foot of Sir Joseph Hooker or Dr. Leared—starting from the point where De Amicis left off. Although Rohlfs had got to Tsarsa, and Mr. Paget to Agadeer, the country between Fez and Oudja was practically virgin ground as far as Christians were concerned; and, with a born traveller's thirst for exploration, and a professional eye to the military importance of information about a district coveted by Frenchmen, he made up his mind to go on the first opportunity. The distance was so little—two hundred and thirty-three miles—and the difficulties so slight—he had only to pass as a Mohammedan, to learn the Moorish dialect of the Arabic language, and to traverse a country full of robbers and barbarous tribes always at war with one another—that, in order to make the enterprise sufficiently novel and interesting, he determined to take his newly married wife with him. This lady appears to have been fully equal to the occasion, and, instead of being a hindrance, to have been of much service, by her ready invention of fibs to parry the awkward interrogations of inquisitive natives. She had to travel as a Moorish woman, and as the only women who travel in that country are either of the lower class, whose solitary garment, the "haik," requires practice; negresses, whose natural appearance it would be difficult for her to assume; and ladies of the Sultan's harem, it was decided that she should travel as one of the last: and an ingenious story in case of accident was arranged by which she was to pass as a delicate attention from the Sultan of Morocco to the Sultan of the French. Luckily, this fib remained untold; and, except that she had to ride astride upon her mule and wear a Moorish costume, to carry pistols, and occasionally allow her personal peculiarities to be investigated by inquisitive ladies of the country, she suffered as little inconvenience as might be expected.

Their experience differed little from that of other travellers in other parts of Morocco who have been provided with a letter from the Sultan. The ride by day through wild country—now desert, now verdant—the camping-out at night, the savage escorts of cavalry, the mona of k'skessoo, fowls, &c., the different types of kaid, the keef smoking and the powder-play, are features of travelling in Morocco now too well known to need mention. The population of this north-eastern district of Morocco seem to be less fanatical than usual (but this may be because the travellers passed as Mohammedans), and they have less prejudice against artists. Capt. Colville appears to have sketched when and where he liked, though too few specimens of his ability in this respect illustrate the book. The truth that the eye only sees what it has been trained to see was never better exemplified than in the following extract, which may also in part account for the ex-

remely slow growth of imitative skill in early stages of art:—

"They could make out very little of the sketch. Here and there they recognised some prominent feature, but most of it seemed hopeless confusion to them. It was rather trying when one fancied that one had made an exact *facsimile* of nature to be asked, 'What is that?' 'Why do you put that there?' and such-like questions. The Moors, as a rule, have great difficulty in reading our pictures. Sir John Hay had kindly forwarded a *Punch* and some illustrated papers to me at Fez. A Moorish friend, a very well-educated and intelligent man, happened to see them, and immediately took them up. It was most amusing to see the childish glee with which he pointed to the delineation of some unmistakeably human figure, and, looking up to receive the applause which his cleverness merited, said, 'That is a man.'"

The narrative of the journey, though unmarked by any striking incidents or remarkable discoveries, is pleasant reading, and is interspersed with interesting remarks and anecdotes. The author's map of the district through which he travelled is, perhaps, the most valuable result of the adventure; but his views as to the commercial and political future of the country, its capabilities as a grain-producing country, and the importance of Tangier from a military point of view in connexion with Gibraltar and India, are worth serious attention.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The Philosophy of Charles Dickens.* By the Hon. A. S. G. Canning. (Smith, Elder and Co.) Mr. Canning's book is one of a tolerably numerous class, the critical reading of which reminds the reader of the old joke about the marriage service, for it certainly ends in amazement. There is a French idiom for which we know no English equivalent, and which neatly characterises certain persons as "enfonceurs de portes ouvertes." Mr. Canning is a mighty engineer in this way. With the utmost gravity he rounds his period and builds his argument to show us that Dickens was a very popular novelist, that he had a singularly fertile imagination, that his hatred of social abuses was vigorous and sincere, that his respect for the affections was immense. The open doors yield, it is hardly necessary to say, to this tremendous engine. But when the door is not quite so wide open Mr. Canning is a good deal less successful in his attempts to pass through. For instance, he believes Dickens to have been one of the most truthful of novelists, and to have attained his popularity in great part, if not wholly, by this truthfulness. Yet in the laborious arguments, as they may best be called, to the different novels which make up the volume Mr. Canning is constantly driven to expostulate with his hero for his want of this very quality. He cannot help remarking that the Wardles are not very much like small country gentry, that the circumstances of Oliver Twist's history are inexplicable, and the characters of Monks, Nancy, and Sikes himself anything but *vraisemblables*; that Dotheboys Hall seems to have been placed in a neighbourhood curiously devoid of clergy and magistrates, or else that the remissness of these functionaries is treated by the novelist with remarkable leniency; that Ralph Nickleby's conduct seems "rather contradictory," &c., &c. But no one of these reflections, nor all of them together, seems to have had any marked effect on Mr. Canning, and we leave him as we found him,



solemnly kicking at the open doors and placidly ignoring the shut ones.

*Pugilistica.* By Henry D. Miles. Vol. I. (Weldon and Co.) Pugilism being dead and buried, the severest philosopher will not, we trust, be shocked if we pronounce this an altogether delightful book. Even when it was alive, and when, as must be admitted, its ways and works were not unto edification, the best and greatest of Englishmen always had a sneaking kindness for it and for the wonderful lingo in which its annals were, by long tradition, compiled. There is, for instance, not the slightest doubt that Thackeray would have rejoiced in Mr. Miles' volume, and, for our part, we are quite content to take refuge under that mighty aegis. Mr. Miles' work, based not merely on *Boxiana* and other chronicles of eld, but on a large personal experience in the character of reporter, is divided into three parts, the first reaching from the earliest ages—i.e., from Figg and Broughton to the championship of Tom Spring in the first year of the reign of George the Fourth. Here, in many hundred pages, amateurs may read how the brave fought and also fell; how they were "fibbed" and "mugged" and "slogged" and "peppered;" how they came up "as game as a pebble" and went down "on their knees, but in good spirits." Many interesting personal anecdotes diversify the record of the frays, and it will doubtless shame all those persons who have been accustomed to consider boxers as discreditable bullies to learn how the valiant Jack Martin, when six well-dressed blackguards attempted in the street to insult a respectable young woman, did incontinently assault these ruffians, and, regardless of numbers, exact ample vengeance from every one of their scoundrelly nobs. Further, it will be seen how the P.R. kept up in the people at large that faculty of enriching the language with pleasing metaphor to supply which we have now to go to California and Nevada. Thus the supporters of a pugilistic baker are "the floury ones," and that admirable man himself is known to his intimates by the title of "the Master of the Rolls." We ought to add that the volume is adorned with many portraits, which, if they be not flattering, prove that the pursuit of pugilism as a profession is not so detrimental to the beauty of the human countenance as is generally supposed. The noses of the heroes have, indeed, a certain tendency to deviate from the accepted lines of elegance, but even they do not always suffer. The great Mr. James Belcher, the pride of Bristol, must, if he was like his portrait, have been one of the handsomest of men as well as one of the most undaunted and skillful boxers in England. The Game Chicken has an ingenuous and sentimental countenance, reminding us of early portraits of Shelley; and his successor, the late revered legislator, Mr. Gully, rivals him in this respect. Altogether, the book, save for persons of pressingly strict moral sentiments or very weak nerves, is, as we have said, delightful, and we shall look forward to its promised successors.

*Elihu Burritt: a Memorial Volume.* Edited by Charles Northend, A.M. (Sampson Low and Co.) The subject of this volume, perhaps better remembered as the "Learned Blacksmith," during his private and public career in England made many warm personal friends, who will be glad to possess this record of his life and labours, and the admirable and life-like portrait which accompanies it. Beside the narrative of his life, which appears to be impartially written, and is interesting as portraying the results of remarkable perseverance under no ordinary difficulties, the volume contains selections from Mr. Burritt's writings and lectures, and extracts from his private journals. It is simply and purely what it professes to be—a memorial volume, and was due

to the character and position of the man whom it commemorates. That Mr. Burritt was a great man, intellectually or otherwise, is probably more than his most enthusiastic friends would be likely to insist upon; but that he was a good man, and devoted his best energies to the advancement of the moral and social enterprises in which he engaged, no one will deny. It is probable that his extraordinary linguistic attainments and his blameless life will serve to keep his memory green, rather than his literary productions or his connexion with public affairs.

*Clubs of the World.* By Lieut.-Col. G. J. Ivey. (Harrison.) This is a new issue of a useful book. It is not yet entirely complete, for even in the United Kingdom we could mention clubs which Col. Ivey has omitted; but such things can only complete themselves in time. As a book of reference in the libraries and writing-rooms of the institutions which it records it is, we should say, indispensable.

*The Three M's.* By M. E. Irwin. (Chapman and Hall.) The "Three M's" are Mind, Morals, and Manners, and Miss Irwin thinks they can be best instilled into youth by the instructive dialogue engine. The book is written in bad English, and seems to be based rather on the theory by which children pervade the house as its general pests, than on the healthy English one of school-rooms, nurseries, and an occasional stick.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE learn on good authority that the writer of the memoir of Francis Deak, recently published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and introduced by a Preface from the pen of Mr. Grant Duff, is Miss Florence Arnold-Forster.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS'S new novel, *Lord Brackenbury*—now simultaneously current in the columns of the *Graphic*, the *Sydney Mail* (Australia), *Harper's Bazaar* (America), *Hall-berger's Magazine* (Stuttgart-Leipzig), and the *Russian Illustrated News*—will be published in three volumes by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in August next.

WE are informed that Mr. P. Barry, a member of the London press, has discovered a process for the conversion of drawings into sharp relief blocks for letterpress illustration by merely pouring type metal on them.

MR. W. SAVILLE KENT'S long-promised *Manual of the Infusoria* will be published by Mr. David Bogue. The complete MS. and drawings are in the printer's hands. The work will be issued in six monthly parts, the first of which is to be ready in October.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO. have brought out *The Princess* in their pretty "Parchment Library" series. It has a very graceful frontispiece, representing the Prince lying "in the green gleam of dewy-tasselled trees," and an agreeable tail-piece. If the editors would spend a little thought in making the binding more supple, and would be more generous in the matter of wide edges, these volumes would be certainly the most desirable now being published in England. Being so admirable, it seems a pity that they should not proceed a little farther and be perfect.

A SOCIETY for the study of philosophy has recently been formed with the title of "The Aristotelian Society." It is proposed to take first a brief view of the leaders of ancient Greek and modern philosophy, and afterwards proceed to the consideration of problems of the present time and of the works of living philosophers. Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, LL.D., has accepted the presidentship of the society, and the honorary secretary is Dr. Senior, 17 Bloom-bury Square, W.C.

MR. RICHARD CHARLES ROWE, M.A., B.Sc., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in University College, London.

MR. M'FEE, of Airds, N.B., has presented the sum of £5,000 to the Free Church of Scotland for the establishment of a Chalmers lectureship. Each course is to consist of six lectures to be delivered in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, and the first lecturer appointed by the deed is Sir Henry Moncreiff.

THE subscriptions to the proposed Bibliography of the State of Ohio still fall short by some two hundred of the requisite number. The work is ready for the printer, and the author renounces his profits in order that the work may be satisfactorily produced and issued.

MR. REGINALD HANSON, who has just been elected alderman for the classical ward of Billingsgate, has, since 1874, been a most active and valuable member of the Library Committee, and has materially assisted in developing the usefulness of that institution. He was chosen chairman in 1876. In that year he published his work upon the *History of Tea and the Tea Trade*, which has had a large circulation. He has been for some time past engaged in collecting materials from the Records of the Corporation, the Public Record Office, and the Will Office, &c., for a series of biographical notices of the aldermen of his ward from the earliest time.

*The Regeneration of Roumania; or, the Days of Renaissance amongst the Roumanians*, by Kalixt Wol-ki, and translated by T. L. Oxley, is in the press, and will be shortly issued by Messrs. Kerby and Endean.

THE latest addition to the Rhode Island Historical Tracts is Mr. Sidney S. Bider's contribution on the attempt to raise a regiment of slaves by Rhode Island during the American Revolution. Mr. Bider has clearly overthrown previous erroneous ideas connected with the attitude of Washington and others upon this subject.

THE *Athenacum Belge* gives an extract from the Report of the Archaeological Society of Namur on its researches during the year 1879. These were concerned chiefly with the fortresses of the country before Caesar's invasion of Gaul, at the time of the conquest, and at that of the invasions of the barbarians in the fourth and fifth centuries.

MR. ISAAC SEAMAN has terminated his connexion with *Public Opinion*, after seventeen years' association with that journal, first as manager and afterwards as manager and editor.

*Frauen gestalten der griechischen Sage und Dichtung*, by Lina Schneider (Leipzig: Fernau), is the title of an interesting handbook, dedicated to the Crown Princess of Germany. In relating the Greek myths, the authoress likewise points out the most important representations in painting and sculpture by ancient, mediæval, and modern artists, and hereby gives a special interest to her book.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Walter McGilvray, author of *Lectures on Jude*, *The Ministry of the Word*, and a *Life of St. Chrysostom*, &c.; of Mr. Pierce Egan, the well-known novelist; of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, whose controversy with the late Mr. Mark Napier on the subject of the Wigtown Martyrs will be remembered; of Prof. C. W. Borchardt, the mathematician, of Berlin; and of Mr. Thomas Strode, of Richmond, Victoria, founder of the *Port Phillip Gazette*, the first legally-registered printed paper in the colony.

ON Mr. Swinburne's remarks in our "Notes and News" last week, Mr. Furnivall writes:—"Discretion is the better part of valour, and, as Mr. Swinburne cannot refute my arguments and facts,

he does wisely in retiring silently from the field. I certainly never expected him to frankly acknowledge his mistake. And as to the joke of his assurance that I need not fear his answering me, I can only say that, as I do not fear controversy with a man who knows his facts, I am not likely to dread it with Mr. Swinburne, who imagines them. Having shot my classes with a Snider, I am not afraid of Mr. Swinburne's pop-gun, however deadly a weapon he may think it."

THE annual meeting of German philologists and schoolmasters will take place at Stettin from September 27 to 30.

MR. WALTER RYE writes:—

"Mr. Nicholas Pocock, in his interesting notice of the MS. now known as Egerton 2563, has overlooked the fact that it was printed in *extenso*, with many notes by Miss Toulmin Smith, at pp. 91-148 of part i., vol. ii., of my *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*."

WE have received Demosthenes' *De Corona*, ed. B. Drake, sixth edition, revised (Macmillan); *Golden Childhood*, Midsummer, 1880 (Ward, Lock and Co.); *A Hopeless Case*, by Edgar Fawcett (Trübner); *Ally Sloper's Sentimental Journey in Search of Aldgate Pump*, by C. II. Ross (Judy Office); *Sermonie Fancy Work*, by J. P. Ritchie, second edition (Whittingham); *The Flynn of Flynnville*, by C. J. Hamilton (Ward, Lock and Co.); *Obstructionism, &c.* (Wyman); *Suggestions towards the Amendment of the Education Acts*, by G. Gladstone (Infield); *Ward and Lock's Illustrated Guide to, and Popular History of, the Channel Islands* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *Truthfulness and Ritualism*, by Orby Shipley, second series (Burns and Oates); *Fancy Pigeons*, Parts I. and II., by J. C. Lyell (Bazaar Office); *My Little Note Book of General and Bible Knowledge*, by H. Fuller, revised edition (Houlston); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

ON reading through a good number of the magazines for July one is struck by the reflection that, just as the sceptre of literary criticism has long ago passed from the old quarterlies, so the manufacture of original opinion has ceased to a great extent to belong to the newspapers. Not only in politics, but also in other matters that have to do with our social life, the magazines show the advantages of being sworn to no party, and of deliberate and signed criticism. Tired of daily leading articles, which serve their purpose when they have reached the necessary three paragraphs, we turn with pleasure to the comparative freshness of the monthlies; and we fancy that the provision made for us this July is above the average. All admirers of Mr. Matthew Arnold will welcome his re-appearance on the field of political discussion in the article that opens the *Nineteenth Century*. "The Future of Liberalism" is a subject that closely affects the welfare of the country, even when foreshadowed with Socratic irony by a Liberal of the future. The conditions of the problem are as far removed from those discussed in our daily papers as is the literary style. We should like to quote largely from this paper did space permit; but Mr. Arnold will not lack readers. For the rest, the *Nineteenth Century* draws upon its usual staff of contributors. Mr. Mallock alternately attracts us by his clever touches and repels us by his cynical sentiments; Mr. E. D. J. Wilson discourses with learning, but without profit, upon a problem of practical politics; Mr. James Payn poses as a literary causeur; Mr. Blackley returns to the charge in support of national insurance; and Mr. Hyndman is still more sensational than ever about the condition of India.

THE *Contemporary*, avoiding altogether its besetting sin of dulness, contains scarcely an

article that is not excellent. The Duke of Argyll here takes the first place with some notes on natural history, as it used to be called, from which we could well spare the sneers at Darwinism. No less than three articles treat of financial questions. All of them may be read with advantage, and in especial that by Mr. Lonsdale Bradley, which attempts to provide a substitute for the income tax. There is no subject in which Englishmen are more conservative than finance, and there is probably no subject more capable of fruitful reforms. Dr. Karl Hillebrand diverts the spear of his criticism from England upon his own countrymen, and comes to the conclusion that half-education is the real cause of all their present discontent. This article deserves to be read together with one in the current number of *Macmillan* by Mr. Goodrick, entitled "The Decline of the German Universities." It is not a little startling to learn from two such authorities that the academical system which we have been instructed to admire and imitate is itself breaking down. Mr. Goodrick, we observe, comments very unfavourably upon the compulsion which German professors labour under of ever writing something new. The result is literary productiveness, rather than original work.

INDIA continues to be a prominent feature in all the magazines—far more prominent than in the newspapers, which scarcely seem to possess a single leader-writer competent to form an independent judgment. We have already referred to Mr. Hyndman's "Bleeding to Death" in the *Nineteenth Century*. The name shocks us, but there is much of value in the contents. We should like to know where Mr. Hyndman obtained the estimate, which he confidently puts forward as a fact, that six million people died of famine in 1877 and 1878. He reproves the optimism expressed by the head of the statistical department, but his own pessimism is equally far from being the last word. In the *Contemporary*, Major Grey advocates three practical measures—the revision of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, the incorporation of the armies of the native States in our own military system, and the recruiting of a territorial force out of Eurasians and European civilians. In *Blackwood*, the financial equilibrium of India is maintained at the expense of poor Sir John Strachey's reputation. For our part, we believe that Sir John is merely the scapegoat of subordinate officials in the accountant's department who failed to see that money owing is the same thing as cash paid away. In *Macmillan*, Mr. Talboys Wheeler pleasantly introduces us to a realistic scene of "Peasant Life in Bengal."

THE *Cornhill* contains another of the "Hours in a Library," the hour being this time devoted to Sterne, and the paper being a characteristic example of Mr. Leslie Stephen's curious individuality and masculine strength. The consummate "cleverness" of Sterne is frankly acknowledged, and it is ingeniously argued that his pleasant vices were more potent to disgust us than the vices of Pope—such as malice and uncharitableness—which do not come under the definition of "pleasant." "Any genuine ebullition of human passion is interesting in its way"—Pope's spite was therefore interesting. But "when the very thing by which we are supposed to be attracted is the goodness of a man's heart, a suspicion that he was a mere Tartuffe cannot enter our minds without injuring our enjoyment." Sterne's sensibility was therefore repellent. The *Cornhill* likewise has a delightful "Study in Kentish Chalk," one of those chapters on country life and character of the kind now fashionable. Mr. Henry James's "Washington Square" is rather thin reading.

THE *Modern Review* opens with the first section of an essay by Prof. Kuenen on "Critical Method," which of course is able, but, we must confess, disappointing. The writer does not seem adequately to have defined the object he is writing for—whether to define and illustrate the method of literary and historical criticism in general, or to vindicate its results as applied to Scriptural literature and history. Or at least he seems to assume that those who object to his conclusions on these heads do so from pure ignorance that the methods are applicable to these subjects, or timid reluctance in applying them; he does not realise that it is possible to doubt his method being the true one. Critical method, he tells us, "would be 'condemned already' if it so much as attempted to be more [than systematical common-sense]." Most people not of the critical school will doubt whether it is consistent with common-sense to be as systematic as Dr. Kuenen wishes critical method to be. For instance, it seems far too absolute a rule, "Wherever the external testimonies come into conflict with the substance and form of the document, judgment must be given for the latter and against the former." The great merit of the article is that it brings into a nut-shell the question between the advocates and the critics of the so-called critical method. Dr. Kuenen adopts and emphasises von Sybel's maxim, "The existence of the historical as of all other sciences extends just so far as the recognition of the reign of law." Now, even passing by the fact that some persons doubt the extension of the reign of law over the historical sciences, it is very doubtful whether we are sufficiently acquainted with their laws to apply them scientifically; the question is, whether more secure results are attained by assuming that we are, or by being content to study the facts empirically.

THE most important contribution to the *Library Journal* for May is in the shape of a letter from "a prominent German librarian," whose name is not furnished to us. Perhaps, indeed, this was hardly to be expected, as the letter contains the most sweeping denunciation of "German libraries and librarians." Where everything is wrong, it is hardly necessary to single out particular defects; but the writer's chief objections to the present system are, first, that the libraries in many cases have no systematic arrangement, nor any shelf-catalogues; and, secondly, that the libraries are meant by the officials to be a "book with seven seals to all but the clique of historical and philological students." As to the librarians, the "prominent German librarian" does not hesitate to complain of their idleness and their shabby and defective cataloguing; and yet, he adds, these very people look superciliously on English and American librarians, and only take up American library publications with a contemptuous shrug. Mr. B. R. Wheatley contributes a suggestive and interesting paper in "Thoughts on Title-Taking." Mr. B. Pickman Mann, the bibliographical editor of *Psyche*, submits for criticism a list of "Zoological subjects partly classified by the Dewey system." To criticise this in detail would need too much space; much of it looks curiously unscientific. Mr. Cutter writes on the proposed International Catalogue-card which has been issued by the Bibliographical Committee of the Vienna Scientific Club; and the usual notes and notices conclude a very interesting number.

THE June number of *Le Livre* contains a modest and not unreasonable song of triumph over the turning by the Review of the goal of its first half-yearly period. In a city where papers spring up like mushrooms and die like mayflies, as they do in Paris, six months is something of a lifetime, and gives good proof of the infant having been *né viable*. We quite

sympathise with M. Uzanne's rejoicings over his child, nor is he too encomiastic of it. It has really come to supply a want, and has already gone far toward supplying it. The chief suggestion we have to make is that in all things matters of decided and permanent interest should for the future have the *pas* of mere literature of the moment. We think that perhaps hitherto a little too much space has been allowed to ephemeral things, such as the novels and bookmaking work of the day. There are plenty of other places where this sort of ware can be noticed, and there are not plenty of other places where the matter proper to *Le Livre* can find room. In the second place, the editor should be very careful to give his reviews to reviewers who know their subjects. There is in this very number a proposition which, though it expresses the general opinion of unliterary *littérateurs* in France, is astounding in a periodical avowedly devoted to literature. The reviewer of M. Jouon des Longrais' recent edition of the *Chanson d'Acquin* not only says that that *chanson* is "peut-être le plus ancien monument de notre littérature de langue française"—which is, begging his pardon, simply absurd—but adds that, having been copied in the fifteenth century, "il a l'avantage d'être à peu près lisible." No one with the least first-hand knowledge of Old French, which, in its oldest form, is little more difficult to a fairly read student of the modern tongue than Chaucer to Englishmen, could possibly have said this. It is, of course, difficult for an editor to be omniscient, but he can at least select assistants who are not likely to "let him in," as the familiar phrase has it. The number, it should be observed, contains a pleasant article, "Mes Livres," by M. Jules Claretie, some more of the useful and interesting papers on "La Reliure Illustrée," and a capital account of Fragonard's illustrations of La Fontaine's *Contes* with an etching of one of them. In the modern portion, the best thing is an excellent review of M. Drumont's instalment of the long-buried Saint-Simon papers from the capable pen of M. Eugène Asse.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ARNOLD, Matthew. Passages from the Prose Writings of Smith, Elder & Co. 7s. 6d.  
CANZONIERE, II. portuguese Colocci-Brancutti pubblicato nelle parti che completano il codice Vaticano 1803 da E. Molteni. Halle: Niemeyer. 20 M.  
EBERT, A. Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur d. Mittelalters im Abendland. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Vogel. 9 M.  
GUICHARD, A. De la Législation du Théâtre en France. Paris: Larose. 4 fr.  
HEYDMANN, H. Verhüllte Tünzerin. Bronze im Museum zu Turin. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.  
NEYRAT, A. S. L'Athos: Notes d'une Excursion à la Presqu'île et à la Montagne des Moines. Paris: Pion. 4 fr. 50 c.  
PINOT-DUCLOS, G. Contes de, p.p. O. Uzanne. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.  
ROOSER, M. Geschichte der Malerschule Antwerpens von G. Massijs bis zu den letzten Ausläufern der Schule P. P. Rubens. 1. Hälfte. München: Literarisch-artistische Anstalt. 9 M.  
TCHIHATCHOFF, P. de. Espagne, Algérie et Tunisie: Lettres à Michel Chevalier. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 12 fr.  
WILLOCKI, II. v. Haldeblithen. Volkslieder der transsilvan. Zigeuner. Leipzig: Friedrich. 1 M.

## HISTORY.

- CHAMPELLEURY. Histoire de la Caricature sous la Réforme et la Ligue, et de Louis XIII. à Louis XVI. Paris: Dentu. 5 fr.  
DELAHANTRE, A. Une Famille de Finance au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris: Hetzel.  
DU BOIS, A. Catherine d'Aragon et les Origines du Schisme anglican. Paris: Palmé. 7 fr. 50 c.  
GOLDEN, Sir F. J. Life of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram. Smith, Elder & Co.  
HERRMANN, E. Zeitgenössische Berichte zur Geschichte Russlands. II. Peter der Grosse u. der Zarewitsch Alexei. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 6 M. 40 Pf.  
RAUNIE, E. Chansonnier historique du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. T. 4. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.  
SAINBURY, W. N. Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series. Vol. V. 1661-68. Longmans. 15s.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- GLOGAU, G. Abriss der philosophischen Grundwissenschaften. 1. Thl. Breslau: Koeber. 9 M.

- REINKE, J. Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Botanik m. Einschluss der Pflanzenphysiologie. Berlin: Wiegandt. 12 M.  
SARTORIUS, Der Aetna. Bearb. v. A. v. Lasaulx. 1. Bd. Leipzig: Engelmann. 40 M.  
STRUCKMANN, C. Die Wealden-Bildungen der Umgegend v. Hannover. Hannover: Hahn. 12 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- FOERSTEMANN, E. Die Maya-Handschrift der königl. öffentl. Bibliothek zu Dresden. Leipzig: Naumann. 200 M.  
LAMPRICHT v. Regensburg. Sanct Franciscan Leben u. Tochter Syon. Hrsg. v. K. Weinhold. Paderborn: Schöningh. 8 M.  
MAHN, K. A. F. Die Werke der Troubadours in provenzalischer Sprache. 3. Bd. 3. Lfg. Berlin: Dümmler. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
PAULI, C. Etruskische Studien. 2. Hft. Ueber die etrusk. Formen arnial u. larial. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 1 M. 80 Pf.  
PIPER, P. Die Sprache u. Literatur Deutschlands bis zum 12. Jahrh. 2. Thl. Paderborn: Schöningh. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENDOGAMY AND POLYGAMY AMONG THE ARABS.

Buda-Pest: June, 1880.

The historico-social questions of endogamy and exogamy, like the traces of polyandry among the more recently civilised races, have of late, in their relation to the various civilised and barbarous nations of the earth, become the subject of keen enquiry and thorough investigation. In England, especially, many works of great penetration and significance have appeared upon these questions. In the last part of the *Journal of Philology* (published in London by Messrs. Macmillan), vol. ix., p. 87, Mr. Robertson Smith, taking the opportunity afforded by his essay on "Animal Worship and Animal Tribes among the Arabs," in which he mentions the traces of totemism discovered by him in the ancient literature of the Arabs and the Hebrews, and starting from the hypothesis of an intimate connexion existing between totemism, inheritance through the mother, exogamy, and polyandry, endeavours to adduce several *data* on exogamy and polyandry among the ancient Arabians. As this subject possesses great interest as bearing on the history of civilisation among the pre-Mohammedan Arabs, permit me to make use of your columns by extending as far as possible the *data* collected by Mr. W. R. Smith.

1. Exogamy. The celebrated poet of the Mu'allakāt, Amr. b. Kolthum, in an interesting record of his wisdom, namely, his testament to his children, gives the following advice to the latter:—"Do not marry in your own family, for domestic enmity arises therefrom" (Kitāb al-aghāni, ed. Būlak, ix. 185). There is an important passage in Jauhārī's Arabic Dictionary, s.v. ضوى. "By ghulām dāwī is meant a feeble, meagre youth. . . . In hadith it is said: اغتربوا لا تزوا، i.e., "Marry among strangers; thus you will not have feeble posterity." This view coincides with the opinion of the ancient Arabs that the children of endogamous marriages are weakly and lean. To this class also belongs the proverb of Al-Meydāni, ii. p. 250: Al-nazā'i lā al-Kara'ib, i.e., "Marry the distant, marry not the near" (in relationship). So also, the poet in praising a hero says: "He is a hero not borne by the cousin (of his father), he is not weakly; for the seed of relations brings forth feeble fruit." Cf. Ibn 'Abd Rabbih's Kitāb al-Ikd al-faid, iii. p. 290. On the other hand, the Arabic history of the Persian king Ardeschir tells us that, among other maxims of morality, he gave the following advice to his lawyers, secretaries, commanding officers, and husbandmen: "You may marry among your near relations, for the sympathy of kinship is kept alive thereby" (Commentaire historique sur le poème d'Ibn 'Abdān, ed. Dozy, pp. 27, 29). This passage throws some light on the information given by the Arabic geographer, Al-Mukaddesī (ed. de Goeje, p. 363), according to whom a system of compulsory endogamy had existed

in Jurjān. To return to the Arabs, it is known that, in spite of the opinions in favour of exogamy mentioned above, the preference for marriage with a cousin was dominant among them. The beloved one is called, indeed, even when she stands in no position of relationship to her lover, "bint amm" (cousin), and the father-in-law, although not the uncle of his son-in-law, is called "amm" (uncle). What the considerations were that gave importance to this endogamic tendency in ancient times we discover from the Kitāb al-aghāni, viii. 113, in the course of a narrative which is exceedingly instructive, but from which, for the sake of brevity, I only quote the decisive passage. Keys b. Dharih, of the stock of Kināna, falls in love with Labna, a beautiful maiden of the race of Kodā'a. When he implores his father for permission to marry his beloved one, the father makes this objection: "That Dharih was indeed a rich and wealthy man, and did not wish his son to take the side of a stranger."

2. Polyandry. An important evidence of polyandry among the heathen Arabs is found in a passage of Al-Buchārī's *Collected Traditions*, ed. Krehl, iii. p. 427 (c. lxvii., No. 36). The easy manner in which the women separate from their husbands seems to be a remnant of polyandry; and it may be regarded as a refinement of polyandry that the husbands, instead of presenting themselves at the same time, succeed each other. With reference to this, it is very interesting to observe that the wife repudiates the husband. One of the most interesting notices of this kind is a story which we find alluded to in a proverb of Al-Meydāni, "Quicker than the marriage of Umm Charija"—a proverb referring to a woman who had more than forty husbands, belonging to more than twenty tribes, in succession. Umm Charija was not the only Arab woman of this kind, for in the original narrative other women of similar behaviour are mentioned. (See Al-Meydāni, ed. Būlak, i. p. 306; Al-Mubarrād's Kāmil, ed. Wright, i. p. 264.) I. GOLDZIEHER.

## MENHIRS AND DOLMENS IN THE DISTRICT OF OTRANTO.

[Canons Ashby: June 30, 1880.]

On May 8 you published in the ACADEMY a short account which I sent of some megalithic remains in the district of Otranto, gathered from a communication by Prof. Cosimo de Giorgi to the *Rassegna Settimanale*. In that he refers to a former publication of his on the same subject which I had not seen. I concluded from one passage that there were in Lecce some structures, described in the former publication, allied to the *nuraghi* of Sardinia described by Canon Spano and others, which surprised me. Since that Signor de Giorgi has kindly sent me the publication referred to. I was mistaken in supposing that the structures alluded to are *nuraghi*, and wish to correct my error; they are *dolmens*, and he uses the Breton term, from which I suppose there is no acknowledged Italian term for these monuments. In this publication he describes and gives the measures of some *pietre fitte* (*menhirs*) and of one *dolmen*. Of the *menhirs*, those of Largo Trice and of Largo S. Antonio are described in his later publication. The measures given in the two publications do not exactly agree.

	Width.	Thick-	Height.
	ft. in.	ness.	ft. in.
Largo Trice . . . .	1 6	1 1	14 1
Largo S. Pietro . . .	1 3	1 3	10 0
Largo S. Antonio . .	1 7	1 1	14 5
Sa. Lucia . . . . .	1 7	0 11	15 5

They are here corrected from the later publication. Moreover, the second *menhir* has not the

unequal sides stated in the later publication to be constantly found.

The dolmen of Minervino consists of a capstone, twelve feet five inches north and south by eight feet eight inches east and west, and one foot seven inches thick, supported by seven props placed in an oval form and inclosing a chamber the entrance to which is on the south. The interior is partly filled with rubbish, and the height of the props is not given, nor the length and breadth of the chamber.

Signor de Giorgi does not minutely describe the structure, but, from the description, I conclude that one prop forms the north end of the chamber and that the east and west sides are formed by three props each. No mention is made of an entrance passage. The general appearance of the dolmen is stated to resemble that of those in Denmark. The chamber is small if compared with those in Brittany or in the Netherlands, though fully as large as most of those in Aveyron, but in form it appears more nearly to resemble those in Portugal (there called *antas*) described and figured by Pereira da Costa, which also agree with it in size. Like this they have no entrance passages, and although there is no statement in the descriptions by either author or in the plates given by the latter that there never were entrance passages to the dolmen of Minervino or to those in Portugal, as no traces of them are mentioned we may presume that there were none.

Until we get plans and more accurate descriptions of this and other dolmens in this part of Italy we cannot state whether the Minervino dolmen is typical, or to which other group of dolmens it is allied, but it is evidently not similar in form to the hunnebeds of Drenthe. Signor de Giorgi does not state that he made any examination of the contents. He states that the stones of the dolmen do not show that care in the formation which the *pietre fitte* show, on which are to be seen the blows of the axe.

Mr. Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 370-74) could gain but little information concerning dolmens in Italy, and was led to conclude that, except a group at Saturnia, in Etruria, there are no dolmens in that country. The description of those at Saturnia makes them out essentially different from that at Minervino.

H. DRYDEN.

#### EVENING MASS.

St. John's College, Oxford: July 3, 1880.

Is it not possible that the expression made use of by Juliet, "evening mass" (act IV., sc. i.), refers to "vespers," or one of the late "offices" of the Church?

The last service attended by St. Columba is described by his biographer, Adamnan, as a "vespertinalis missa," the exact Latin equivalent of Shakspeare's "evening mass."

"Post talem superius memoratum terminatae verum perscriptum paginae, Sanctus (Columba) ad vespertinalem Dominicæ noctis missam ingreditur ecclesiam; qua continuo consummata, ad hospitium revertens, in lectulo residet pernox," &c. (lib. iii., cap. 23).

This was certainly not an evening communion. See Dr. Reeves' valuable note in loc.

F. E. WARREN.

#### THE ANTIQUITY OF THE TOMBS AT MYKENAE.

London: July 6, 1880.

I have written a reply for a St. Petersburg paper to Herr Schulze's *résumé* of Prof. Stephani's arguments in favour of a Russian origin of the sepulchral remains found at Mykenae, and I will therefore here say only a word or two on the matter. This word or two, however, is, I think, quite sufficient to show that Prof. Stephani's patriotism has led him into the maintenance of a paradox.

The argument that, because the butterfly is not met with in Greek art before the third century B.C., the prehistoric objects found at Mykenae are later than that period involves a fallacy. No one has ever asserted that the Mykenae relics belong to any age of historic art at all. They precede even the Phoenico-Greek epoch, and must of necessity, therefore, be of a different character and display different characteristics from those which meet us in historical Greek art.

The argument derived from the golden masks falls away before the discovery of similar masks by Major di Cesnola in the early tombs of Cyprus, to say nothing of the small golden mask found at Arados, or of the golden mask belonging to an Egyptian prince of the Eighteenth Dynasty, now in the Louvre. Gold masks have also been discovered in Parthian tombs in Mesopotamia.

Prof. Stephani's comparison of the famous signet-ring found at Hissarlik with Sassanid intaglios and Volga goblets is simply amusing to one who has studied Babylonian and Assyrian gems. The intaglio is a mere slavish imitation of archaic Babylonian work; indeed, some of the details in it have at times made me doubt whether the artist were not himself a Babylonian. The presence of the double-headed axe, however, seems to show that he must have belonged to Asia Minor, though in the days when Babylonia was still dominant in the Levant, and Assyrian art was either unborn or confined to the banks of the Tigris.

I wish Mr. Murray had criticised Prof. Stephani's assertions as well as merely stated them, since criticism from so competent an authority would have been much to be desired.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### FLETCHER'S AND SHAKSPEARE'S TRIPLE ENDINGS.

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: June 29, 1880.

I have this week to ask whether all Fletcher's plays contain that "perpetual predominance of triple terminations so peculiarly and notably dear to that poet" which Mr. Swinburne puts forward as the metrical test of Fletcher's work. As my object is to compare their proportion in Fletcher's plays with that in his part of *Henry VIII.*, I take the same number of lines in that part from his two plays—*The Knight of Malta* and *The Little French Lawyer*. The first of these is assigned to Fletcher by Dyce, whose verdict Mr. Swinburne accepts about the Fletcher part of the *Two Noble Kinsmen*; the second of them has been declared by Mr. Swinburne (*Encyc. Brit.*) to be "in style and execution throughout perfect Fletcher."

Now, in *The Knight of Malta* there are only eight heavy triple endings to set against the fourteen of *Henry VIII.*, namely—*hypocrite*, *chambermaid*, *instrument*, *maidenhead*, *innocence* (twice: light according to Mr. Swinburne), *honourable*, *damnable*; and nineteen light (company, virtuous, gentlemen, violence, corporal, &c.); and in *The Little French Lawyer* there are only eleven heavy triples—*opportunity*, *farthingales*, *parliament*, *willingly*, *curiously*, *impossible*, *liberally*, *encomiums*, *occupation*, *mortally*, *observation*; and eleven light (*enemy*, *remedy*, *courtesy*, &c.); besides sixteen gentlemen.

Therefore, Mr. Swinburne's own test, applied to a play which he has declared to be "in style and execution throughout perfect Fletcher," shows that it has a smaller proportion of Fletcher-specialties, the heavy triple endings, than Fletcher's part of *Henry VIII.*, which Mr. Swinburne wants to make out is not Fletcher's. Also, Mr. Swinburne's assertion about the "perpetual predominance" of these triple endings in Fletcher turns out to be in this "perfect Fletcher" play not one in one hundred. Other

plays yield a much larger proportion of triple endings. But the question is, Is the "perpetual" triple ending a constant test of Fletcher's work? It certainly is not.

The next point is, Has Mr. Swinburne's affected ridicule of *em-per-or*, *dis-fer-ence*, &c., as triple endings any better ground than his assertions about Fletcher's endings? I shall show that it has not.

If we go back to Shakspeare's contemporary, Sir Philip Sidney, we find him, in his *Defence of Poesy* (ab. 1581, pr. 1595), giving, as examples of the triple ending, or *sdrucchiola*, in Italian, *femina*, *semina*, and as the English equivalents of these, *mo-ti-on*, *po-ti-on* (ed. 1829, p. 64). His instances of the double ending are Ital. *buono*, *suono*; Fr. *plaise*, *taise*; Engl. *father*, *rather*. And careful students of Shakspeare know that in all his plays save two or three, and up to and in his very latest play, he occasionally used this *ti-on* as two syllables, just as in *The Merchant* he used a *Chris* / *ti-an* / as two measures. But the habit of using *i*, *u*, *y* before other vowels as consonants, or otherwise slurring them in the middle of a line, grew, and other light syllables in which a liquid came between two vowels followed suit; but this practice never applied to the end of a line where the voice was free and there was no pressure from other words. A favourable reviewer reminds Mr. Swinburne in the present controversy that in his contention that *em-per-or*, *pit-y-ing*, *dis-fer-ence* were dissyllables, he had forgotten

"the law of prosody that, though a trisyllable with a liquid in the middle may undoubtedly be compressed into a dissyllable (after Mr. Swinburne's own favourite manner) or allowed to spread out into a trisyllable (after Keats's) when the word comes in the body of the line, it must always remain a trisyllable when it occurs at the end of a line, where compression is no longer possible."

No instance, therefore, of the actual use of three-syllable words as three syllables by any poet is needed to justify the assertion that they are three syllables at the ends of lines, or triple endings. Every student and critic who knows his business will admit the fact at once. But as Mr. Swinburne has not only denied it, but has ridiculed me for asserting that *emperor*, &c., final, are three syllables or triple endings, I add some instances of Shakspeare's uses of these words\* to prove the point:—

- "How daily grac'd by the em/peror." *Two Gent.*, I. iii. 58.
- "Are journeying to salute the em/peror /." *Two Gent.*, I. iii. 41.
- "The em/peror / of Rus/sia was my father." *Winter's Tale*, III. ii.
- "To the tent-royal of their em/peror /." *Henry V.*, I. ii. 196.
- "(Ruling in large and ample em/per /." *Henry V.*, I. ii. 226.
- "To buy a present for the em/peror /." *Cymbeline*, I. vii. 187.
- "My em/peror / hath wrote, I must / from hence." *Cymbeline*, III. v. 198.
- "That I / reviv'd, and was / an emperor /."† *Rom. & Jul.*, V. i. 19.

\* Cf. Milton in three cases out of six:—

- "Than Hell's / dread em/peror / with pomp supreme." *P. L.*, II. 510.
- "To Rome's / great em/peror / whose wide domain." *P. R.*, iv. 81.
- "Of the em/peror / how easily subdued." *P. R.*, iv. 126.

† In *Titus Andronicus* are these:—

- "And say, / Long live / our em/peror." (I. ii.)
- "Lord Saturni/aus, Rome's / great em/peror/." (I. ii.)
- "the wide / world's em/peror, / do I." (I. ii.)
- "O gracious em/peror / O gentle Aaron." (III. i.)
- "I'll send the em/peror / my hand." (III. i.)
- "this wicked em/peror / may have." (IV. iii.)



*Difference* is three syllables in about one-third of the verse instances in Shakspeare:—

"One thing expressing, leaves / out dif/ference/."

*Sonnet* 103, l. 8.

"Of late with passions of / some dif/ference/."

*J. Caesar*, I. ii. 40.

"Are you acquainted with / the dif/ference/."

*Merchant*, IV. i. 171.

"Making / such dif/ference / 'twixt wake and sleep."

*1 Hen. IV.*, III. i. 219.

"And be assur'd, you find / a dif/ference/."

*Henry V.*, II. iv. 134.

"The pet/ty dif/ference / we yet not know."

*Ant. & Cleop.*, II. i. 49.

"Of your chaste daughter the / wide dif/ference/."

*Cymbeline*, V. v. 194.

"O, / the dif/ference / of man / and man."

*Lear*, IV. ii. 26.

*Pitying* is rare:—

"Our mis/tress' sor/rows we / were pit/y-ing."

*Henry VIII.*, II. iii. 153. *Sh.*

"Henry / the Seventh / succeed/ing, tru/ly pit-y-ing."

*Henry VIII.*, II. i. 112. *Fl.*

The analogues of *empery* above, and of *knavery* in Fletcher's line in *Henry VIII.*, V. ii. 33, "By ho/ly Mar/y, Butts, / there's knav/ery," prove—were proof wanting—that *slavery* final is three syllables.

Having thus shown that Mr. Swinburne's attack on the positions of Mr. Spedding, Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Profs. Dowden and Ingram, and myself, with regard to Fletcher's share in *Henry VIII.*, and his triple endings, though brought forward with great pretence of knowledge, and many sneers against us, has failed in every point, I will, with your leave, proceed to enter my protest against another "flat burglary" committed on Shakspeare by men far worthier of respect in the Shakspeare field. I shall show that their theory has taken from Shakspeare the credit of creating the character of Hamlet, and I hope to convince them and your readers that that theory is perfectly worthless. Meantime I commend to your readers interested in the matter my Introductions to the *facsimile* first and second quartos of *Hamlet*, published by Mr. Griggs, of Elm House, Peckham, S.E.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

## SCIENCE.

### *An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.*

By John Caird, D.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. (Glasgow: J. Maclehose.)

THE very merit of this book makes it an exceedingly difficult one to review. It represents a thorough assimilation by an eminent Scotch theologian, who is also known as a most powerful preacher and writer, of Hegel's *Philosophy of Religion*. At the same time, it is quite an original work—original, if not with the very highest kind of originality which appears but once or twice in a century, yet with that which shows itself in the independent interpretation and application of a philosophical system very remote from our ordinary ways of thinking. An Englishman, to whom the language and prolix technicalities of Hegel's own writings—or rather of that ill-organised compilation of notes of lectures in which alone his doctrine is preserved—form a barrier to profitable study, will here find the essence of what he had to say on the most interesting of all subjects faithfully presented by a master of style. Those incidental, pregnant sayings, indeed, which bear the most characteristic stamp of Hegel's genius are, of course, to be found nowhere but in Hegel himself. Except for

their absence, however, a student who wished to learn what Hegel had to say about religion would not, we think, lose anything of importance by taking Dr. Caird as his interpreter. At the same time, he would have the advantage of finding the chief current questions in regard to our knowledge of God and the relation between religion and morality treated with much force and freshness from an Hegelian point of view.

But it is the business of a reviewer, before he criticises, to give some notion of the book which he reviews, either by a condensation of its contents or by collecting the cream of it in the shape of short selected passages. And this cannot be done with a book like the one before us, of which the argument does not admit of condensation and which is all cream. The space at command can be more usefully occupied in trying to ascertain the ground of a certain unsatisfactoriness which the reviewer, while going a long way with the author, still finds in the doctrine set forth by him, and which is likely to be felt still more strongly by other readers. For this purpose it is in the first place desirable to select a passage which shall represent the author's view; but from a book of 358 pages, in which no words are wasted, it is not easy to do so. Dr. Caird, indeed, in several passages summarises with admirable skill the doctrine which throughout underlies the Hegelian theology, and to a reader already acquainted with it any one of these passages sufficiently represents the whole. On the other hand, the language used in these summaries is necessarily more or less technical, and it will require a perusal of the whole book—perhaps a repeated perusal of it—so to familiarise most readers with the way of thinking which it expresses as to enable them to seize the full meaning of any representative passage. As a condensation of the whole argument, however, is from the nature of the case impossible, the reviewer has no alternative but to quote the fullest statement of its main thesis that he can find, with every apology to the author for presenting so imperfect a view of his case, and with a warning to the reader that here a part is not worth more than the whole.

As such a statement we select the following, where Dr. Caird is explaining the sense in which, after Hegel, he adopts the "ontological proof" of the existence of God:—

"In a former chapter I attempted to point out the self-contradiction ultimately involved in materialistic theories of mind, viz., that in making thought a function of matter they virtually made thought a function of itself. In other words, they make that the product of matter which is involved in the very existence of matter, or which is the *prius* of matter and of all other existences. Neither organisation nor anything else can be conceived to have any existence which does not presuppose thought. To constitute the existence of the outward world, or of the lowest term of reality we ascribe to it—say in 'atoms,' or 'molecules,' or 'centres of force'—you must think them or conceive them as existing for thought; you must needs presuppose a consciousness for which and in which all objective existence is. To go beyond, or attempt to conceive of an existence which is prior to and outside of thought, 'a thing in itself' of which thought is only the mirror, is self-contradictory,

inasmuch as that very thing in itself is only conceivable by, exists only for, thought. We must think it before we can ascribe to it even an existence outside of thought.

"But while it is true that the priority of thought, or the ultimate unity of thought and being, is a principle to doubt which is impossible, seeing that, in doubting it, we are tacitly asserting the thing we doubt; yet it must be considered, further, that the unity thus asserted, when we examine what it means, is not the dependence of objective reality on my thoughts or yours, or on the thought of any individual mind. The individual mind which thinks the necessary priority of thought can also think the non-necessity of its own thought. There was a time when we were not; and the world and all that is therein we can conceive to be as real though we, and myriads such as we, no longer existed to perceive and know it. All that I think, all objective existence, is relative to thought in this sense—that no object can be conceived as existing except in relation to a thinking subject. But it is not *my* thought in which I am shut up, or which makes or un-makes the world for me; for in thought I have the power of transcending my own individuality and the world of objects opposed to it, and of entering into an idea which unites or embraces both. Nay, the unity of subject and object, of self and the world which is opposed to it, is implied in every act of thought; and though I can distinguish the two, I can no more divide them or conceive of their separate and independent existence than I can think a centre existing without or independently of a circumference. In thinking myself, my own individual consciousness and an outward world of objects, I, at the same time, tacitly think or presuppose a higher, wider, more comprehensive thought or consciousness which embraces and is the unity of both. The real presupposition of all knowledge, or the thought which is the *prius* of all things, is not the individual's consciousness of himself as individual, but a thought or self-consciousness which is beyond all individual selves, which is the unity of all individual selves and their objects, of all thinkers and all objects of thought. Or, to put it differently, when we are compelled to think of all existences as relative to thought, and of thought as prior to all, among the existences to which it is prior is our own individual self. We can make our individual self, just as much as other things, the object of thought. We can not only think, we can think the individual thinker. We might even say that, strictly speaking, it is not we that think, but the universal reason that thinks in us. In other words, in thinking we rise to a universal point of view, from which our individuality is of no more account than the individuality of any other object. Hence, as thinking beings, we dwell already in a region in which our individual feelings and opinions, as such, have no absolute worth, but that which alone has absolute worth is a thought which does not pertain to us individually, but is the universal life of all intelligences, or the life of universal absolute intelligence.

"What, then, we have thus reached as the true meaning of the ontological proof is this, that as spiritual beings our whole conscious life is based on a universal self-consciousness, an absolute spiritual life, which is not a mere subjective notion or conception, but which carries with it the proof of its necessary existence or reality."

Even those of us who are most in agreement with Dr. Caird's view cannot read and ponder this passage without an uneasy sense that it is little likely to carry conviction. Men unbiassed by Positivism or Materialism or the current materialistic theology will still suspect that there is some intellectual jugglery about it. Though unable to put their finger



on the precise cause of failure, yet, when they come to think again for themselves on the old difficulties as to the relation of God and the world, they will feel that they are none the forwarder for it; that they cannot extract an answer from it to the questions which really beset them. In this respect the particular passage before us is, we think, a fair example of the whole book, and the book itself a faithful representation of the Hegelian theology. Hegel's doctrine has been before the world now for half-a-century, and though it has affected the current science and philosophy to a degree which those who depreciate it seem curiously to ignore, yet as a doctrine it has not made way. It may be doubted whether it has thoroughly satisfied even those among us who regard it as the last word of philosophy. When we think out the problem left by previous enquirers, we find ourselves led to it by an intellectual necessity; but on reflection we become aware that we are Hegelian, so to speak, with only a fraction of our thoughts—on the Sundays of "speculation," not on the week-days of "ordinary thought;" and even if we silence all suspicion as to the truth and value of the "speculation," we still feel the need of some such mediation between speculative truth and our judgments concerning matters of fact as will help philosophy to come to an understanding with science, and either to answer those questions of "Whence" and "Whither" which the facts of the world suggest to us, or explain why they are inexplicable. The effect upon us, therefore, of such a book as Dr. Caird's, faithful as it is to the philosophy which it follows, and high as is the value of such a presentation of that philosophy to the English reader, is to make us feel the need still more strongly of a reconsideration of certain points in Hegel's doctrine, which are a stumbling-block to the ordinary thinker and force Hegelians themselves to allow a distinction between the exoteric and the esoteric in their spiritual life, against which some of the most weighty of their master's sayings might be invoked.

Perhaps all these points would be brought under review by an enquiry into what Hegel, and Dr. Caird after him, mean by thought as distinct from what we commonly mean, or suppose ourselves to mean, by it, and into the reality of that which is thus designated. It is no doubt the preconceptions as to the nature of thought which we bring with us to the study of Hegel that put the most effectual barrier between his doctrine and our minds. And we suspect, on the other hand, that, however widely his own conception of the nature of thought may have been removed from that inbred in most of his readers, it was yet impossible for him to present the absolute reality of the world to himself as thought, without introducing into his conception of that reality certain determinations which are really inappropriate to it. In the absence of any positive predicates by which the absolute could be defined, certain attributes of thought as we know it, which can in truth be no longer attributes of such thought as could be identified with the absolute, were tacitly allowed to take their place. If thought and reality are to be identified, if the statement that God is thought is to be more

than a presumptuous paradox, thought must be other than the discursive activity exhibited in our inferences and analyses, other than a particular mode of consciousness which excludes from itself feeling and will. As little can it be the process of philosophising, though Hegel himself, by what seems to us the one essential aberration of his doctrine, treats this process as a sort of movement of the absolute thought. But when we have said that thought, if it is to hold the place which Hegel gives it, must be something else than we take it to be when we seek to ascertain its nature by "looking into our own breasts," we are bound to make it clear how a truer conception of it is to be obtained. Till this is done more explicitly than it has yet been done by the exponents of Hegel a suspicion will attach to his doctrine among those best students of philosophy whose prime wish is to know throughout exactly where they stand. And the chief fault we should venture to find with Dr. Caird's book is that it does not make up for this shortcoming. As a follower of Hegel he must and does hold that the objective world, in its actual totality, is thought, and that the processes of our intelligence are but reflections of that real thought under the conditions of a limited animal nature. But he does not sustain himself at this point of view. It may be that no one can; but till it is done our idealism, though we may wish it to be "absolute," remains merely "subjective." Dr. Caird's reader will be asking, from page to page, what, after all, this thought is which seems to be and to do anything and everything. Instead of being duly directed for an answer to an investigation of the objective world, and the source of the relations which determine its content, he is rather put on the track of an introspective enquiry what and how he can or cannot conceive. And he will rightly refuse to believe that an examination of his own abilities or infirmities of conception can help him to understand what God is or what the world is as it is for God.

Thus in the passage quoted the appeal certainly seems to be made merely to thought as a subjective process, and hence its unconvincingness. The ground alleged for holding "that it is not we that think, but the universal reason that thinks in us" is still our ability "to make our individual self, just as much as other things, the object of thought;" or, again, it is the fact that "in thought I have the power of transcending my own individuality and the world of objects opposed to it, and of entering into an idea which unites or embraces both." Now the reader is sure to look with suspicion on the jump that is made from what is thus presented to him as his process or power of thinking, though "it does not pertain to him individually, but is the universal life of all intelligences," to an "absolute, spiritual life," which, as God, must at the same time be or make the reality of the world. It will seem to him that, throughout, an unwarrantable inference is being drawn from the power of conceiving to the reality of that which is conceived. He will charge the author with confusing essentially different propositions: the proposition that a thing is only conceivable by thought—which he will

say is an identical one, for by thought we mean the faculty that conceives—with the proposition that the thing only exists for thought; the proposition, again, that no object can be *conceived as existing* except in relation to a thinking subject with the proposition that it cannot exist except in that relation. He will think that he traces this fallacy through the whole passage. Our power of transcending in thought our own individuality is no proof, he will say, of the reality of a universal intelligence, nor would a universal intelligence, if it existed, be at the same time the reality of things any more than our own intelligence, from which its existence is inferred, carries with it the reality of the objects about which it thinks.

Now we are far from suggesting that this criticism would be just. Dr. Caird shows elsewhere that he would be very well able to deal with it. But it will inevitably recur, and will prevent the acceptance of that view of the relation between God and the world which he would wish to establish, until it is made more clear that the nature of that thought, which Hegel declares to be the reality of things, is to be ascertained, if at all, from analysis of the objective world, not from reflection on those processes of our intelligence which really presuppose that world. To say that it is the *prius* of things is, after all, only relatively true. It is true as a correction of the assertion that things are the *prius* of thought, but may in turn become as misleading as the assertion of which it is the corrective. What Hegel had to teach was, not that thought is the *prius* of things, but that thought *is* things and things *are* thought. And the only effectual answer to such criticism as we have supposed to be called forth by Dr. Caird's way of putting his case lies in an appeal, not to those processes of the discursive understanding which are what the reader inevitably takes to constitute thought, but to things. To assume, because all reality requires thought to conceive it, that therefore thought is the condition of its existence, is, indeed, unwarrantable. But it is another matter if, when we come to examine the constituents of that which we account real—the determinations of things—we find that they all imply some synthetic action which we only know as exercised by our own spirit. Is it not true of all of them that they have their being in relations; and what other medium do we know of but a thinking consciousness in and through which the separate can be united in that way which constitutes relation? We believe that these questions cannot be worked out without leading to the conclusion that the real world is essentially a spiritual world, which forms one inter-related whole because related throughout to a single subject. And the same process will help us to understand our own inveterate supposition to the contrary. It will show us that it is due to an abstraction and confusion incidental to a certain stage of our intelligence—an abstraction by which we detach certain relations from the totality of the world—a confusion by which, having designated these relations as "matter," we assume an independent entity corresponding to that name and opposed to that spiritual activity on which the relations that constitute matter, like all

others, really depend for their existence. But when we have satisfied ourselves that the world in its truth or full reality is spiritual, because on no other supposition is its unity explicable, we may still have to confess that a knowledge of it in its spiritual reality—such a knowledge of it as would be a knowledge of God—is impossible to us. To know God we must be God. The unifying principle of the world is indeed in us; it is our self. But, as in us, it is so conditioned by a particular animal nature that, while it yields that idea of the world as one which regulates all our knowledge, our actual knowledge remains a piecemeal process. We spell out the relations of things one by one; we pass from condition to condition, from effect to effect; but, as one fragment of truth is grasped, another has escaped us, and we never reach that totality of apprehension through which alone we could know the world as it is and God in it. This is the infirmity of our discursive understanding. If in one sense it reveals God, in another it hides him. Language which seems to imply its identification with God, or with the world in its spiritual reality, can lead to nothing but confusion.

From the distance at which most readers will consider our criticism of Dr. Caird, if they consider it at all, the difference between author and reviewer will no doubt appear insignificant. It comes to this, that in his method, though not in his conclusion, we think he has been too much overpowered by Hegel. We suspect that all along Hegel's method has stood in the way of an acceptance of his conclusion, because he, at any rate, seemed to arrive at his conclusion as to the spirituality of the world, not by interrogating the world, but by interrogating his own thoughts. A well-grounded conviction has made men refuse to believe that any dialectic of the discursive intelligence would instruct them in the reality of the world, or that this reality could consist in thought in any sense in which thought can be identified with such an intellectual process. It may not, indeed, have been of the essence of Hegel, but an accident explicable from his philosophical antecedents, that his doctrine was presented in a form which affronted this conviction. That there is one spiritual self-conscious being, of which all that is real is the activity or expression; that we are related to this spiritual being, not merely as parts of the world which is its expression, but as partakers in some inchoate measure of the self-consciousness through which it at once constitutes and distinguishes itself from the world; that this participation is the source of morality and religion—this we take to be the vital truth which Hegel had to teach. It still remains to be presented in a form which will command some general acceptance among serious and scientific men. Whoever would so present it, though he cannot drink too deep of Hegel, should sit rather looser to the "dialectical" method than Dr. Caird has done. In saying this the present reviewer is aware that he runs the risk of conveying an impression which he is as far as possible from wishing to convey. He recognises Dr. Caird's book as the most valuable of its kind that has appeared, one which it would be far

beyond his own ability to produce. But he thinks that a yet more valuable result may be obtained if Dr. Caird is spared to return upon his work with undiminished power after some ten years of independent study and meditation, and to recast it in a freer form, working to the same end from a beginning more likely to commend itself to the exoteric world, and by a method less liable to misapprehension.

T. H. GREEN.

*Assyrian Texts: being Extracts from the Annals of Shalmaneser II., Sennacherib, and Assur-bani-pal, with Philological Notes.* By Ernest A. Budge. (Trübner & Co., and Bagster & Sons.)

THE progress made in our knowledge of the Assyrian inscriptions during the past twenty years is really astonishing. It is due to more than one cause. First of all, Assyrian has become a "fashionable" study. Chairs of Assyrian have been established on the Continent, around which schools of promising students have gathered themselves. With a number of enthusiastic scholars thus working independently at the study it cannot but progress with rapid strides. Then, secondly, the impulse given to it by Mr. George Smith has not yet passed away in England. Year after year excavations have been going on in Assyria and Babylonia, and fresh texts have been arriving at the British Museum. In the third place, the Assyrians themselves, as if of set purpose, have been bountiful in helping our difficulties. They drew up syllabaries and lists of synonyms, text-books and grammars of Accadian, and interlinear bilingual texts. Many of these are among the recent acquisitions of our national museum.

Except in England, Assyrian has now taken its place among the recognised languages which the Semitic student has to learn. Its grammar has been compiled, its dictionary is in course of formation. Assyrian scholars are now occupied in settling minor grammatical details or making out the meaning of rare words. The importance of the language from a philological point of view is becoming clearer every day. It is, in fact, what Dr. Hincks called it, the Sanskrit of the Semitic languages, upon which a comparative treatment of Semitic grammar must hereafter be based. Its contemporaneous texts enable us to trace the current of Semitic speech back to an age nearer the third than the second millennium before the Christian era. The vowels are expressed in its syllabic mode of writing, and not left to be guessed, as in the defective Phœnician alphabet; and its grammar is, on the whole, more complete and primitive than that of any other Semitic idiom.

It is high time, therefore, that text-books of the new study should be prepared for beginners. The series inaugurated under the title of "Archaic Classics" was intended to effect this purpose, and my own *Elementary Grammar* led the way. Mr. Budge has followed it up with a volume of selected texts, arranged upon the principle adopted in the short reading book I added to my *Grammar*, with copious notes to assist the learner at the end. The work has been carefully and conscientiously performed, and, wherever possible, Assyrian words have been compared

with cognate ones in the other Semitic languages. Mr. Budge has gone carefully over the original texts in the British Museum, noticing variants, and correcting, in a few instances, the published texts. He may well be congratulated on this his first appearance as an author.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE forthcoming number of the *Geographische Mittheilungen* contains a paper on the "Variability in the Volume of Rivers" by Prof. H. Fritz; an article on MM. Zweifel and Moustier's discovery of the Niger sources, with an excellent map; a notice on a proposed railway from Mejillones to La Paz in Bolivia, likewise with a map; and a variety of shorter notes. Prof. Fritz's papers bristle with figures. Berghaus and others, trusting to older series of observations, had asserted that the volume of the European rivers was diminishing, but the author of the paper now before us asserts that such is not the case. The evidence brought forward in support of his assertion appears to be conclusive, unless, indeed, the steadiness in the discharge of the rivers since the beginning of the century can be traced to changes of *regimen* brought about by works of "regulation." The volume fluctuates from year to year according to the quantity of rain, but taking averages of five or ten years it is very steady. The professor considers himself justified in asserting that it attained *maxima*, as respects rivers throughout the world, in the years 1804, 1816, 1829, 1837, 1848, 1860, and 1871, and he points out that these are years of maximum sun-spots. He does not, however, venture to assert that there exists any causal connexion between sun-spots and river floods.

DR. O. LENZ, in a letter to the editor of the *Geographische Mittheilungen*, announces his arrival at Fum el Hosam, a small town on the Wad Temenet, which is tributary to the Wad Draa. The sheikh of the town, who possesses considerable influence, has undertaken to organise a caravan, which was to start for Timbuktu in the beginning of May.

THE *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society for April 1880 is wholly given up to papers dealing with the proposed ship-canals across Central America. Admiral Ammen and M. A. G. Menocal, C.E., persistently advocate the Nicaragua route. They admit that "for a canal at the ocean level the line from Panama to Aspinwall is far preferable to any other," but declare at the same time that such a canal, "either with or without a tunnel, has been shown to be hopelessly impracticable if considered as a commercial question." We need hardly observe that the very same thing has been said about the Suez Canal. Those interested in the American canal question will find a vast mass of information in the *Bulletin*.

THE three Waganda chiefs have lately left England on their return to the Victoria Nyanza, and will be accompanied by Mr. R. W. Felkin as far as Zanzibar. Mr. Stokes, who is now on the coast making preparations for their land journey, will conduct them to Uganda. The chiefs have taken out a number of presents for King Mtesa from the Queen, Col. Grant, the late Capt. Speke's sister, and others. Mr. Felkin is to return home at once on account of his health, and the Rev. P. O'Flaherty, who has had several years' experience in missionary work in Turkey and Persia, proceeds to join the Uganda mission, whence, we regret to learn, very unfavourable reports have been received.

MR. R. ARTHINGTON, of Leeds, has offered to the Baptist Missionary Society £1,000 to enable them to place a steamer on the River Congo

at Stanley Pool, above the Yellala Falls, and a further sum of £3,000 to be invested for its maintenance on the river and its affluents, on the understanding that the society shall establish two stations at the mouths of the Nkutu and Ikelemba Rivers, and endeavour to open a route from the north bank of the Congo up the Mbura River toward the Albert Nyanza to meet the projected extension of the London Missionary Society's operations. As was the case when he made his liberal gift to the last-named society, to which we referred at the time, Mr. Arthington expresses a desire that the dialects spoken throughout the whole region should be noted and classified, and a comparison made with the London Missionary Society's collections, with the view of economising literary labour by selecting the most suitable dialects for translations of the Scriptures, &c.

THOUGH no detailed report of his proceedings has been received, we hear that Mr. Jos. Thomson, after his visit to Ujiji, succeeded in following the Lukuga River for a considerable distance westwards from Lake Tanganyika. Finding, however, that the natives showed an unfriendly disposition, and in order to avoid all chance of collision, he struck south-eastwards from the river across a tract of hitherto unexplored country, to join his main party under Chuma, Livingstone's old follower, whom he had left encamped at Liendwe, on the River Lofu, in the middle of last November. This intelligence of Mr. Thomson's movements reached Zanzibar by some native porters, who had returned home when Mr. Thomson reduced the numbers of his caravan before starting for Kilwa on the coast.

A REPORT has been made to the Transvaal Government on the best line for the construction of a railway from the coast. It is thought that the most convenient starting-point would be Umbelosi Poort, on the Umbelosi River, marked on some maps as the Dundas in its lower course. It would nearly follow the river to its bifurcation, whence it would take the course of the White Umbelosi southwards across the watershed into the valley of the Usutu. Up this the high veldt level of the Transvaal would be reached some ten miles south of Lake Chrissie. The Umbelosi is navigable for vessels up to the proposed starting-point, and by the adoption of this plan the difficulties connected with the low swampy country round Lourenço Marquez would be avoided.

DON RAMON LISTA, the well-known South American traveller, has for some time been engaged in explorations on the Patagonian coast, from which he has but lately returned to Buenos Ayres. On April 10 he reported to the Government that he was then camped on the inhospitable coast of San Antonio, after examining the coast between Bahia Rosas and Punta Villarino, and that he found it extremely sterile and remarkable for the total absence of water, which reduced his party to great straits. His full report of his labours has not yet been published, but from his well-known reputation may be expected to furnish interesting information, supplementary to his works, *La Patagonia Austral* and *Viaje al Pais de los Tehuelches*, before referred to in our columns.

It may be interesting to record that Mrs. Nicoll, of the China Inland Mission, has recently gone to Chungking, in Western China, being the first Englishwoman who has entered the province of Szechuen. Miss Wilson and Miss Faussett, of the same mission, have also lately started from Wuchang, in Central China, on a boat journey of 1,000 miles up the River Han on their way to Hanchung, in the remote province of Shensi, in the north west.

A SURVEY has lately been made across Newfoundland in connexion with a projected

railway, and, in the course of their work, the surveyors have traversed a region which has probably not been visited before. They state that the country affords excellent pasture land, and contains abundant supplies of minerals.

BESIDES the annual address on the progress of geography, delivered by Lord Northbrook at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the current number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* contains some observations by Mr. James Stewart on the western side of Lake Nyassa, and on the country intervening between Nyassa and Tanganyika, the result of his recent journey, of which we have already given a report (ACADEMY, March 27). The paper is illustrated by Mr. Stewart's route-surveys of the region then traversed. From the geographical notes we learn that Dr. Lenz has crossed the Atlas and is on his way to Timbuktu, in spite of the refusal of the Moorish authorities to sanction his proceeding. There is also a note on Major Tanner's surveying operations in Gilgit and some account of a preliminary survey of Perak. The greater part of the remainder of the number is taken up with a report of the proceedings at the anniversary meeting.

THE natural history and ethnographical collections brought from the coasts of Siberia and Eastern Asia by the *Vega* expedition have been arranged in the Royal Library at Stockholm, and their exhibition to the public was to commence on July 7.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Science in Japan.*—From the University of Tokio we have recently received two volumes of scientific memoirs, written by professors in the university, and not only printed by natives on paper of native manufacture, but embellished with lithographic illustrations by native artists. In the first volume, Prof. E. S. Morse describes the shell-mounds of Omori, which he discovered and explored. These kitchen-middens are now situated half-a-mile inland, from the shore of the Bay of Yeddo; and, since it is probable that they were originally formed at or near to the sea-beach, they clearly offer evidence of a gain of land. The heaps present a scarcity of stone implements, but a great abundance of pottery, many varieties of which are figured. On the evidence of the bones found in the middens, our author declares that the old men of Omori were cannibals. Prof. Netto devotes the second volume to "Mining and Mines in Japan." Here the English composition is far from faultless, but nevertheless the essay is valuable for the sake of the survey which it presents of the native methods of developing the mineral wealth of the country. This wealth appears to fall far short of what imaginative writers have often pictured as the vast treasures of Japan. On the whole, the two volumes are of considerable interest as marking the advance which Japan has effected in science during the few years that have elapsed since the country burst through its conservatism and freely established intercourse with the rest of the civilised world.

PRACTICAL astronomy, which, since the beginning of the present century, has been somewhat languishing in France, and which, beyond the observatories of Paris and Marseilles, has, indeed, been little cultivated there, promises to have a brighter future before it; and our neighbours seem to be most laudably intent upon occupying in astronomical practice a position not inferior to that which they have so long held in theoretical astronomy. From the annual report on the state of the Paris Observatory for the year 1879, which the director, Admiral Mouchez, has addressed to the council, it appears that the re-organisation of the obser-

vatory, which has been going on for some years, makes very satisfactory progress. Though the last year may be considered as one of the worst of the century from a climatological point of view, the labours accomplished present a sensible increase over those of preceding years in consequence of a more complete organisation of the service of the meridional instruments, on which no less than ten assistants are engaged; so that the observations are nearly twice as numerous as in previous years. The re-observation of the stars which were observed under Lalande's direction in the small observatory attached to the military school at the close of the last century will now be prosecuted with proper energy, so that the task may be accomplished within a reasonable time. Though the places of all these stars have been already redetermined at other observatories, it may be considered that the Paris Observatory thus discharges a long-neglected debt of honour to Lalande and his assistants, who in revolutionary and difficult times pursued the quiet course of making most useful observations with comparatively indifferent instruments. It is satisfactory to learn that the atlas of small stars near the ecliptic, which was begun more than a quarter of a century ago, and of which thirty-six maps were furnished by the late M. Chacornac, is again in active progress. It appears that fifty-one maps have been finished, and that seven more are in course of construction, so that the execution of about two-thirds of the atlas may be considered as accomplished. The resources of the Paris Observatory are greatly increased; its grounds are being enlarged; a photographic laboratory is being built; a beginning has been made of an astronomical museum; the work upon the great lens of seventy-four centimetres, or twenty-nine inches, diameter is resumed, and a new equatoreal, the gift of M. Bischoffsheim, is being constructed, so that the affairs of the Paris Observatory look flourishing. Moreover, three public observatories are being founded at Lyon, Besançon, and Bordeaux, and M. Bischoffsheim devotes one and a-half or two millions of francs to the erection, equipment, and dotation of his own private observatory at Nice, under the most beautiful climatological conditions to be found in France. And in order to provide all these institutions with properly trained observers, a special astronomical school connected with the Paris Observatory will afford to qualified young men the opportunity of receiving a proper astronomical education. All good wishes for the realisation of the bright prospects of practical astronomy in France!

MR. CLEMENT L. WRAGGE is—with the permission of Col. Bromley Davenport, and under the auspices of the Meteorological Society—establishing a climatological station on the top of Beacon Stoop, Weaver Hills, 1,205 feet above mean sea level, and the highest point in the county of Staffordshire. The station will be used chiefly for the investigation of increase of temperature, in some cases, with altitude.

#### FINE ART.

*Notice sur une Collection de Monnaies orientales de M. le Comte S. Stroganoff.* Par W. de Tiesenhausen. Avec trois Planches. (St. Petersburg: Impr. de l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences.)

IN spite of the restricted character of its subject, this latest publication of M. de Tiesenhausen, whose work on the coins of the Khalifs and other memoirs have made him a worthy successor of Fraehn among Russian antiquaries, deserves to be signalised on

account both of the unusual interest of the coins it describes and the excellent manner of the description. The collection is the result of many years' exploration on the part of a Russian official, M. Petroff-Borzna, and its value in illustrating local history justifies Count Stroganoff in the liberal action by which he prevented its dispersion. Coming from that part of Asia, rich in archaeological treasures, which the Arab historians call Mawarannahr and Europeans Transoxiana, the Stroganoff collection serves to elucidate a peculiarly obscure chapter of history. The records of the various dynasties who ruled "beyond the river" after the decay of the Sāmānī power, and again after the Mongol irruption, are, as a rule, extremely defective. To construct, for example, a complete dynastic list of the Khāns of Turkestan, and define the limits of their territories, is at present an impossible task; but every coin that is published with the name, and mint, and date, of one of these Khāns brings the task nearer possibility. In the same way, the Mongol Khāns of the Oxus provinces, the descendants of Jagatai, need much numismatic illustration to render their history at all complete, as I suspect Mr. Howorth is discovering as he continues his valuable and laborious work.

M. de Tiesenhausen's description of the Stroganoff collection, to which notices of coins sent home by Gen. Kaufmann have been added, will help in some degree to fill up these historical lacunae. The eight pieces of the Khāns of Turkestan, the fine series of Jagatai coins (including Kepek Khan 723 A.H., Termāshīrīn 726-734, Jenkishi 736-746, Buyan Kuli 755, and Timur Gurkhan with Sultan Mahmūd 799), and the great additions to the small list of coins previously known of Shah Rokh, with twenty-one different mints, and the novelty of a gold coin, will be appreciated alike by historians and numismatists. Mr. Howorth will find the Sheybānī series, with the date 918, worth comparing with the writers who place Mohammad Sheybānī's death at 916 A.H., and with M. Veliāminoff-Zernoff's specimen of 925.

The interesting 'Abbāsī fulūs at the beginning of the work call forth a theory from M. de Tiesenhausen with regard to the so-called "military dinārs." He believes they get their name, *jeysht*, not from their being used for soldiers' pay, but because, as he thinks, they were introduced by the Tūlūnī prince Jeysh ibn Khumārawayh, on the same principle on which his grandfather's coins were called *Ahmādī*. The explanation is natural enough, and there is, I think, nothing in the original authorities adduced to prove the theory of soldiers' pay that cannot be equally well taken in the other sense. But I am not aware that there was anything sufficiently remarkable about the dinārs of Jeysh to make a special designation necessary. As a rule such names betoken a monetary reform.

M. de Tiesenhausen finds fault with my attribution of two coins to the Seljuk Sinjar in my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, vol. iii., pp. 36, 37, Nos. 73, 74, which ought, he says, to have been classed under the issues of Sinjar's brother and predecessor, Mohammad. The criticism would apply to my whole arrangement of coins in the national collections. When, as

in this case, two names occur on the coin, I assume it to have been struck by the inferior of the two princes, who is the real governor of the particular province in which the coin was struck. The inferior prince naturally puts the name of his overlord on this currency; but the overlord is not likely to insert the name of his vassal.

In a biting postscript, M. de Tiesenhausen administers a proper castigation to a young Viennese professor, M. Joseph Karabacek, who had attacked him with a mixture of ignorance and bad taste which has rarely been equalled in the polemics of German specialists. I, too, have had my share of M. Karabacek's liberal abuse; but, as it evidently pleased him, and clearly did not hurt me, I have never taken the trouble to put him right.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN LIGURIA.

THE history of the Ligurians is involved in the deepest obscurity. The information which we are able to gather from classical writers refers to the last vicissitudes of this people, who offered the longest and fiercest resistance to the invading arms of Rome.

Whatever may have been their origin, it is beyond all doubt that they once occupied a great part of Northern Italy, and that they were gradually confined within narrower limits by the prevalence of the Etruscan power, and by a succession of fresh immigrations from beyond the Apennines. The earliest of these incursions appear to have divided the Ligurian people into two parts, since, driven from the plain of the Po, some ascended the course of the Ticinus in search of safety; others made their escape into the valleys and woods of the Apennines, where it was easier for them to defend themselves. Those who sought refuge in the north, called *Laevi Ligures*, succumbed to the predominance of the Saluvii; the others, on the contrary, beside possessing the coasts of the *Mare Ligusticum*, held for some centuries the lands lying below the eastern part of the Apennines, until, driven also from these, they obtained unlimited power in the mountainous region extending from the River Macra to the Varus, that is to say, the region called Liguria in the division of Italy made by Augustus. But, even with regard to those facts which relate to the decadence of the Ligurians, it frequently happens that the classical accounts make mention of tribes whose name alone is known to us, and of whose precise territories we are perfectly ignorant. The greatest confusion prevails with regard to the tribes which dwelt beyond the Apennines toward the east. Of the *Eleantes*, *Gluates*, and *Veleiates*—mentioned in the *Acta Triumphorum Capitolina* (C. I. L., i., p. 459)—we only know that they possessed *Veleia*. At a little distance from the Roman city, Dr. Mariotti, Director of the Museum of Parma, found, in 1876, the remains of the Ligurian necropolis. The few tombs explored, and described in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1877, pp. 157 et seqq.), were formed of blocks of stone, roughly hewn. One block served as the base, four formed the sides, and one the cover of the little sepulchral coffer, in which had been deposited the earthenware urn containing the relics of the funeral pile. With the urn were found some smaller vases, of a coarse substance, ill wrought and ill baked, in the same manner in which the larger vase had been made. Among the bones were some bronze *fibulae*, and scattered round the urn were fragments of weapons, broken in testimony of grief. For the better protection of the remains of the deceased,

these larger stones were placed on the cover of the coffer, and around the coffer itself other stones in a circle as the base of the *tumulus* which, perhaps, distinguished every tomb. But what was the territory of the other tribes, which are, nevertheless, mentioned as dwelling beyond the Apennines? No less uncertainty exists as to those inhabiting this side of the mountains, or, rather, that part of the Apennines which fronts the Tyrrhene Sea above Luna. Livy (xli. 19), in his account of the war waged against the Ligurians in 580 A.U.C. by the consuls M. Aemilius Lepidus and Q. Mucius Scaevola, mentions the *Garuli*, the *Lapicini*, and the *Hercates*, and says that the first of the two consuls fought in the mountains, and the second on the banks of the River Audenna. As this river corresponds to the modern Aulella, an affluent of the Macra, there is no doubt that the above-named tribes lived toward the most northern boundary of Liguria, according to the division of the time of Augustus. But, beyond this general notice, we are ignorant of everything concerning them.

In order to solve not a few important problems—the explanation of which has been vainly sought with the aid of the classical writers alone—it is necessary to consult the tombs, which have preserved to us precious documents bearing on the history of this people. But, unfortunately, methodical excavations in Liguria have been scarcely more than attempted. The explorations commenced here and there served rather to increase our knowledge of the condition of the country during the Roman dominion, or rather during the Empire, than to throw any light on the history of the people before their subjugation. There is, indeed, an urgent need of systematic researches in Liguria itself, since the study of the rites and funeral appliances—which must, without doubt, be attributed to this people, proudly conservative of their customs in the midst of rugged mountains—will serve to render recognisable other Ligurian sepulchres toward the Po and to the east of the Apennines, and will form a step toward the decision of the serious question recently treated of by Profs. Helbig and Brizio, relating to the people of the *Terremare*.

There is no need to expend much labour in discovering a place suitable for methodical explorations. Though great difficulties, such as those arising from the destruction caused by the fall of rocks, have rendered useless the recent investigations in the ancient Ligurian necropolis of *Veleia*, other discoveries have pointed out a place in *Liguria montana* where excavations may be successfully carried on.

Ascending the course of the Macra, behind the mountains of Spezia, toward the east, we find the River Vara, the Boates of the ancients (Ptol. iii. 1), which loses its name and its waters in those of the Macra. In the territory lying between these two rivers, and almost in the middle, is an elevated plain, enclosed by mountains on all sides, except on that towards the Vara, where there opens a very beautiful prospect, terminated by the Gulf of Genoa and the Tyrrhene Sea. This plain is divided into various elevations, on which a few scattered houses and cottages are seen; and on one of these elevations rises the little village of Cenisola, which belongs to the municipality of Podenzana, in the province of Massa and Carrara.

On the side of this hill, toward the south, in 1870, a person called Tamburini, while bringing into cultivation a woody tract on his own property, found, at a small depth, a terra-cotta vase, which served to cover another vase, within which were ashes and burnt bones. At the distance of a metre, he met with another similar vase, and then another; and, on collecting some pieces of silver, he conceived the



hope of discovering the treasure which, according to tradition, is concealed together with the crown of Nero. Tamburini did not know nor care that he had brought to light an ancient necropolis of great importance for historical purposes. He continued his excavations, and from about seventy tombs which he opened he only collected the metals which appeared vendible; he destroyed all the rest, and when he found that not much profit was to be obtained even from the metallic substances, he abandoned the enterprise.

The fact becoming known, some proprietors in the neighbouring municipality of Calice wished to resume the excavations; but their association also was speedily dissolved, the treasure, in the hope of discovering which it was formed, not being brought to light.

Some years later, in 1878, the Advocate Paolo Podestà, inspector of excavations, was informed of the circumstance, and he, at once comprehending that the place merited his best attention, wished to purchase the fragments discovered, and to recommence explorations on his own account. Assisted by Prof. Chierici, inspector of excavations in Reggio di Emilia, and by Dr. Mariotti, director of the museum of Parma, who had also superintended the excavation of the Ligurian tombs in Veleia, he recommenced the exploration of the tombs of Cenisola. In the neighbourhood of the place where the association of the proprietors of Calice had suspended their researches, he immediately discovered three tombs. These, both as to the manner in which they were constructed and the objects which they contained, did not differ in the least from other tombs previously discovered. For the burial of their dead, the people who possessed this country in ancient times were accustomed to dig a trench a metre in width, or about a metre and a-half square, and about a metre in depth. In the midst of the trench they placed the sepulchral coffer, composed of rough blocks of stone. One block served as the base, four formed the sides, and one the cover. Within the coffer was placed the cinerary urn of terracotta, with other fictile vases, and with the remains of the personal ornaments of bronze or silver. The whole space remaining between the coffer and the sides of the trench was filled with stones, carefully piled one above another so as to form a protection to the sepulchre. Other stones heaped above it terminated with one of rather large size, which served as a monument, and, consequently, remained above ground. One coffer only was formed of earthenware tiles instead of blocks of stone.

These simple indications at once recal to the mind the tombs of Veleia. If there be any difference between them, it is only that which is rendered necessary by the different conditions of the place, since perhaps, in the plain, the grave was not needed for the protection of the relics of the funeral pile—the *tumulus*, formed by a circle of stones, sufficing for that object. And, just as in a flat country the *tumulus*, so in rocky ground, the exposed stone which formed the sepulchral monument was sufficient to record the piety of the survivors. The urns of Cenisola are also very rude. Some are in imitation of the form of the Tyrrhene amphoræ; others resemble the same type, with the addition of handles. There is one of simple cylindrical form, with a projecting lip. Some are hand-made, ornamented with impressions made by the finger in a vertical direction upon the wet clay; others are turned on the wheel. In this better manner, indeed, the smaller vases are manufactured. In the tombs were deposited swords and javelins, all the weapons being of iron; the first-mentioned were placed in the bottom of the coffer, the smaller weapons within the urn, and mixed with the bones. Within the urn also, and close to the sides of the vases, were found the personal

ornaments—that is to say, bracelets of silver, bronze, and iron; rings and clasps of girdles, and yellow glass beads. With these fragments were also some coins, nine pieces of bronze and one of silver having been found up to the present date. These belong to the first half of the seventh century of Rome, the bronze coins being *asses unciales*, which date from a period anterior to 665 A.U.C., when the *lex Papiria* for the change of the coinage was put in force. Now, if these *asses* represent the alteration of coinage effected in 537 A.U.C., there would be no difficulty in attributing the sepulchres of Cenisola to the precise period at which the Ligurians were encountered by the Consul Q. Mucius, near the River Audenna.

However this may be, it is certain that the Cenisola form of sepulchre continued in use after the people were subjugated by the Roman power. In the time indicated by the latest discoveries, this nation, although conquered, had not mingled with their new lords, but continued to maintain their own customs apart from them. But how can we account for the fact that, even in tombs posterior to the Roman Conquest, we find weapons, while Livy (xli. 19) declares that Q. Mucius *omnibus in ditionem reductis arma ademit*?

The Advocate Podestà, who propounded this question in a report on the discoveries, recently published (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1879, p. 295), answers it by saying that as arms were restored to the *Liguri Statielli* (Livy, xlii. 8), so, perhaps, they were subsequently restored to the Ligurians of Cenisola, possibly because they were not included in the war against the tribes which sacked Luna and Pisa, not having, it may be, taken part in that devastation. These conclusions, however, transport us into an unlimited field of hypotheses, which will scarcely admit rigorous criticism. How, in fact, is it possible that the people of Cenisola could have been unconcerned in the war of 580 A.U.C., when the very war in question was fought out near the River Audenna, an affluent of the Macra, but a few kilometres, as Podestà himself affirms, from Cenisola? The author had previously propounded another question, namely, to which of the Ligurian tribes on this side of the Alps could this family have belonged? The answer appears to him an easy one; since, as Livy says that these parts were inhabited by the *Garuli*, the *Lapicini*, and the *Hercates*, he intended to name the tribes in the order in which they presented themselves to an observer of the Ligurians at Rome. Now, the *Garuli* being mentioned first, it is evident that they must have possessed the places nearest to the Macra—that is to say, the territory in which are placed the sepulchres of Cenisola. But, if this be the case, how could it possibly happen that these nearest tribes should have taken no part in the devastation of Luna and Pisa, since, even if themselves unwilling, they would infallibly have been carried away by the sister tribes which rushed into that enterprise?

The subject requires more profound study, and it is, above all, necessary to continue the excavations, which will, I venture to predict, be conducted to their termination with all the zeal and method of which the illustrious *Avvocato Podestà* has given abundant proof.

F. BARNABEI.

#### ART SALES.

THERE was sold recently at Frankfort-on-the-Maine the valuable and varied print collection of Mr. Carl Schloesser. The collector was a merchant or manufacturer of Elberfeld, who, having retired from business, proposed to devote himself to the study of the works of ancient and modern engraving. Blindness, however, overtook him, and he determined to

sell his treasures. The following pieces from his collection are worthy of record. We append the prices of the most important, it being understood that here, as in all foreign sales, five per cent. has still to be added as the charge for auctioneer's costs.

By the Master of the Caduceus, Jacobo de Barbarj—otherwise Jacob Walch—there was *La Sainte Famille assise sous une Treille*, selling for £50 to Mr. Thibaudeau. By Franz von Bochart, *La Sainte Vierge*—a very rare print—£77 (Goupil). By Hans Burgmair, *Jeune Femme poussant des Cris et fuyant la Mort qui tue son Amant*—a “clair obscur de trois planches,” very rare, from the Liphart collection—£30 (Meder). By Albert Dürer, *Adam and Eve*—a beautiful impression of the first state—£32 10s.; *Christ dying on the Cross*, £15 (Prestel); *La Vierge aux Cheveux longs, liés avec une Bandelette*, £24 10s. (van Hagens); *St. Eustace*—a beautiful impression—£40 (Clément); *The Knight of Death*, £65 (van Hagens); and *Le Char triomphal de l'Empereur Maximilien et de Marie de Bourgogne*, £100 (Meder). By Lukas van Leyden, *The Poet Virgil suspended in a Basket*, £50 (Danlos). By Israel van Meckenken, *Le Danseur*, £25 (Clément), and *Le Moine et la Religieuse*, £32 10s. (Clément). By Marco Antonio Raimondi, *Jésus Christ à Table, chez Simon le Pharisien*, £50 (Clément); *Deux Femmes portant un Enfant dans un Panier*, £35 (Thibaudeau); *The Judgment of Paris*—probably one of the finest impressions in existence of this capital work of Marco Antonio—£145 (Danlos); *Cupid and the Three Graces*, £67 10s. (Prestel); and *Les Grimpeurs*, after Michelangelo, £100 (Prestel). By Robetta there was the *Adam and Eve with their Children*, fine and very rare, £27 10s. (Thibaudeau). Of the works of Rembrandt in etching the following prices will be read with interest:—*Portrait de Rembrandt au Chapeau rond et Manteau brodé*, £45 (Clément); *The Triumph of Mordecai*, one of the finest impressions known, £25 (Clément); *The Presentation in the Temple*, “dite en manière noire,” £35 (Thibaudeau); *The Flight into Egypt*, “in the manner of Elsheimer,” £40 (Thibaudeau); *The Hundred Guilder Print*, a very splendid impression of the second state, which all collectors know to be practically the only desirable one that is accessible, £205 (Thibaudeau); *The Great Ecce Homo*, £50 (Thibaudeau); *The Three Crosses*, first state, £150 (Thibaudeau); *The Death of the Virgin*, a beautiful impression of the first state, £170 (Thibaudeau); *Ledikant, or the French Bed*, the “freest” of the “free” subjects of Rembrandt—a fine and rare impression of the second state of this clever, though ugly and distinctly indecent, etching—£60 (Danlos); *L'Espiegle*—likewise a rather free subject—£50 (Thibaudeau); *the Woman before a Stove*, a fine impression of the third state, which in this subject is yet an early one, £30 (Clément); *Six's Bridge*, £45 (Thibaudeau); *The Three Trees*, one of the best impressions known, £85 (Lind); *The Cottage and Dutch Haybarn*, a splendid impression, £75 (Thibaudeau); *Le Paysage aux Deux Allées*, a very rare print, £100 (Danlos); *The Cottage with White Palings*, £22 10s. (Geller); *The Goldweiger's Field*, £40 (Thibaudeau); *Clément de Jonghe*, an impression of the first state, £18—perhaps the cheapest lot in the sale of Rembrandts; *Ephraim Bonus*, £34 (Prestel); *Uytendogaert*, not the “Goldweiger,” a fine impression of the second state, £68 (Danlos); *Uytendogaert, called “The Goldweiger”*—a fine impression of the second state, which is the first of the completed plate—£70 (van Hagens); *The Large Coppenol*, £39 10s. (Thibaudeau); *The Burgomaster Six*, £75 (Thibaudeau); *Jeune Homme à Mi-Corps* (now called by the French “Guillaume II. enfant”)—a splendid impression from the Liphart collection, £39 10s. (Clément); *La Mère de Rembrandt au Voile noir*, second state, £17 10s., and *La Mère de Rembrandt au*



*Bonnet de Dentelle*, £30 10s. (Dr. Sträter). Among the prints of Martin Schongauer we note *La Vierge assise dans une Cour*, £80 (Meder); *La Mort de la Vierge*, a brilliant and vigorous proof, £250 (Felix); *Dieu couronnant la Vierge*—"épreuve de toute beauté"—£77 10s. (Dr. Sträter); and *Rinceau d'Ornements naissant d'un Terrain couvert de Gazon*, £110 (Felix). The above mentioned are, perhaps, the principal prices of this important sale.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE question of the opening of the National Gallery at times of the year and likewise on days of the week when it is closed according to present regulations has again arisen since our last issue. The Trustees and the Director of the Gallery having had a special meeting to consider the question, they have embodied their views in a series of three resolutions for the consideration of Parliament; they strongly recommend the abolition of the present practice of closing the Gallery throughout October, and they express their thorough willingness to consider the subject of further changes in the present arrangements, though they do not do so in such a manner as to indicate their own conviction of the advisability of more extended change. Mr. J. C. Robinson, Mr. Woolner, and Mr. Wedmore have addressed the public through the medium of the daily papers on the subject, Mr. Robinson advocating in the *Times* greater freedom of entrance than is at present accorded; Mr. Woolner saying in the same paper that when he was a student drawing from the round at the Museum he suffered no inconvenience from the visitors; and Mr. Wedmore, while deprecating the indiscriminate admission of the public on students' days, urging, in the *Standard*, that the payment on students' days of a fee, not so insignificant as to be a deterrent only to the riff-raff, would answer the purpose of making admission possible to those substantially requiring it while protecting the quiet of the Gallery and guaranteeing comparative immunity from interruption in arduous work. Much the same view is taken in an occasional note of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and in a leading article in the *Standard*—the latter journal, however, being inclined to go so far as to open the Gallery pretty freely on students' days. One point seems to have been lost sight of by the advocates of unrestricted admission, and that is that the moment indiscriminate admission on students' days were granted, the students would conceive that they had a claim to work in the Gallery on public days, and would begin to agitate to do so. It is certainly not in the interest of the public that the most popular pictures shall be blocked daily by the easels of copyists and learners, and it would be a misfortune if, by carrying the proposed concessions too far, the way was opened to the students for any such tacit revenge as this. We may hope the matter will be settled by opening the Gallery on students' days under reasonable restrictions, and by the entire preservation to the public of the four days of the week on which practical workers are now excluded. This seems the only point of present interest in connexion with the matter. That the October closing will be abolished seems to be taken for granted, since the Trustees and the Director themselves now strongly recommend this alteration to be enforced.

*Moses before Pharaoh* is a subject well suited to M. Gustave Doré's theatrical imagination. Were sacred subjects still represented on the stage, it would be difficult to pose a finer *tableau* for the curtain to hide slowly at the end of an act. Here, however, praise must end. M. Doré has failed to give the figures of Moses, Aaron, or Pharaoh the distinctive dignity or

the vivid expression which redeem the best of his pictures. *Moses before Pharaoh* is a specimen of his second-class work, in which he unites the qualities of Benjamin West and Wiertz.

MR. MULLINS has, within the last few days, had on private exhibition at Messrs. Agnew's, in Bond Street, a beautiful relief which he has just finished, and which is destined to be inserted in the mantelpiece of a country-house drawing-room, of which it must needs form one of the loveliest decorations. It is an excellent example of sculpture applied to architecture. The subject is suggested by *L'Allegro*, "the praise of joyousness," and the treatment realises perfectly the movements of happy impulse and the occupations of a group of girls and children "in unreprieved pleasures free." The central figure of the group is in very high relief—at first sight all but detached. The long and harmonious lines of her slight, youthful body extend from the top almost to the bottom of the marble—her arms being held aloft as her two hands clash the instrument of her playing. On either side of her, and chiefly in lower relief, are other youthful women in attitudes of joyous movement or exquisite rest, and below her the graceful gambols of children unite the group, and give variety and pleasant intricacy to the design. The composition of the whole appears to us very beautifully balanced, while seemingly free. The types of youth, whether chosen from childhood or girlish adolescence, betray at the same time the inspiration of the best Renaissance art and a close reference to nature—in other words, the design is that of an educated artist who yet observes freely for himself. The work is really very remarkable indeed for its union of freshness and of ordered grace. It is such a selection and combination of pure and joyous beauty as must continue to give pleasure to those who will look at it. Had Mr. Mullins's work been finished in time for exhibition at the Royal Academy some of the praise now inconsiderately bestowed on less successful effort—on efforts less happily inspired or less happily free—would probably have been in prudence withheld.

MR. SEYMOUR HADEN's very noteworthy study of Rembrandt which formed the introduction to the Burlington Club catalogue of Rembrandt's etchings, when these were exhibited at the club in May 1877, has now been translated into French, and a copy of it in pamphlet form has been distributed to all subscribers to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* with the number for July 1. It is announced that a few copies have been printed off on *papier de Hollande*, and may be had by amateurs at the price of five francs.

Two exhibitions of the works of deceased painters of the modern Belgian school are at present being held in Belgium—the one of the paintings of Louis Dubois at the Cercle Artistique de Bruxelles; the other, at Ghent, of the works of the distinguished young portrait painter, Lievin de Winne, upon whom M. Jules Breton pronounced an eloquent *éloge* on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition. Beside these two masters, Belgium has to mourn yet another artist of note in M. Ed. Huberti, who died about a fortnight ago. He was a landscapist of poetic sentiment, and loved to view nature, like Corot, under the glamour of dew and mist.

THE July number of the *Etcher* (Sampson Low and Co.) presents us with a view of Ville d'Avray—the chosen home of Balzac and Corot—etched by Mr. Montefiore, with a well-modelled and expressive head of a Breton peasant by Mr. Rhead, and with a view—for we can hardly call it a composition—of Weymouth Harbour by Mr. Wither. The

*Etcher*, if it is to appeal to a really artistic public, must seek for stronger, more individual, and more accomplished work than it has just lately been giving us.

AN exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmiths' work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which some well-known collectors will contribute.

THE German painter, Leopold Bode, has found a theme for his art in one of Shakespeare's plays. He has lately been exhibiting at the Darmstadt Museum what Germans call "a cycle of water-colour drawings," illustrating the *Winter's Tale*. German criticism pronounces very favourably on his rendering of our great dramatist. The pictures, seven in number, are painted as a commission from M. Julius Beer, and are destined to adorn that gentleman's private house in London. We hope the London public may be permitted to gain a glance at them before they are finally settled in their place.

THE Exhibition of Fine Arts at Rouen will open next October. This is always one of the most important of the provincial exhibitions in France, and this year it is announced that even more prizes than usual will be bestowed.

THE Salon closed on the 20th of last month, and the Union Centrale is now busy in the vacant Palais de l'Industrie making ready for a technological and industrial exhibition, which this year will only be concerned with the metal industries. It will open on the 31st inst.

It appears that the municipality of Paris has not acquired, as was supposed, the graceful recumbent statue of *Byblis* which gained for its sculptor, M. Suchetet, the Prix de Salon. The municipality only offered to buy the plaster figure, reserving to itself the right of commissioning its execution in marble when the artist returned from Italy. But, meanwhile, the young artist, who had not finally closed with this offer, was tempted by the Baron Gustave de Rothschild to give his work form in marble at once, and he has now undertaken to execute it for the Baron at the price of 25,000 frs., reserving the right of presenting the plaster to his native department, and making a small replica of it for Dr. Fauvel, to whom this had always been promised.

M. AUGUSTE BONHEUR, brother of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, has just died at Blois. He contributed numerous landscapes and a few portraits to the Salon.

WE have received from the publisher, Herr T. O. Weigel, of Leipzig, a catalogue of the magnificent collection of works of art belonging to Herr Eugen Felix, of Leipzig. This collection in some of its branches is almost the richest private collection in Germany, and Dr. A. von Eye and Herr P. E. Börner have both been employed in drawing up its descriptive catalogue, which makes a good-sized octavo volume. Moreover, this catalogue is accompanied by a folio atlas of plates giving photographic illustrations of many of the principal works. The first division of the catalogue, embracing all kinds of plastic works, is the largest. Under this head we find the most splendid works in gold and silver, such as reliquaries, crucifixes, pocket altars in silver-gilt, reliefs in silver, among which may be mentioned one from Dürer's "Flight into Egypt" in the *Life of the Virgin* series, ornaments of all kinds, plate for the table, beakers, ancient spoons, knives, &c., and altar plate of the richest description. Then come works in

bronze, such as medallions, reliefs, statues, &c.; works in copper, brass, tin, and iron, coins of all kinds, enamels on various metals, watches and clocks, seals, stamps, carvings in various kinds of stone, and terra-cotta figures, works in ivory, horn, mother-of-pearl, glass—in fact, in every material capable of artistic workmanship, pottery perhaps holding the largest place. The second division comprises paintings, drawings, engraved plates, niellos, copper-plate engravings, including some very early examples of the art, and a good collection of Martin Schongauer's works. Israel van Meckenen is also well represented, as well as a number of the early German masters known only by initials; but strange to say neither Dürer nor any of the Little Masters occur. The print collection is confined entirely to the earlier German masters, and no Italian name occurs in it. The strength of the Felix collection lies, therefore, more in its plastic than in its pictorial works. Its examples of early German metal-work are, we should imagine, almost beyond compare. The whole collection has indeed a distinctly national character, and will be likely to be very interesting to lovers of old German art.

### THE STAGE.

IN one of those letters which, though written ostensibly to private friends, are really almost as much of public manifestoes as if they were penned on the eve of a general election, and addressed to "My Lord Duke," Mr. Bancroft says that his first season at the Haymarket, "which will end with the present month, has throughout been one of brilliant success, and has surpassed my sanguine expectations." We confess to have read these lines at first with some feeling of surprise, or at least with the impression that Mr. Bancroft's "expectations," which he describes as "sanguine," might have been more accurately described as "modest," for we could not but recal the fact that the season about to close has given us at the Haymarket no new contribution to dramatic literature, has revealed no new actor of mark, and has not enhanced the reputation of any artist already esteemed. Creditable performances we admit it has given us. Further perusal of the letter, however, led us to understand that Mr. Bancroft's "brilliant success" had reference only to money matters—and the reference was, after all, not altogether illegitimate, since the relation between a manager and his public has generally been such that the public is supposed to take an interest in the state of his finances. Candid reference at the theatre to how the place is paying has long been one of the most telling points of a managerial address spoken on the occasion of a benefit at the end of the season. It is usual, however, on such an opportunity, for the manager to likewise repeat the tale of dramatic events for which the season is conspicuous, and to do so with pride. The public, if it is to be interested in the manager's money matters, must be assured that he is specially interested in their entertainment. Now Mr. Bancroft, as a manager—we are not speaking of him as an actor—is avowedly a man of business. When he abolished the Haymarket pit he did not profess to do so in the interest of the people who frequented it. It was for his own interest that he abolished it, and he frankly told us so. Under these circumstances, and with all respect to the daily contemporary which published his letter, we do not perceive the reason why the public—who, according to this new view of the matter, are the manager's customers, and hardly his personal friends—should take any more profound interest in the production, so to say, of his balance-sheet than they would in the production of the balance-sheet of Mr. Peter Robinson. An artist always in his performances, Mr. Bancroft, in his managerial

capacity, elects to be a tradesman. He is an honest and spirited tradesman. He offers us his commodities—stalls at his theatre—if it suits us to buy them. It does occasionally suit us to buy them. But the fact that it suits us to buy them does not necessarily inspire us with curiosity as to the success of his trade.

*Madame attend Monsieur* and *Toto chez Tata*, as M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont renders them, are the most conspicuous triumphs of delicate art exercised on an indelicate theme. In the first-named piece, which M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont played at the Gaiety on Monday night—on the occasion of her first appearance in London for at least two years—the actress evinced, as much as ever before, the possession of that piquant quality which is perhaps her chief attraction. The entire intelligence of a given situation, and an absolute flexibility and nimbleness in rendering it, make M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont almost unique. Her little *genre* pictures, nearly always a trifle "improper," but never in the slightest degree repulsive, are like the cabinet specimens of the Dutchmen for finish and reality. Her success is indeed a curious instance of the triumph of art not only over difficult subjects, but over difficult conditions; for M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont possesses less outward grace than do many performers of far less understanding. Like too many of us, she is not in her first youth. She has little voice—as little as it is possible to articulate with at all; and apparently she never had much. Her craft consists partly in doing without the ordinary advantages, almost without the ordinary material, of an actress. She is so extraordinarily bright—has such capacity for illuminating a domestic situation, either comic or gently tearful—and makes friends with her audience so immediately, that she has become a great favourite in London—as great a favourite among her more limited audience as Mrs. Bancroft among her greater, and as justly so; and to her is extended something of that constancy of appreciation which, as has been well remarked, is bestowed generally by us on English actors alone. On Monday night, the small materials usually at M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont's command had very much deserted her. She seemed nervous and weak, and the "thread of a voice" was more than ever attenuated. But as her difficulties were more pronounced than ever, so her triumph was more complete. Of course her song of "*La Première Feuille*" was loudly encored. In "*La Bonne Année*" she was as descriptive as of old. Along with M<sup>me</sup>. Chaumont, the company of the Palais Royal continues to appear at the Gaiety.

*Forbidden Fruit* is the title of a new comic piece which now precedes the principal play of the evening at the Adelphi Theatre. It is written by Mr. Boucicault, and, as it deals, though in no offensive measure, with the somewhat unconventional adventures of married men, it is presumably derived from a French source—from a stage where the loves of the unmarried are inevitably devoid of interest, since they are never engaged in except at the parental bidding. The new play is adroitly arranged, and is, moreover, briskly acted by a company more important than that which is generally employed to perform the first piece in the programme of the evening's entertainment. Mr. J. G. Taylor, Mr. Pateman, Miss Bella Pateman, and Miss Helen Barry are among the players who appear. But the minor characters are especially well played, and suggest that Mr. Boucicault has been carefully attending the rehearsals.

THE Duke's Theatre in Holborn has been burnt well-nigh to the ground, and after a comparatively short existence, in which its period of prosperity had been short. The theatre was built at a moment when it seemed possible

that theatrical enterprise might with safety be extended beyond the neighbourhood of the Strand. Now again the Strand has re-asserted its position; it is more than ever the quarter for the successful playhouse. Erected hardly fifteen years ago, and managed first by Mr. Sefton Parry, who had previously been a manager at Greenwich, the theatre, under that gentleman's direction, had a popular success with *Flying Scud*. This was a racing drama, furnished to the stage by Mr. Boucicault. After the close of the run of *Flying Scud*, the fortunes of the theatre were less brilliant. It was found difficult to continue popular hits in a quarter of the town to which no playgoer resorted instinctively. After some lapse of time, Mr. Horace Wigan became the manager, and the house changed its name, and was known as the "Mirror." But the change of name and of manager brought no new success. Another change placed the playhouse in the hands of Mr. Burnand, who altered the name again to that of the "Duke's," which it has since borne. It was called the "Duke's" in virtue of its neighbourhood to the old Portugal Street, where was the playhouse of that title to which Pepys was wont to resort. But the playgoers of Holborn and of Gray's Inn Lane were not literary enough to understand the allusion, and no one more remote than the Duke of Edinburgh is associated in the popular mind with the name of the "Duke's Theatre." Since the brief period of Mr. Burnand's management the success has been variable. Money has, we believe, been made there of late through the exertion of an enterprising tavern-keeper who knew the neighbourhood. *New Babylon* carried realism as far as it could go, and was just as sensational as was necessary. It gave no evidence of imagination on the part of its writer, and required none on the part of the audience. It showed them within the walls of the theatre precisely the sights to which they were accustomed when outside, and that it did so was held to be sufficient reason why the theatre should be frequented. It is understood that there is no intention of rebuilding the edifice as a place of dramatic entertainment. From an artistic point of view its history was not brilliant, nor were its prospects as a playhouse encouraging.

### MUSIC.

#### SIGNOR BOITO'S "*MEFISTOFELE*," ETC.

THIS novelty, announced by Mr. Mapleson at the commencement of the present season at Her Majesty's Theatre, was produced last Tuesday evening. From M. Pongin's supplement to *Fétis* we learn that the composer was born about 1840, and that he studied at the Milan Conservatoire for nine years. *Mefistofele* was brought out at La Scala in 1868, and pronounced a failure. The composer then made important changes, and the work was revived with great success at Bologna in 1875. Signor Boito, like Wagner, is his own poet, and has chosen for his libretto some of the most striking scenes of Goethe's *Faust*. The title of the opera is not *Faust*, but *Mefistofele*; hence the work naturally commences with the "Prelude in Heaven," in which the Evil Spirit asks and obtains permission from the Deity to tempt Faust. This prologue contains besides a short instrumental introduction in which the sound of many trumpets is heard, and choruses of angels and celestial spirits. The music does not strike us as being particularly interesting or imposing, but it was received with immense applause. The first act opens with the Easter Sunday festivities outside the gates of Frankfort, and ends with the pact between Faust and the Fiend. The latter introduces himself into Faust's study disguised (in accordance with the

ancient legend) as a friar. The dance music is spirited and very pleasing. In the second act we have the garden scene and the witches' sabbath on the Brocken. In the former Signor Boito certainly cannot be accused of imitating Gounod, but in trying possibly to avoid this he has written music very pleasing but wanting in depth, and even bordering on the commonplace. The scene on the Brocken is most effective; the stage arrangements are excellent, and the music is dramatic and thoroughly original. The third act gives the prison scene and the death of Margherita. The music is full of pathos, and well depicts the mournful situation; the composer has here (and also throughout the opera) made clever use of "Leitmotive." One instance may be given in illustration. At the close of this act, at the moment when Margherita is praying to Heaven for help and salvation, the theme of the chorus of celestial spirits from the prologue is heard in the orchestra. The fourth act, taken from the second part of Goethe's poem, is entitled "La Notte del Sabba classico." We are transported to Grecco—a moonlight scene near the silvery waters of the River Penejos. The old legend informs us that Faust required from Mephistopheles the love of the fair Helen of Greece. This act forms a striking contrast to the rest of the work, and contains some of the composer's best and most characteristic music. It opens with a graceful duet for Helen and Pantalio, with harp and flute accompaniment, and contains likewise some elegant dance music and an effective *finale*. The close of the act represents the heavenly union of Faust and Helen—"the union of modern and classical art." In the epilogue we have the death-scene of Faust in his study. He has passed "through every mystery of mortal life." Celestial spirits attend him in his last moments, and he enters into eternity freed from the power and snares of the Denier. Signor Boito has written music of which Italy may well be proud. It is evident that he has made a deep study of Wagner's works and also of those of other great composers, but he has succeeded in producing a work of great originality and still greater promise. We think that, at times, the harmonies are forced and unnatural, that the modulations are somewhat extravagant, and that the laws of part-writing are needlessly violated; but much may be excused in a young composer who has talent and individuality, and who has aimed at the union of Italian and German art. His orchestration is very clever: it is varied, clear, and effective. Taking into consideration all the difficulties of the work, the performance on Tuesday was very good. In the first part of the opera M<sup>me</sup>. Christine Nilsson and M<sup>me</sup>. Trebelli took the parts of Margherita and Marta, and in the second part those of Helen of Troy and Pantalio; and they deserve the very highest praise both for their singing and acting. Signor Campanini was an excellent Faust, and Signor Nanetti an excellent Mephistofele.

The last concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Wednesday, June 30. The programme included a clever and well-written overture by Sir Julius Benedict, entitled *Twelfth Night*, composed expressly for this society, and a concerto in D minor for piano-forte with orchestra by A. H. Jackson, a pupil of the Royal Academy. This work is in three movements, and is well and cleverly written. It is simple and unpretentious, but the composer, having learnt to express his thoughts in a clear and natural style, will find it all the easier to write compositions more elaborate and more ambitious. The concerto was well played by Miss A. Zimmermann. M<sup>me</sup>. Norman-Néruda gave a magnificent rendering of *Vieuxtemps' adagio* and *rondo* from the violin concerto in E. M<sup>me</sup>. Antoinette Stirling was the vocalist.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON,  
186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co.,  
Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained  
every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of  
Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H.  
SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr.  
J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publi-  
cation, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P.  
PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Satur-  
day morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue  
Neuve des Capucines.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF- YEARLY.	QUAR- TERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

### The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following  
statement will afford some idea:—

CURRENT TOPICS.—LEADING ARTICLES.—RECENT  
DECISIONS.—CASES of the WEEK.—REVIEWS.—  
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.—NEW ORDERS.—  
PARLIAMENT and LEGISLATION.—LEGISLATION of  
the YEAR.—APPOINTMENTS and OBITUARY.—  
SOCIETIES and INSTITUTIONS.

The First number of Volume XXIV.,  
published October 31st, 1879.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"Solicitors' Journal"  
only, 20s.; by post, 28s.; when paid in advance.  
Single number, 6d.

OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

A MEDLEY OF NOTABLES: What  
they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.  
"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some  
well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by  
other authors."—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Malvern.

#### THEATRES.

### COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

Madame MODJESKA will appear to-night, at 8, in Mr. J. MORTIMER'S  
successful play, HEARTSEASE.  
Messdames Modjeska, Emery, Varro, Giffard, and Le Thibre; Messrs. Dacre,  
Price, Holman, Darley, Douglas, Phillips, and Anson.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5. No fees.

### DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

To-night will be played, by special request, GOLD-SMITH'S  
SILE STOOPS TO CONQUER.  
In which Miss Linton, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Kyrle Bellow,  
and the full strength of the company will appear for this night only.  
THE WORLD.  
New grand sensational and realistic Drama, will be produced on SATUR-  
DAY, JULY 31.  
Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. Box-office now open.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, 93rd time, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts,  
by HENRY J. BYRON, called  
THE UPPER CRUST.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D.  
Ward; Misses Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thomas.  
Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W.  
PINERO, HESTER'S MYSTERY.  
Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and W. G. Hall; Misses Johnston; and Linton.  
Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 45 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

THE DANITES.  
Mr. and Mrs. M'KEE RANKIN.

Preceded, at 7.30, by  
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the  
libraries. Prices from 1s. to 45 3s.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.45.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Every evening (excepting the Saturdays), at 7.45,  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.—255th time.  
Terminating with the Trial Scene.  
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Concluding with an Epilogue by W. G. WILLY, entitled  
IOLANTHE.  
IOLANTHE—Miss ELLEN TERRY. COUNT TRISTAN—Mr. IRVING.  
SATURDAY EVENINGS, JULY 10TH, 17TH, and 24TH, at 8.20,  
THE BELLS (MATTHIAS—Mr. IRVING) and IOLANTHE  
(Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY).  
MORNING PERFORMANCES of  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE  
every SATURDAY in JULY, at 2 o'clock.  
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Box-office, under direction of Mr. HURST, open from 10 to 5.

### NEW SADIERS' WELLS.

(270 yards from the Angel.)  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

SUMMER SEASON.  
Engagement for eighteen nights of the popular American artist, Mr.  
and Mrs. GEORGE KNIGHT, who will appear in their Comedy Drama,  
descriptive of the adventures of a German emigrant, entitled  
OTTO.  
As played by them and their company throughout the United States and the  
chief provincial towns of Great Britain with remarkable success.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.  
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and  
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.  
Preceded, at 8, by IN THE BULKS.  
Messrs. George Grossmith, R. Tower, R. Temple, Rutland, Barrington,  
G. Temple, F. Thornton, Messdames Marion Hood, Bond, Gwynne, La  
Rue, and Emily Cross. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta,  
A HAPPY PAIR,  
By S. THAYER SMITH.  
At 8.10, HERMAN MERIVALE and F. C. GROVES'S original Play,  
FORGET-ME-NOT.  
(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward).  
Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Kate  
Pattison, Miss Annie Layton, Mrs. Bernard Boere; Mr. John Clayton, Mr.  
Picketon, Mr. Berthold Tree, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Ian Robertson, and  
Mr. Edgar Bruce.  
Doors open at 7.30. No Fees of any description.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8, BAZIN'S Opera Comique, "Le Voyage en Chine;" or,  
THE OBSTINATE BRETONS.  
Messrs. Hallam, Craven, Carson, Granville, Williams; Messdames Petrelli,  
Munsey, Benton, and May Hulmer. Mlle. Rokoy in French Novels.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by THE BLIND BEGGARS.  
Messrs. Peyton and Wilton.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Managers, Miss KATE LAWLER.

Every evening, at 8, enthusiastic reception of the Comedy of  
FALSE SHAME,  
SONNAMBULA.  
Messrs. Charles Supple, Charles Groves, H. M. Litt, Frank Wyatt, H.  
Hamilton, George Conroy, Edlich, and Edward Rich on; Misses Nanette  
Brennan, Marion West, Fanny Coleman, Annie Lawler, Amy Hatherley,  
and Kate Lawler.  
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.



SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

No. 428, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*A History of Classical Greek Literature.* In 2 vols. By the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M.A. (Longmans.)

[First Notice.]

WE hailed the appearance of this book with satisfaction. It is time that something should be done to familiarise English students with the results of recent investigation into the literary remains of ancient Greece. The last five-and-twenty years have been singularly fruitful of critical discoveries; much light has been thrown upon certain periods, especially the earlier periods, of Greek literary history; yet, although the editions of separate authors have been plentiful enough, so far as we are aware there has appeared no English work corresponding in scope and purpose to the histories of Mure and Müller in the last generation. We gladly acknowledge the qualifications of Prof. Mahaffy for the task he has undertaken. His previous writings amply prove that he brings a strong, practical, independent judgment to bear upon the facts with which he has to deal; he possesses a wide literary culture; he understands the bearing of literature upon history and of history upon literature; and, as he hints to us, he reads German fluently. We are sometimes tempted to wish that he had studied the Greek authors a little more and the German critics a little less. But we should be glad if we had no more serious fault to find with his book than this. He tells us in the Preface—and we agree with him—that the work of writing a history of Greek literature “has become almost too great a task for any single man to accomplish adequately.” Anyhow, it cannot be accomplished without long and careful labour. We are bound to say, with deference, that in Prof. Mahaffy’s History we detect frequent traces of hasty composition. We leave out of sight for the moment the cases where his account of an author appears to us inadequate or unfair. And, no doubt, had he been able to revise his own proof-sheets, he would have corrected the false accents and references. Perhaps he would not have remarked three times in fifty pages that the speeches of Demosthenes “smelt of the lamp;” nor would he have left such *διτρογραφία* in his book as the passages relating to the indebtedness of Sophocles to Herodotus in vol. i., p. 280, and vol. ii., p. 19. In regard to this last point, it would seem that he rather overstates the case, for even if the genuineness of *Antigone*, 905–12, be admitted, as we think it should, there is no need to assume that the description of Egyptian manners in *O. C.* 337–41 is borrowed from Herod. ii. 55, although the

passages agree well enough, or that the famous elegy of human misery (*O. C.* 1211, *et seqq.*)—which, after all, is natural enough in poets of all ages—is due to the words of Artabanus (Herod. vii. 46—not vii. 26, as the reference is given by Prof. Mahaffy); and the remaining instances—viz., *O. T.* 981 and *Fragments*, 380 and 967—are confessedly doubtful; in fact, the statement of the second fragment as to the causes of the Nile’s inundation is ascribed by the Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius iv. 269 to Aeschylus as well as Sophocles.

But to return to Prof. Mahaffy. We may find the same charitable excuse for the error of date in vol. ii., p. 272, where the composition of Xenophon’s *Ἀπολογία Σωκράτους* is ascribed to the year 493 B.C., or for the mistake in vol. ii., p. 26, where we read—

“It has been argued, from Herodotus missing the point of a joke on the old name of Lampsacus (Pityusa) made by Croesus, that he cannot have read Charon’s annals of the town, in which this older name is prominently mentioned. Charon’s annals of the Spartan kings seem, however, to be referred to in vi. 37;”

when vi. 37 is the very passage relating to Lampsacus which has led commentators to deny that Herodotus had any acquaintance with the work of Charon. We suppose the reference should be vi. 55; but even there it is highly probable that Charon’s annals are not meant (Rawlinson’s *Herodotus*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 47). However, the matter becomes more serious when Prof. Mahaffy offers us judgments of his own which appear to be inconsistent with each other. This is a charge which we are bound to support by instances; and, accordingly, we quote the following passages in parallel columns. First, in regard to the successive stages of Greek literary development, he says:—

Vol. i., p. 85.

“It is a salient fact in Greek literature that each species of composition was thoroughly exhausted when the next in order sprang up. Thus, the long period which elapsed from the first outburst of epic poetry to the rise of iambic and lyric poetry, as well as the earlier epochs of these species, was filled with a series of epic writers who treated subjects similar to those of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.”

Vol. i., p. 155.

“There is a sort of general impression produced by the marked divisions of Greek literature in our handbooks that the newer kinds of poetry did not arise till the epic had decayed, and that this latter quickly disappeared before the splendour and variety of the new development. This is a great mistake. The most celebrated and popular of the cyclic poets were either contemporary with, or even subsequent to, the greatest iambic and elegiac poets, and the revival of epic poetry, about the time of the Persian wars, and again at Alexandria, proves how deep and universal a hold it maintained upon the Greek mind.”

Again, Herodotus and Thucydides are compared as follows:—

Vol. ii., p. 28.

“It has often been urged . . . that, even under his untoward

Vol. ii., p. 54.

“Sophocles and Euripides were not twenty years apart in age,

circumstances, Herodotus might have done better had he been endowed with the critical faculty of Thucydides, and had he not started with a theory of divine interference and an innate love of the marvellous and the quaint. This so-called childishness of Herodotus has been unduly magnified by the fact that we do not possess his forerunners, but only his most sceptical successor, wherewith to compare him. This is evidently unjust; for, while he appears credulous from this point of view, he was probably far in advance of the Greeks of his day, if we except the Periclean circle. He is constantly sceptical, and even disposed to censure others as too easy of belief.”

We content ourselves with simply referring to the diverse estimates, as they seem to us, of Sophocles and Euripides, in vol. i., pp. 317 and 385.

We will not quarrel with Prof. Mahaffy’s principle of writing Greek proper names, although we do not ourselves accept it as the best; but we fail to understand his method of carrying it out. Thus he tells us (Preface, p. vii.) that the names of well-known persons like Aeschylus and Lycurgus are not disguised by “classical purism,” and that even in the lesser names he has “not introduced a *k* except when the pronunciation was at stake.” “Strange names,” however, “like Kephalos have been kept in their original form.” Now, to take the first few instances which come to hand; if this is the rule, why do we find, *e.g.*, Colophon, and yet Kratylus and Korax (though occasionally also Corax); Scylax, but, on the other hand, Skepsis and Skillus; Andocides and Pherecydes, but Alkidamas; Psamatichus in the text and Psammetichus in the note; Hermias in the text and Hermias in the note; Thrasymachos, Phaedrus, and Theodorus in vol. ii., p. 96, and Thrasymachus, Phaedrus, Theodoros, Euenos, and three lines lower down Euenus, in vol. ii., p. 97? We ought not to omit Prof. Mahaffy’s eccentric rule of writing *rhythm* on phonetic principles, because *rhythm* is an ugly word, while he is not “bold enough” to write *retoric*, and appears to hesitate between *rhyme*, which is his professed spelling, and *ryme*, which occurs, *e.g.*, in vol. ii., p. 79.

Prof. Mahaffy’s work is entitled “A History of Classical Greek Literature.” We could wish that he had more clearly defined what he means by *classical*. If we rightly understand his original plan, as indicated in the Preface (p. vi.), his book would properly include all the authors who are read in the course of an ordinary classical education. Yet immediately afterwards he tells us that “Aristotle himself can only be called a classical author with doubtful propriety,” and his treatment of Aristotle at the end

of vol. ii. is singularly meagre and incomplete. He there assigns, as the ground of this neglect, that Aristotle is not primarily a stylist, and that none but authors who are read for their style are strictly classical. It is only "as a critic, especially as a critic of classical literature," that Aristotle comes within the scope of his work. Now we cannot help thinking it is almost equally wrong to exclude Aristotle from a History of Classical Greek Literature, and to admit him as a mere literary critic. He is a writer of the first importance—probably the most influential of all Greek writers—and it is as such that he claims to be reckoned among Greek classics. If he is careless of style—not that we should admit Prof. Mahaffy's criticisms without limitation—that is, we hold, no adequate reason for excluding him or a great part of his works. Other writers, such as Hesiod and Thucydides, are, we imagine, not read principally for their style; yet they hold a prominent place in any literary history, and are carefully discussed by Prof. Mahaffy. Still, if we take Prof. Mahaffy at his word, and expect to find in his book some description of the authors who are generally read as classical, and of no others, we are frequently puzzled by his selection. Thus we do not see why the course of epic poetry should be followed down to Quintus Smyrnaeus, Tryphiodorus, and Nonnus, when Kallimachus, Bion, and Moschus are so summarily treated. Or why should Apollonius Rhodius be preferred to Polybius, or Babrius to Plutarch? The plea that Polybius and Plutarch may be as well read in translations as in the original will scarcely be accepted as a sufficient explanation.

J. E. C. WELLDON.

*The Black Forest: its People and Legends.*

By L. G. Seguin, Author of "Walks in Algiers."

*The Country of the Passion Play.* By L. G. Seguin. (Strahan & Co.)

THE "Legends" take up far too much space in Miss Seguin's chatty and useful book on the Schwarzwald. She is so acute an observer of the "people," and photographs so exactly the details which she sees on the road, in the inns, the homes, the village streets, and on mountain and stream, that we think it quite a pity that she should have wasted so many pages in the modernising and elaboration of local legends. Legends ought to be told in a book of this character, but the old monosyllabic *Sage* loses all its charm when it is translated into the English of the penny novel. The woodcuts which the publisher has introduced as illustrations of the scenery and people of the Black Forest have possibly done duty long ago in some German book. Nearly all of them are wretched caricatures. A native Schwarzwald, on being shown the picture which professes to represent the costume of "Black Forest peasants," observed, "Yes, the costume as it was about half-a-century ago." When the authoress cites "a quaint old German legend"—often, by-the-way, neither quaint nor old in the form in which she gives it—and places her professed translation within inverted commas, we wish that she would tell us where to find the original. All Miss Seguin's lengthy legends

are of the high aristocratic-romantic type; she records none of the short, dry, matter-of-fact folk-tales, dealing with the every-day life of the Schwarzwald, and instinct with humour, which may be heard in many a Schwarzwald commune. At Hornberg, for instance, she is so engrossed with Notburga, a baron's daughter, that she omits the famous story of the shooting-match, "Das Hornberger Schiessen," which has made the nobly situated village of the Gutachthal proverbial throughout the Black Forest, if not throughout Swabia. The commune of Hornberg once made mighty preparations for a Schützenfest, to which the whole world were invited. When marksmen had streamed into the town by thousands from Switzerland, the Pfalz, Elsass, Bavaria, Württemberg, and all Germany, it was suddenly discovered that the Hornbergers had made rich provision for everything except the most necessary thing of all. They had forgotten the gunpowder. Prof. E. Meier, of Tübingen, says that when a Württemberger hears of any undertaking which begins with great stir and ends in doing nothing, he exclaims, "It is like the Hornberg shooting-feast!" The burgomaster of another commune presented his fellow-citizens with a magnificently painted sun-dial. The parliament of the village commonweal solemnly voted funds to provide it with a roof, lest it should be spoiled by the rain. Miss Seguin's book is fascinating enough to inspire its readers with a longing to visit so delightful a country. It is not wholly without usefulness as a guide for the tourist; but it is much more useful as a provocative to start for the Black Forest, where the tourist should provide himself with Dr. G. von Seidlitz's pocketable little *Wegweiser durch den Schwarzwald*, which contains ten times more information than Miss Seguin's bulky volume, though it is by no means so agreeable in the reading. What definite impression can be left upon the reader's mind by the loose heaping-up of such adjectives as "charming," "magnificent," "exquisite," and "beautiful," which follow one another within the space of half-a-page when the writer is describing the truly wonderful railway route of the Schwarzwald-bahn between Hornberg and Triberg? The "Wallfahrtsberg" at Triberg should be Wallfahrtsberg, as anyone will recognise when he sees the wooden booths and the pilgrimage church. The hotel directions for Triberg are insufficient, and may prove costly to the tourist. The spelling throughout the volume is reckless.

Miss Seguin's later volume is a great improvement upon the former. The title and matter do not quite correspond, for Oberammergau and the Passion-play merely occupy two chapters in the middle of the book. Her sketches of the people and customs of the Bavarian highlands are admirable in their fidelity and sympathy, though a little superficial. She perceives the survival of primitive paganism in the every-day observances of the Bavarian *Bauer*; but she does not seem to perceive the far more important survival of the primitive local republic, the prehistoric organisation of neighbourhood, far older than the public State, in the Bavarian *Gemeinde*, in the unwritten marriage code of each village, or group of villages, in its *Haberfeldtreiben*

or lynch-law justice, and in the democratic independence of its "peasant proprietors." The English word "peasant" has associations which quite unfit it to stand as a synonym for the *Bauer* of the Schwarzwald or the Bavarian Oberland. The recent prohibition of the *Haberfeldtreiben* as illegal by the Bavarian Government is particularly interesting as a chapter in the history of the gradual absorption of the ancient commune or parish into the State, and its change into its modern form as a local organ of the State. Visitors to Oberammergau should read Miss Seguin's book beforehand, and they will not want to hurry away from the district. The choice of routes from Munich is more varied than she states. The tourist may make his point of departure from either of the four stations—Murnau, Uffing, Sulz, or Huglfing—though neither of these latter is named in Miss Seguin's Index—and go from either on foot or by carriage. For the foreigner, the way by Murnau and Kohlgrub, with its regular post-wagon and telegraph service, is perhaps the best, and offers the greatest attractions in its scenery. Kohlgrub is not in Miss Seguin's Index, but it has an inn and carriages, and on account of its nearness to Oberammergau is a convenient spot for a stay of some days. Miss Seguin has reduced the number and length of her legends in the later book, and the publisher has obtained some more respectable woodcuts. Her description of Oberammergau itself is rather thin, and offers a poor contrast to the vigorous and living picture of its houses, and particularly of its principal citizens, drawn by W. Wyl. The local painter, Zwinck, who was once colour-grinder to the famous Tyrolese fresco-painter, Martin Knoller, covered many of its houses with rococo frescoes, most of which have perished under whitewash or in conflagration, though the *façade* of Burgomaster Lang's house still retains some bold specimens of his art; and a crucifixion, with St. Sebastian and St. Roch, is on the modest house of Rendl, the Pilate. The villagers are proud of the work of the ancestor of Johann Zwinck, St. John of the Passion-play. Old Gregor Lechner, the Judas Iscariot, told Wyl with tears that he had seen one of the finest of Zwinck's frescoes—a Judith—obliterated in the glow of the flames.

T. HANCOCK.

"ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS."

*Alexander Pope.* By Leslie Stephen. (Macmillan.)

THE sketch of Pope's life which Mr. Leslie Stephen has written is interesting throughout. It gives the pith of researches and opinions which only few persons would have leisure or inclination to follow and collate for themselves. One regrets in a drama or a novel when the hero and the villain happen to be one and the same; but in biography an author must be guided rather by facts than by fancy. This may seem a valid and sufficient excuse if Mr. Stephen's essay reads more like a successful speech for the prosecution in an action for libel than a sympathetic account of one whose memory is more or less precious in the annals of literature. The man is put vividly before us, and one side of his character revealed with unsparing

distinctness. The trustworthiness of the proofs on which the verdict is claimed may be taken for granted. Extenuating circumstances are not forgotten or omitted. All, perhaps, that it is possible to say in the culprit's favour has been said by the antagonist who demands his condemnation. Still we may suggest that a biographer who takes a brief against the man whose Life he is writing can hardly preserve judicial calmness. His very civilities only enhance the odium of those malpractices which he seems to be rather forced than willing to expose.

We may readily concede that each separate piece of trickery which Mr. Stephen unravels is worthy of the scathing censure it receives. And yet, when forty years of an energetic lifetime are made to glide before us as if they scarcely contained an incident worth recording except a handful of literary frauds, the suspicion cannot but arise that there may be some unintentional want of perspective in the panorama.

After some opening pages on Pope's sickly and precocious boyhood, and his at first unguided, and then misguided, youth, we come at p. 17 to "the daring falsification" of the correspondence with Wycherley. The next offence is only a mystification (p. 35) on the subject of *The Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady*. Earlier than the publication of the last-named poem, the great Whig, Addison, had applied to Pope, who was no Whig, for a prologue to his *Cato*, disclaiming, as Pope afterwards maintained, any political intention in the play. But "Pope's assertion," we are told, "is worthless in any case where he could exalt his own character for consistency at another man's expense" (p. 48). Addison's relations to Pope are shown on the whole to have been kindly and sincere. It is therefore fair evidence against the prisoner at the bar to quote Addison's advice to Lady M. W. Montagu: "Leave Pope as soon as you can; he will certainly play you some devilish trick else" (p. 50). It might, perhaps, have been added that the lady in this case was very well able to take care of herself.

Some doubt is thrown on the very existence of a quarrel between Pope and Addison. The statements of the former about it "involve inconsistencies and demonstrably inaccurate statements" (p. 54), or, as a new edition may prefer to put it, involve inconsistencies and are demonstrably inaccurate. If the quarrel was unknown to Addison, we may well believe that the letter accepting his repentance could never have been sent him. "In fact," Mr. Stephen remarks, "it is impossible to doubt that the letter has been manipulated after Pope's fashion, if not actually fabricated" (p. 55).

When the translation of Homer was in hand, the author, according to his own account, used to take advantage of the "first heat," leaving his poetic energy untrammelled, we may suppose, by any over-nice attention to the letter; he would then correct by the original and other translations. Mr. Leslie Stephen here rather maliciously suggests that "the translations were probably consulted before the original" (p. 63). After the marvellous success of the *Iliad*, the alliance formed later on with Broome and

Fenton for translating the *Odyssey* "was embittered by some of Pope's usual trickery" (p. 78).

The fraud of puffing off and selling hack-work under an illustrious name has perhaps not been wholly unknown to the present age of immaculate virtue. Broome and Pope conspired for such an end, and Broome, it seems, partly disclosed the secret; whereupon Pope, in a letter, explains that, as the facts are so far known, it would now be *unjust or dishonourable* to continue the concealment. Upon which his present biographer judiciously remarks, "it would be impossible to accept more frankly the theory that lying is wrong when it is found out" (p. 79).

As the poet's history unwinds itself, we read that, "in all his multifarious schemes and occupations, he found it convenient to cover himself by elaborate mystifications, and was as anxious, it would seem, to deceive posterity as to impose upon contemporaries" (p. 83). "A hearty laugh would have sounded strangely from the touchy, moody, intriguing little man, who could 'hardly drink tea without a stratagem'" (p. 91). "With feelings so morbidly sensitive, and with such a lamentable incapacity for straightforward openness in any relation of life, he was naturally a dangerous companion" (p. 94). "The story of his friendships is unfortunately intertwined with the story of bitter quarrels and indefensible acts of treachery" (p. 95). On the subject of Teresa Blount's ill-conduct to her mother, "Pope's mania for suspicion deprives his suggestions of the slightest value" (p. 108). At p. 110 we are reminded again of "his strange trickiness and morbid irritability," so that "a man who could not make tea without a stratagem could hardly be a downright lover. We may imagine that he would at once make advances and retract them; that he would be intolerably touchy and suspicious." And yet, in spite of this reprehensible duplicity or diplomacy at the tea-table, enough, indeed, to make any woman of spirit feel a want of confidence in his sincerity, Mr. Leslie Stephen allows that he did form "a deep and lasting attachment to a woman who, more or less, returned his feeling."

Passing back from love affairs to literature, we find that "the whole publication of the *Dunciad* was surrounded with tricks" (p. 125). Some of the verses involved him in a misunderstanding with Aaron Hill, from which he might have escaped by pointing out that the lines were, on the whole, complimentary; "but, with his natural propensity for lying, he resorted to his old devices" (p. 128). How his correspondence came to be published is an intricate and interesting story that should be read at length under Mr. Stephen's guidance, even though, as he says, "it is painful to track the strange deceptions of a man of genius as a detective unravels the misdeeds of an accomplished swindler" (p. 137). It is very painful; yet one is thankful to know how many good persons are willing, from a high sense of duty, to undergo the pain, when history, or the police reports, or a good novel, or chance gossip impose the melancholy task upon them. Of the particular man of genius now under discussion or dissection, the detective

amiably remarks that "poor Pope was always a hand-to-mouth liar, and took the first pretext that offered, without caring for consistency or confirmation." When at length, by a series of the queerest manoeuvres, the correspondence had been laid before the world, though "Pope's intrigue was even at the time sufficiently exposed" (p. 146), it won him credit with simple people, and, according to one saying of Johnson's, filled the nation with praises of his virtue. "In any case, it stimulated his appetite for such praises, and led him to fresh intrigue, more successful and also more disgraceful" (p. 147). His conduct in this, the publication of his correspondence with Swift, "is altogether a picture to set fiction at defiance" (p. 154). The picture is well drawn by Mr. Stephen, and also well shaded. The lights are not so conspicuous. Perhaps there were none in the original. Indeed, the delineation still needed to have the shadows deepened by some after-touches, so that we read farther on such phrases as "disgraceful falsifications" (p. 155), "deliberate artifices" (p. 157), "astounding masses of hypocritical falsehoods" (p. 158); and, in the preface to an apology for him which closes chap. vi., "he was, if we must speak bluntly, a liar and a hypocrite." This reads as if the expressions previously applied had been really too soft and mealy-mouthed, and as if, just for once, the bluntness of truth had got the upper hand of the biographer's politeness and pity.

"It is a relief," the seventh chapter begins, "to turn from this miserable record of Pope's petty or malicious deceptions to the history of his legitimate career." Still in this last quarter of the volume we are reminded that Pope "would instinctively catch at a lie even when a moment's reflection would have shown that the plain truth would be more convenient" (p. 188); and, as to certain of his satires, we are informed that "his attempt to evade his responsibility was a mere equivocation—a device which he seems to have preferred to direct lying," almost as if that preference were itself a fault, and as though the *quasi*-straightforwardness of direct lying did not come within the scope of his remarkably crooked character.

The secret of all this extreme severity against a man who died a hundred and thirty-six years ago seems to be that the evidence of his deplorable manoeuvres has only recently been brought into full light (see p. 155). Hence it fills up a space in the view given of the poet's life far beyond its importance. Circumstances of excuse and palliation, it is true, are not mentioned, but they are not mentioned in the sympathetic tone calculated to get the culprit excused or pardoned. The lines on his mother's death-bed are twice quoted, and praised as showing genuine warmth of heart, as being tender and exquisitely expressed, but on the other hand they are found to be too "carefully elaborated," and to have "a taint of dramatic affectation." They are followed, moreover, at the first citation, by a letter from Pope's mother to her son, a letter ill-worded and ill-spelt, the effect of which is rather to cancel by the bathos of the parent the pathos of the offspring.

The standard of social decorum in those



days was very different from our own. A freedom of manner and grossness of language were then permitted, if not admired, which would now make a man, and much more a woman, an outcast from all decent society. Practical joking of the coarsest kind was then in vogue, and practical joking blunts all nice or vivid perception of charity and truth. It is evident that Pope's stratagems, when suspected and more than half exposed in his own day, did not call forth the reprobation that would now be their due. He was then a sinner among sinners, not as he would now be a sinner among saints. It makes a wonderful difference.

There is little space left to discuss Mr. Stephen's just and useful criticisms upon Pope's writings. They are of necessity somewhat affected by his estimate of the poet as a man. Mr. Stephen is displeased that Pope should have recklessly abused Bentley, instead of recognising him as among the most effective combatants against dullness. Bentley was no doubt a giant in scholarship, but the same process that proves Pope a hypocrite might prove Bentley a dullard. Mr. Maclean, himself a Trinity man, remarks in his *Horace* (p. 3) that, "if Bentley had written his notes in English, the greater part of them would only have raised a smile." In discussing the *Essay on Man*, whether its optimism be good philosophy or not, some credit might have been given to one who could maintain such a view in spite of his own weakness and sufferings, in spite of "that long disease, his life." The want of connexion in that poem, considered as a philosophical treatise, should scarcely be set down to the fact that Pope wrote notes for it on the backs of envelopes, if, in fact, the whole plan is due to Bolingbroke and not to Pope.

This neat little volume is without an index, a fault even in so small a book. The mere making of it might have called attention to some unnecessary repetitions. For instance, we are three times told of Pope's early confession that he "followed Wycherley about like a dog." Objection is taken to Pope's opinion that "a Borgia and a Cataline" are as much a part of the divine order as a plague or an earthquake. But there is surely more to be said in defence of this opinion than in favour of introducing the first letter of the alphabet twice over in the spelling of Catiline. These are trifling blemishes, easy to remove in future editions of a work which one can only lay down with the wish to have a good deal more on the same subject by the same hand.

T. R. R. STEBBING.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Marriage à la Mode: a Romance in the Life of a Yorkshire Squire.* By Incog. In 3 vols. (Remington & Co.)

*George Vanbrugh's Mistake.* By H. Baden Pritchard. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Very Genteel.* By the Author of "Mrs. Jerminham's Journal." (Griffith & Farran.)

*The Story of a Demoiselle.* By the Author of "A French Heiress." "Bluebell Series." (Marcus Ward & Co.)

By *Marriage à la Mode*, Incog. apparently

means no marriage at all, since her high-souled hero, after deserting her high-souled heroine, politely but most positively declines to offer more than pecuniary reparation. This title, however, was but an after-thought, as we learn from a jocosely deprecatory Preface in the form of letters from the author's friends—the too common device of a literary *débutante*. We are there asked to believe that the original MS.—a work composed amid domestic distractions, and which must surely have rivalled Richardson, at least in length—fell one day into the destructive hands of Baby, who managed to tear up two-thirds of the literary offspring which no doubt disputed his empire over the maternal bosom, as of old the cradled Hercules strangled the twin serpents of Juno. Mamma then consoled herself by huddling together the surviving sheets and publishing them under a new title. All this may explain, but can hardly justify, a weak and unwieldy plot staggering under the load of episode and digression. The marked feature of the book is a judicious compromise between ritualistic fervour and sensational romance. Some pet organist, all sentiment, refinement, and unsettled views, has, oddly enough, been chosen as the model for the Yorkshire squire. By his masterly rendering of a few airs from the *Messiah* in a twilight village church he ensnares the affections of an intensely rustic maiden, whose dubious parentage suggests, by-the-way, a previous romance in the life of another Yorkshire squire. Alan lends Lily Brooke a *Tennyson* and a *Shelley*, and ere long furnishes sea-side lodgings. All the affecting sentiments of the *Christian Year* combine to hallow this surprising *ménage*; the murmur of the Sabbath sea floats through rose-girt casements; Granny Brooke nods patriarchally over her Bible; Lily's rich contralto breaks forth in "I know that my Redeemer liveth," while Alan plies the grand piano in ecstacy, until the bells invite to the recurring pleasures of Church ordinances, and the lovers stroll through the usual sunset meadows to the usual ivy-clad village church, to pour forth hand-in-hand glad tears and melody in all the exaltation of "Jerusalem the Golden." We cannot pretend to condone this *fantasia* of Handelian vice, or to sympathise with the pious ravings of Lily when the villainous renegade deserts and refuses to return even to grace the christening. She naturally dies insane, while poetical justice ordains some light and genteel chastisement for the squire, leading up to his conversion at an ornate mission service, and his nuptials with a lovely and gifted Sister Associate of Hebrew extraction. But his secret visits to the hiding-place of his child—a phenomenon of the *Mignon* type—arouse Esther's mad jealousy. She follows, and while Alan is tending the consumptive Eva, his wife, unknown and in disguise, is deliriously expiring in the next room at the inn. These last harrowing scenes are so awkwardly handled that the reader is quite surprised to find that the wife recovers after all, and the child it was that died. Yet inexperienced, clumsy, and exuberant as this first attempt appears, it is by no means without merit. Its style is neat, and the tone aims at, if it does not reach, a high standard. Among the teeming charac-

ters, many are drawn with considerable shrewdness. The Low Church Curate may be a violent caricature, and the High Church Vicar may be all that the fancy of the most adoring vestal ever painted him; but tyrannical Aunt Crewe, Parkin the house-keeper, and the cheerful old maid, Cousin Bessie, are very like real people.

*George Vanbrugh's Mistake* is a mistake indeed, being little more than a shuffling of old cards—well-worn characters, commonplace scenes, and second-hand reflections. For instance, the author has already printed a *Tramp in the Tyrol*, so, finding that his hero requires a little change of air, he sends him a tramping for a few chapters through the same regions. This George is a harmless imbecile, quite good and contented if left to play at horses with the little boys, but afflicted with a monomaniac nervousness in proposing to his cousins. Kate, after waiting some years for him to speak out, lost patience and wedded another. Transferring his affections to her sister Lucy, he pursues the same irritating policy. Though in the first chapters he is privileged to pull off her boots and carry her in his arms, the match was still unmade at the point in the third volume where we gave up the chase. We can only hope that the doctor, who is apparently busy in the last chapters, contrives to disembarass Lucy both of her weak-kneed cousin and of his elderly rival—a fulsome journeyman herbalist, who tramps the lanes collecting simples and disseminating moral sentiments. The villain of the piece tries to get up a murder as a diversion, but the pistol unluckily misses fire, and we are punished by a tedious sick-bed and some abortive detective business. Trivial conversations occupy the greater part of this book; those of George and his friends presenting a picture of the childishness and vulgarity of club-life which would be almost a libel on a drove of donkeys in a pound. The rural scenery is nevertheless prettily described after a Cockney style, and the little boys are no doubt very much like little boys, but in novels it is usual to support the juvenile heroes by a few grown-up people. Not content, however, with putting old heads on young shoulders, Mr. Pritchard persists in furnishing old shoulders with young heads, and not seldom with no heads at all.

By a natural reaction from three-volume folly and pretentiousness we turn, perhaps too readily, to admire whatever is short and sincere. *Very Genteel* is this, and something more. Its purpose is so solidly and clearly defined, its doctrine so wholesome and necessary for these times, and delivered with such pleasant and kindly energy, that we are apt to forget its shortcomings. The authoress is not a little homiletic, and "many a holy text around she strews" as she pursues the instructively moral tenor of her way. A sounder judgment would have toned down the perfections of the pattern couple, Mr. and Mrs. Donolly, as well as the coarseness and impudence of the Squire's daughter. Improbability is sometimes rather courted than avoided, especially in an absurdly operatic scene by the river side, where the villain publishes his dark designs in improvised

song. Nor can we but think that the wife's descent upon the path of deceit and disobedience is more rapid and the catastrophe more severe than was required to point the desired moral. Yet this hardly mars the valuable and finished study of the ravages of gentility upon a shallow loving nature like that of the heroine. This spoilt little beauty, grounded in vulgarity at a genteel boarding-school, and finished by a low-bred and vastly genteel aunt, after marrying an honest young bookseller, pines amid the hateful associations of the shop for the eight-roomed villa and one-horse gig of her dreams. Gross and vulgar as is her ideal, there is something pathetic in the profoundly unconscious meanness and treachery with which she presses on towards her miserable goal. The tardiness of her repentance and reform is admirably worked out.

With the last volume of the "Bluebell Series" we have not a fault to find. It is entirely charming. The story, which is finely conceived and dramatically told, brings out what the authoress describes—and we think very truly—as the characteristic of the best class of French women: "the touch of melancholy, of disenchantment, the sentiment of an unrealised dream, which shades the background of their gaiety and sweet kind-heartedness." This gracious, pathetic spirit, which would at times seem too subdued were it not always consistent with the intensest energy of female heroism, pervades the whole book, and is even reflected in the illustrations where we see Clotilde reading to her little sister under the cedar, or quietly awaiting her father's rebuke, with all the sweet unconsciousness and gentle dignity of those rare women who seem destined for the mothers of heroes. English readers having at last discovered that Paris is not France, and that French virtue is at least as worthy a study as French vice, are feeling—as is but natural—a new charm and interest in watching the play of familiar impulse and principle upon an organisation of society and of the family in many respects so different from their own. To them we cordially recommend this delightful little history. Nor will those who have seen something of the brightest side of French homes do amiss to refresh by its pages their recollections of some types which they have most admired and loved.

E. PURCELL.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*An Eastern Afterglow.* By W. S. Wood. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.) The author of *An Eastern Afterglow* is one of those diligent travellers who are never seen without a guide-book in one hand and a note-book in the other. What Murray desires them to observe, they observe; what Murray advises them to admire, they admire. Of all they see and read, they make careful notes, which they copy each evening into a portly diary, illustrated sometimes with marginal sketches. Too often, when they come home, their friends "persuade" them to publish. Such a note-book—a book absolutely without *raison d'être*—is *An Eastern Afterglow*. It is neither picturesque, nor humorous, nor scientific. It has no charm of style; it is frequently misleading; and it adds not a single fact to the records of previous travellers. Written after the dry and matter-of-fact method of a guide-book, it lacks the

accuracy of a guide-book to recommend it. As for the frontispiece, which professes to be "Part of the Temple Ceiling from Esneh: a Sketch from Memory," it can only be described as a caricature as astounding in its way as André Thevet's engraving of Cleopatra's Needle (*Cosmographie*, 1575) reproduced in facsimile by M. Rhoné. It is but fair to add that Mr. Wood's observations are characterised by a certain painstaking minuteness; and that he is more at home in Palestine and the Desert than in the land of the Pharaohs. Some gross errors are, however, quite unaccountable; as where the famous statues of Ra-Hotep and Nefer-t, found at Meydoom, are described as "an Ethiopian Prince and his sister." The most cursory reference to Murray, or Baedeker, or Mariette Pasha's catalogue would have rendered such a mistake impossible. Or does Mr. Wood suppose Meydoom to be in Ethiopia?

*Memories of Troublous Times*: being the History of Dame Alicia Chamberlayne, of Ravensholme, Gloucestershire. By Emma Marshall. (Seeley.) This is not a powerful book, but it is, notwithstanding, most pleasant reading. We imagine that the authoress knows a good deal about Gloucestershire and its fate during the Civil War of the seventeenth century. The tale is well told, and there are no violent errors calculated to destroy all feeling of probability. A contemporary of Falkland and Hampden might well have had the ideas represented in the following sentence, but it is next to impossible that any man or woman of those days could have expressed them in such terms: "After this I read, as was my wont, the evening psalms, and we talked quietly of the life which was to come, and how the great stream of souls goes hourly up to God." It is, however, a very small fault that the language is not that of the time. The writer errs in very good company. These *Memories* are certainly not more out of character than *Woodstock* or *The Last of the Barons*. We have only noticed one absolute error. Two persons marrying in 1643 would not sign the parish register. This was not the practice until the passing of what is commonly spoken of as the Marriage Act, a statute of the middle of the last century. Interwoven with the story are some biographical memoranda by Mary Pennington, an early member of the Society of Friends. We are assured that these portions of the book are genuine fragments of the past. They are of considerable interest. We doubt, however, whether it was wise to dovetail them into a work of fiction. They were quite worthy of being issued as an independent book.

*Hymns and other Poetry of the Latin Church.* Translated by D. T. Morgan. (Rivingtons.) Some of the greatest and best men of our time, though not the highest poets, have endeavoured to render the Latin hymns of the mediæval Church into English verse; yet those who know the originals best would assert with one consent that there hardly exists a satisfactory translation in our language. All translation of poetry is difficult, but it is a much harder task to reproduce in a modern dialect the sacred songs of the Middle Ages than it is to turn into the vernacular the secular poetry of the classic time. Yet, in this, how very few have not met with failure! The mediæval hymns are, many of them, as terse and compact as Dante's Italian, and contain theological words and ideas for which no equivalent in English can be found without a wordy paraphrase. We cannot give Mr. Morgan the very high praise of saying that he has succeeded in an undertaking where Dr. Neale, Archbishop Trench, and Cardinal Newman have met with but a very uncertain and limited success; but we are bound, in justice to him, to state that his renderings are, on the whole, quite equal to any others we have seen. The versification is usually correct, the

language always pure, and he has caught somewhat of the mediæval feeling which makes the poetry contained in Kehrein's *Lateinische Sequenzen* a treasury of holy thoughts set in apt words, valued by some persons more highly than any other literature, except the Holy Scriptures and the *De Imitatione Christi*. Without giving long extracts, for which we have not space, as they should be accompanied by the Latin for the sake of comparison, we cannot make clear how very highly we think of this most unpretending little book. We may remark, however, that it seems to us that the Easter hymn, "Plaudite Coeli," and those relating to the Holy Eucharist, are among the most favourable examples. The "Dies Irae" gives but a very faint echo of the spirit of the original; but here Mr. Morgan has failed in company with everyone else who has tried to turn that marvellous psalm of judgment into modern verse.

We are glad to find that the Rev. J. M. Rodwell's translation of *The Book of Job* (Norgate) has reached a third edition. This is an encouraging sign of the times, as it proves that there is a large body of persons who take an intelligent interest in theological studies when they are presented to them without any flavour of orthodox or heterodox partisanship. The people who study this version of the great Hebrew poem must do so from a rational motive, for there is nothing to be found in it which can be used as a missile in sectarian warfare. Mr. Rodwell is a laborious worker on the literature of more than one ancient Eastern tongue. His translation of the *Koran* is, we believe, held by competent scholars to be in almost all respects an improvement on that of Sale.

*Gwynneld: a Tragedy; and other Poems.* By the Author of "Margaret's Engagement," &c. (Moxon.) There is nothing whatever remarkable in this tragedy; the English is good, and the plot much the same as many others. A great part of the blank verse is not verse at all, and would hardly attract attention by any measured cadence if it were printed as prose. The humorous poems at the end are an improvement on the dead monotony of the tragedy. They do not make one laugh, but there is a certain quaintness about them which is not unpleasing. The "Trout's Whim" is the best. The description of what the trout found when it reached the sea is not unlike one of Kingsley's quaint fancies.

*Bristol, Past and Present.* By J. F. Nicholls and John Taylor. Part I. (Griffith and Farran.) It is not fair to judge of a serial work by its first number alone. We have too often had experience of works that begin well "tapering off" sadly towards the end. There are, however, certain indications which lead us to believe that this new History of Bristol will not do so. It is not, and we should hardly think its authors profess it to be, a work of original research; but it seems likely to be a most useful compilation from printed books. It will not displace Sayers' two valuable quartos from the shelves of the topographical student; but as a book of popular reference it will be used by many who would find the earlier book quite beyond them.

*The Churches of Yorkshire.* By W. H. Hatton and W. G. Fox. Nos. 3 and 4. (Bradford: Newspaper and Printing Company.) There is still much to complain of in the manner in which these Yorkshire churches are represented, but the numbers before us are an improvement on those which have gone before. The lithograph of St. Michael's, East Ardsley, is a valuable memorial of what seems to be an interesting village church which is at present un-restored. The large fifteenth-century window in the south aisle is a curious feature. It is evidently an insertion of a much

later date than the wall in which it occurs; most probably it has been put in to light a chantry altar at the east end of the aisle. The account of the parish church of Bradford is good, and contains a full copy of the baptismal registers for 1599 and 1600, which will be found useful by students of names and genealogists. It helps to establish the fact, of which there is indeed little doubt, that the strange names derisively called Puritan were not so common as novelists and essay writers have led us to believe. This list, which is a long one, contains only three—Prudence, Elkana, and Absalom—which would attract attention if given at the present day.

*Memorials of Cambridge.* Greatly enlarged and partly rewritten by Charles Henry Cooper. With etchings on copper by Robert Farren. Nos. 4 and 5. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan.) We noticed the earlier numbers of this re-issue some few weeks ago. We have nothing to add except that the old plates are still in good condition, and that the text is, at every point where we have compared the two, a great improvement on the old edition.

*Critical Essays and Literary Notes.* By Bayard Taylor. (Sampson Low and Co.) The life of Bayard Taylor was an honourable and useful one. The great promise of his earlier years may not have been fulfilled so perfectly as his admirers trusted to have seen it, but he has left behind him a body of writings every member of which shows traces of thought and culture, and, beside these, one book—of course we mean his noble translation of *Faust*—of which it would be difficult to speak in too high terms of praise. To all who are interested in Taylor himself and his peculiar way of viewing things, the "Critical Essays," which make up more than half of the volume, will be very welcome; and the general reader who devours books without a thought as to who or what their authors may have been will, if he can be induced to give his attention, find many things calculated to amuse and improve him. The papers on Weimar are the longest and most important in the book. They have evidently been in the fullest sense a labour of love. It is believed that Taylor cherished the idea of writing a Life of Goethe or of adding some not unimportant contribution to the vast pile of literature which has accumulated round the poet and his works. These articles give us nothing new as to the man, but we have a vivid picture of the Weimar of to-day (*i.e.*, 1875 and 1876), written by one who had exceptional means of observation. Taylor knew German so thoroughly that he was in the habit of lecturing in it. The fact that that he was a foreigner, therefore, so far from being a disadvantage, possibly secured for him certain means of observation which might not have been at the disposal of an admirer born in the Fatherland. Spurious Goethe legends in plenty are to be picked up at Weimar, and, indeed, in every other German town and village where the poet is known to have stayed; but Taylor was not in danger of being misled by them, as he seems to have made the acquaintance of most, if not all, the persons then living who had known Goethe, as well as the representatives, children, grandchildren, and other kinsfolk of several of the other literary lights for which the Weimar of fifty years ago was famous. These papers, though they give little that is new, are very interesting, but do not lend themselves readily to quotation. One passage we must, however, extract, for the sake of folk-lore students. It seems that Goethe, acting no doubt for Karl August, caused certain rockwork to be put together near the Ilm, and that not far from it

"he placed a rude piece of sculpture representing a serpent coiled around an altar and devouring an offering cake laid upon it. The common people,

unable to understand the symbol, soon invented a legend of their own to interpret it; the present generation of peasants firmly believes that a huge serpent infested the banks of the Ilm in ancient times, and was poisoned by some unknown knight or saint."

The paper on Hebel, whom Taylor, not very wisely perhaps, calls the German Burns, is a very good one. Hebel seems really to have had little in common with Burns except that they each of them wrote in dialect. Comparisons of this sort are almost always misleading; to our thinking, however, Hebel bears a nearer relation to Mr. Barnes than to the Scot. He wrote in the dialect of the Black Forest, a form of speech which is widely different from "good" German. Some of his poems have great beauties, and it is much to be wished that there were a good English rendering of them. Taylor has given us here some of the best, and as he was a poet himself we need not say that in a certain sense they are well done. That sense, however, is not one we can consent to tolerate. Taylor, being an American, naturally had not that extreme familiarity with any one of our dialects which is required to turn a German poem into it. The unhappy thought therefore occurred to him of rendering such of Hebel's verses as struck his fancy into what he describes as that "rude form of the English language as it is spoken by the uneducated everywhere." The result is that they are rendered into a sort of English which could not possibly be spoken anywhere. A better instance could hardly be found than this of the strange misconceptions which exist as to the nature of dialects, and, as a consequence, of languages. Taylor was a man of much culture and furnished with a wide reading and speaking knowledge of foreign tongues. The "Notes on Books and Events" which form the latter part of the volume were, for the most part, not worth reproducing. They are almost all of them too short and fragmentary to have permanent value. We must except, however, those on Bryant, George Eliot, and George Sand, the last of which is particularly true and beautiful. The paper on William Morris seems to us the feeblest in the collection. Though he gave the author of *Sigurd the Volsung* credit for great literary skill, Taylor seemed to be unable to appreciate either the poetry or the melody of the story. This is the more strange as some of the earlier pages of the book indicate that he had an acute and well-trained ear for the harmonies of rhyme and rhythm.

Mr. W. M. LUPTON informs us that his *Introductory History of England* (Longmans) is a précis of the author's larger History. If the larger book is at all fairly represented by the smaller, it must be likely sometimes to bring the author's pupils, whom he prepares, as he states on the title-page, as an "Army and Civil Service Tutor," into unpleasant collision with the examiners. Under the year 450 we are told that "the Anglo-Saxons attacked the Britons and drove them into Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany." This is pretty quick work, and the conquerors appear to have taken seven years to rest after it. In 457 "the invaders divided the country into seven parts, called the Heptarchy, viz.—Kent, South Saxony, West Saxony, East Saxony, Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia." The idea of the invaders who had conquered all this in 450 suddenly bethinking themselves of cutting it up into slices and sharing it in 457 is certainly quaint. Equally quaint are the statements that during the Saxon period—that is to say, from 450 to 1066—"the people were divided into Thanes, Ceorls, and Villeins;" that William the Conqueror "annexed the Channel Islands"—if Mr. Lupton had said that he annexed England he would have been nearer the truth; that "the High Commission Court originated" in

the reign of Mary; and that in 1634 "Hampden and several others refused to pay ship-money, and were punished." Perhaps Mr. Lupton in his larger History informs his readers what was the punishment to which Hampden was condemned.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Delegates of the University Press, Oxford, have accepted Dr. G. Vigfússon's offer to edit for them a *Corpus Poeticum* of the Old Northern literature of the classic period. It is intended to be complete down to the twelfth century, and will, it is hoped, be a useful substitute for the small library of books of varying authority with which students of the different schools of Norse poetry have hitherto been obliged to provide themselves. In one volume, besides the later Icelandic Court-poetry—always remarkable for its form, and frequently valuable for the historical facts it furnishes—we shall have the far more beautiful and interesting sacred, dramatic, and epic poetry of the Wick- ing ages (much of which Dr. Vigfússon believes to have been composed in the British Isles), as well as the more purely Teutonic verse of the Scandinavian mother-countries, and such of the later mediæval book-poetry as falls within the classic age. The texts, which have been long preparing, will be furnished with notes, indexes, &c., and a literal prose translation. Such a collection of Old Northern poetry, though long needed, has never been attempted, and, with a few exceptions, the works of even the better-known poets have hitherto lain uncollected and inedited in separate form. The first Icelandic book printed in England issued, we believe, from an Oxford press, and there seems to be a peculiar fitness in the production of such a work as this *Corpus Poeticum* under the fostering care of the University Press, to which, as well as to Dr. Vigfússon, all students of Old Northern language and literature are so deeply indebted.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish very shortly a biography of Etienne Dolet, the scholar, poet, and printer of Lyons, who was burnt as an atheist in 1546. The author is Mr. Richard Copley Christie, Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, who has devoted many years to the work, and has succeeded in adding much to what was previously known of Dolet and his fate, beside adding considerably to the list of books known to have issued from Dolet's press.

THE Library at Lambeth Palace has hitherto been open to the public throughout the year (with the exception of about eight weeks) for three days in each week, from ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, and an allowance of £150 per annum has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the remuneration of the librarian and for the incidental expenses. The Commissioners have now obtained an Order in Council for increasing this allowance to £250 a-year, and have made it a condition of this augmentation that further facilities shall be afforded to the literary world for consulting the collections in the library. For the future it will be open "on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from ten a.m. to four p.m., during the forenoon of Tuesdays throughout the year, and from April to July (both months inclusive) until five p.m." The clergy and laity in the diocese of Canterbury, and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster, will be permitted to borrow the books in the library, but the permission will not apply to works of reference, books of prints, and works printed before 1600. MSS. will only be lent out on an order of the Archbishop, on the borrower giving a bond of £50 or £100 for their due return.

MR. J. P. ANDERSON, of the British Museum



Library, is about to publish, through Messrs. W. Satchell and Co., a classified catalogue of the topographical books in that library relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Since the date of the publication of Upcott's valuable volumes on the same subject—now more than sixty years since—hundreds of county and town histories have been published in this country. Mr. Anderson's work will contain about 13,000 entries, with indexes of persons and places. To facilitate the task of reference to the MS. catalogues of the British Museum, the heading under which any work may be found therein will be indicated in every instance. This will be the first classified catalogue yet published of any section of books in our national library.

THE Calendar for the University of Tokio in the departments of law, science, and literature shows that twenty-three Japanese graduates have been sent abroad—viz., ten to England, nine to the United States, and four to France.

WE understand that George Fleming, author of *A Nile Novel* and *Mirage*, has ready for press a new novel, called *The Head of Medusa*, of which the scene is laid in Rome. It will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

THE Rev. Alfred W. Momerie, D.Sc., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in King's College, London.

DR. TANGER, of Berlin, has, at Prof. Zupitza's suggestion, made an exhaustive analysis and comparison of the first quarto of *Hamlet*, 1603, with the second quarto and first folio, after the model of Mommsen's well-known study of the first quarto of *Romeo and Juliet*, 1597, with its second quarto, 1599, and the folio. And as Mommsen arrived at the conclusion that his *Romeo and Juliet*, Qo. I., was grounded solely on its Qo. II., so Dr. Tanger decides that in *Hamlet*, Qo. I., there is nothing but a misrepresentation of Qo. II. Dr. Tanger's paper will be laid before the New Shakspere Society next session, and its conclusions questioned and tested.

THE papers on "The Literary Ladder" now appearing in the *Phonetic Journal* will shortly be reprinted in a small volume, which will be published by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. The aim of the author is to give examples of men who have climbed the ladder; to detail their struggles; to point out the best ways of gaining a footing in literature; to give the names of magazines which have encouraged young writers, and those who are most likely to consider the contributions of beginners. The book will also contain chapters on methods of working, and will give glimpses of literary workshops. It is printed in semiphonotypy by Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath.

THE subject of the Essay for which the Statistical Society's "Howard Medal" will be awarded in November 1881 is "The Jail Fever, from the Earliest Black Assize to the Last Recorded Outbreak in Recent Times."

THE Ardnamurchan and Suaineart Association, one of the numerous societies recently organised for the encouragement of Celtic literature, has just issued a little volume containing the Gaelic songs of the late Dr. Mac-lachlan, of Rahoy, some of which originally appeared in Sinclair's *Oranaiche*. The profits of this publication are to go toward erecting a monument to the author of the songs.

MR. R. B. BOWKER, who contemplates a long stay in Europe, has made over the editorship and management of the *American Publishers' Weekly* to Mr. F. Leyboldt, until further notice.

AMONG Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s educational announcements for the approaching school season are Mr. Roby's *School Latin Grammar*,

which will appear before the end of the month; the third year of the *Progressive French Course*, and the first and second years of a *Progressive French Reader*, by G. E. Fasnacht; *First Lessons in Greek*, by Prof. John Williams White, of Harvard University. In the classical series, the following new volumes will appear during the next few months, viz., *Xenophon's Anabasis*, Books I.-IV., by Profs. W. W. Goodwin and J. W. White; *Select Poems of Propertius*, by J. P. Postgate, M.A.; *The Story of Achilles*, from the *Iliad*, by the late J. H. Pratt, M.A., and Walter Leaf, M.A.; and the third book of *Pliny's Letters*, by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. In the elementary classics will appear *Scenes from the 21st and 22nd Books of Livy*, adapted for schools by G. C. Macaulay, M.A.; and *Selections from the Greek Elegiac Poets*, by the Rev. H. Kynaston, M.A.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that a congress of Polish historians will take place at Cracow on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of the famous annalist, Dlugosz. The Paris Society for Polish History and Literature will award a prize of 1,800 frs. in 1882 for the best essay on the following subject:—"Compare the text of Dlugosz with the chronicles, &c., and point out the passages which seem to refer to documents now lost."

M. BERTHOLD ZELLER has just performed his exercises at the Sorbonne for the degree of *docteur-ès-lettres*. The French thesis, which is by far the more important of the two, treats of Richelieu and the Ministers of Louis XIII. from 1621 to 1624. The Latin thesis deals with the rupture of the Treaty of Brussel, concluded between France and Savoy in the reign of Henri IV. The materials for these works were chiefly derived from the archives of Italy.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Messrs. A. Williams and Co., of Boston, will publish next month *The War-Ships and Navies of the World*, by Chief-Engineer King, of the United States Navy.

IT is stated that Messrs. Hachette are about to publish the Memoirs of the Marquis de Sourches, which were preserved in the archives of the Duc des Cars. M. Arthur Bertrand is the editor.

DR. MORITZ BRANDL, of Innsbruck and Vienna, has undertaken to edit for the Early English Text Society a collection of Early English Prophecies from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. He has found, besides a fragment of the third Fytte of Thomas of Erseidoun, hitherto overlooked, some old MS. explanations of, or keys to, the characters meant by the bear, fox, lion, &c., in the Prophecies; and by means of these he hopes to be able to identify the men and times, about whom and at which most of these Prophecies were written.

A NEW Catholic Review has been started in Paris under the title of *Le Bulletin critique de Littérature, d'Histoire et de Théologie*.

THE Rev. Stephen Peet has undertaken a good work which we hope will be supported. The second number of *The Oriental and Biblical Journal* is lying before us, published at Chicago, and intended to be a medium for the publication of all things relating to Oriental research among the English-speaking scholars of America and England. Prof. John Avery writes on the influence of the aboriginal tribes upon the Aryan speech of India, Prof. A. H. Sayce on the latest Cuneiform discovery, the Rev. O. D. Miller on the Assyro-Babylonian doctrine of immortality and the antiquity of sacred writings in the Valley of the Euphrates, Prof. T. O. Paine on the Osirids of ancient Egypt, Señor Orosco y Berra on human sacrifices in ancient times, Prof. R. B. Anderson on Teutonic

mythology, the Rev. Selah Merrill on a cinerary urn, and the Rev. S. D. Phelps on Mount Tabor. The original articles are thus at once varied and interesting. The second part of the number is occupied with editorial notes and cuttings on archaeology and ethnology, art and architecture, and geographical explorations, the whole fitly concluding with a list of recently published articles on Oriental archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology.

AMONG Messrs. Teubner's forthcoming works are an edition of Sophocles, by Rudolf Prinz; *Die tachygraphischen Abkürzungen der griechischen Handschriften*, by Dr. O. Lehmann; *Pindars Siegeslieder*, erklärt von F. Mezger; *Beiträge zur Kritik und Erklärung des Plautus*, by P. Langen; *Julius Africanus und die byzantinische Chronographie*, by H. Gelzer; *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik*, by M. Cantor; and *Die mathematischen und physikalischen Grundlagen der höheren Geodäsie*, by Dr. F. R. Helmert.

A REMARKABLE sale took place at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 13th inst. The library which had belonged to Don José Fernando Ramirez, an eminent Mexican scholar (President of the first Ministry of the Emperor Maximilian, but resident in Europe from 1868 till his death in 1871), was then dispersed, in the midst of a fierce competition, which served to heighten considerably the prices of the books. The collection was an extraordinary one, unequalled in the rarity and importance of its component parts by any of the similar libraries that have been sold in Europe before or since the disposal of Maximilian's books in 1869. American libraries were represented by agents who made vigorous bids for the more interesting lots, and the British Museum and the Bodleian Library are also said to have been eager to utilise this rare chance of filling up their lacunae; but Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, who, we understand, was not employed by those institutions, seems to have secured for himself most of the more expensive items. Among these were several books printed in Mexico in 1540-60; the MS. *Sermonario*, in Mexican, of the celebrated Bernardino de Sahagún, written on the rough Mexican paper which had been in use before the Conquest; an annotated copy of the great *Biblioteca* of Beristain; a number of Jesuit and missionary MS. reports on California; several issues of the first printing-press established by Juan Pablos at Mexico; unique collections of *Ordenanzas y Leyes*; the first Roman Missal printed at Mexico in 1561, with musical notation; rare volumes in the language of Michoacan; copious MS. accounts of early exploration in Texas and New Mexico. In historical and linguistic books, which might almost be considered as unique, the Ramirez collection was so rich that its disintegration and dispersion must be regarded with some regret. The 934 lots fetched a total of £6,395 5s.

THE last contribution to the controversy about the spelling of Shakspeare's name is a note by Mr. Furnivall in his Forewords to Mr. Griggs's facsimile of the second quarto of *Hamlet*, 1604. It has been asserted that the *f* of Shakspeare's third signature to his will is "the well-known and accepted contraction for *es*. There cannot be a doubt on this point," Mr. Furnivall contradicts this statement, and says:—

"As, in the second signature to his will, Shakspeare ran his *k* into his long straight *f*, and made a looped top to it, so in his third signature he ran his *k* into his long curved *f* which he used in the signature to his Blackfriars mortgage, and made it look, to hasty or untrained men, something like one of the forms of the contraction for final *es*."

We are not surprised to hear that one of the

highest MS. authorities in London has also declared this third-Will  $\int$  to be no contraction.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Canon Miller, author of numerous theological works; of Dr. Karl Neumann, Professor of History and Geography in the University of Breslau; of M. Isaac Péreire, the financier, and author of various lectures and pamphlets on economic questions; and of the Rev. Dr. L. Tafel, of Philadelphia, who translated many of the Greek and Latin classics, and of the works of Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens, into German.

MR. GEORGE SMITH writes:—

"My attention has just been called to Mr. Groome's notice of my book in your last issue. . . . I have in the first forty-eight pages of *Gipsy Life* quoted forty-nine sources from whence I have derived my information as regards the doings and wanderings of the Gipsees. The same thing occurs throughout my book. . . . Not only do I mention the *Saturday Review* and *Edinburgh Review* in my text, but I give them a place in the Index with many others. . . ."

WE have received the *Antiquary*, Vol. I. (Elliot Stock); *A Familiar History of Birds*, by the late Bishop Stanley, new edition (Longmans); Milton's *Lycidas*, with Introduction and Notes, by T. D. Hall, second edition (Simpkin); *Textbook of Historical and Geographical Terms and Definitions*, by John Oswald, fourth edition (Simpkin); *On the Educational Treatment of Incurably Deaf Children*, by W. B. Dalby (Churchill); *The Irish Crisis*: being a Narrative of the Measures for the Relief of the Distress caused by the Great Irish Famine of 1846-47, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B. (Macmillan); *Public Schools for the Middle Classes*, by Earl Fortescue (Ridgway); *A Vocabulary of Telegraphically Suitable Words found in the English Dictionary*, arranged, &c., by the author of *Symbolo-Pantelegraphy* (Baronio); *Outlines of the History of the English Language*, by D. Campbell, new and enlarged edition (Laurie); *The Eucharistic Manuals of John and Charles Wesley*, edited by the Rev. W. E. Dutton (Hodges); Baedeker's *Handbook to the Rhine*, seventh remodelled edition (Dulau); *Theosophy and the Higher Life*, by G. W. . . . (Triibner); *National Industrial Assurance and Employers' Liability*, by George Howell (P. S. King); *The Profession of an "Architect,"* reprinted from the *British Quarterly Review*, April 1880 (Hodder and Stoughton); *Extracts from the Anglo-Saxon Laws*, ed. Albert S. Cook (New York: Holt); *Associated Homes*, by E. V. Neale (Macmillan); *The Sunday School: What is it?* by J. Palmer (Hamilton, Adams and Co.); *A Specimen of Recent Anglican Controversy with Rome*, by Orby Shipley (Privately printed); *A Federal British Empire the Best Defence of the Mother Country and her Colonies* (Ridgway); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Mind must be allowed to be respectably dull this quarter. Mr. F. Galton leads off with a paper on the "Statistics of Mental Imagery;" but, as he draws few or no conclusions from his data, it is somewhat difficult to see the object of his observations. Meanwhile it may interest some readers to know that out of one hundred Charterhouse boys six find their mental images situated in their eyeball, fifteen in the head, and nine "partly at one distance, partly at another." Mr. Edmund Montgomery wishes to supplant the current biological theory, according to which the complex animal organism comes into existence through the aggregation of a vast number of autonomous elements, "by a theory which strives to demonstrate that the complex animal organism is itself a unit only partially specified into anatomical and histological

provinces;" but we must wait for the second portion of his article till we can fairly estimate his argument. Mr. John Venn points out that the Eulerian mode of expressing propositions by means of circles does not really correspond either in principle or in working with the traditional forms A, E, I, O; and prefers to substitute another form, perhaps best described as indicating the "occupation or non-occupation of compartments"—a mode, however, which he allows is "couched in too technical form, and is too far removed from the language of common life for it ever to become a serious rival of the traditional scheme." The most readable article is that in which Mr. T. Thorneley discusses "Perfection as an Ethical End." Following (it would seem unconsciously) on lines not unlike those of von Hartmann's *Phenomenology*, the writer shows that the value of other motives to action is only relative and temporary, and that absolute worth belongs only to the pure love of right. But the moral value of other motives is not destroyed by this ascendancy of the love of duty.

"A sense of self-respect, a regard for general opinion, or a thought of the distress which indulgence may bring upon others may be called in by love of duty to aid in opposing appetite. . . . Thus we see that motives of every kind have a different value at different periods of life, and in exactly the same way with regard to the larger life of the race we see that their relative importance varies from age to age, according to the kind and amount of service that is required of them."

The last article is a learned study on "The Relation between Jewish Mediaeval Philosophy and Spinoza." The writer (Mr. W. E. Sorley) is mainly interested in opposing Dr. Joël's theory that Spinoza's materials were derived from Jewish predecessors; and shows, in a way which will interest all students of the great Jewish thinker, that the resemblances between the ideas of Maimonides, Gersonides, and Creskas on the one hand, and those of Spinoza on the other, are, at most, merely superficial.

The *Antiquary*, July 1880. (Elliot Stock.) The *Antiquary* does not improve. Mr. Ferrey's paper on "Old St. Paul's" is interesting, and the notes on book-plates, which are continued from former numbers, furnish some small amount of useful knowledge; but we can find very little to say in praise of anything else. The anonymous paper on "Our Early Bells" is really startling. If it had appeared forty years ago in the *Saturday* or the *Penny Magazine* it might perhaps have passed muster, but even then we think the editor would have received letters of complaint from some of his more instructed readers. Take a sentence like the following, which, of course, has nothing in the world to do with bells, but stands as an introductory flourish at the beginning:—

"The Druids were introduced, as it has been said, about B.C. 1000 into Britain; and Druidism was but Baalism, or the worship of the sun and the host of heaven, which was identical with Hebrewism before the exit of Abraham from his father's home. The Carthaginian descendants of the Phoenicians also introduced Baalism into South America, and in both cases bells or gongs were also used long before the time of Columbus or even that of Caesar."

So very many stupid things have been said about the Druids that we doubt not the writer is correct in saying that this one thing, namely, that they were introduced here about 1000 B.C., is among the number. But is it possible that he can be ignorant of the fact that almost everything that has been said about the Druids in Britain is mere conjecture, and that most of it is guessing of a very futile sort? They are mentioned a few times in classical writers in such a way as to show that very little was known about them, but beyond these few passages everything else that has been written is the merest guess work. As to the

notion that Druidism was Baalism—that is, that the religious ideas of the Britons were directly derived from Phoenicia—there is not a scrap of trustworthy evidence for it, and almost conclusive proof might be given to the contrary. That what he calls Hebrewism was a kindred cult to the Phoenician worship is a mere assumption about a matter concerning which nothing can be known. It is a mere wild bit of guessing, quite as foolish as the confident assertion that the Carthaginians introduced Baalism into America.

The *American Antiquarian*. Edited by the Rev. Stephen D. Peet. (Chicago: Jackson and Morse.) We have received the third number of the second volume of this important Transatlantic serial, which promises to take high rank in its peculiar department of literature. The editor contributes an excellent paper on "The Mound Builders," and others of special value deal with "The Sign-Language of the Indians of the Upper Missouri" and "The Numeral Adjective in the Klamath Language of Southern Oregon." Another valuable paper in this number is a carefully prepared "Index of Articles on Archaeology, Anthropology, and Ethnology" which appeared in English and American periodicals during the year 1879.

In the *Revue Historique* for July M. Oppert has an article on "La Méthode chronologique," in which he reviews current theories of ancient chronology, and exposes the arbitrariness of the assumptions on which they are founded. He insists that no one has yet faced the precise question. Had ancient times a real chronology, or do they reckon by fictitious epochs, or astronomical periods? He pronounces in favour of the latter view, and urges a more scientific examination of the data afforded by inscriptions and monuments. M. Gazier publishes some papers, which afford an interesting parallel to passing events, on the "Expulsion of the Jesuits under Louis XV." M. Pingaud, under the title "Un Captif à Alger au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle," gives a selection from a memoir written by Jean-Victor-Laurent, Baron d'Arger, who was taken captive by a Barbary corsair in 1732, and spent six years in captivity in Algiers. In bibliography Herr Schum gives a valuable criticism of the works published in Germany during the last two years dealing with the history of the Middle Ages.

THE *Archivio Storico Italiano* consists of continuations of former papers, with the exception of a valuable criticism by Signor Frizzoni of the pictures in the Pinacoteca of Perugia.

THE *Neue Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, which has been started by the Saxon Government, and the first number of which we mentioned in our issue of May 22, contains in its second number the continuation of Prof. G. Droysen's essay on Holck's invasion of Saxony in 1633; an essay on the visit of Peter, King of Cyprus, to the Court of Markgraf Friedrich in Meissen (1364), by the editor; and a monograph on F. Hortleder, the tutor of the Duke Johann Ernst and Frederic of Saxe-Weimar, by Prof. Ritter, of Bonn. A few literary notices conclude the number.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

BARRY D'AURVILLE, J. Goethe et Diderot. Paris: Dentu.  
HULME, F. E. Familiar Wild Flowers. Second Series. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. 12s. 6d.  
JAMES, A. G. F. E. Indian Industries. Allen. 9s.  
TODHUNTER, J. A Study of Shelley. G. Kegan Paul & Co. 7s.

##### THEOLOGY.

ABBOTT, T. K. Par Palimpsestorum Dublinensium. Longmans. 21s.  
GEBHARDT, O. v. u. A. HARNACK. Evangelium Codex Graecus Purpureus Rossanensis Litteris argenteis scriptus Picturisque ornatus. Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient, 20 M.

## HISTORY, ETC.

- BERNARD, A., et A. BAUREL. Recueil des Chartes de l'Abbaye de Cluny. T. 2. Paris: Imp. Nat.
- CHRONIKEN, die, der deutschen Städte vom 14. bis ins 16. Jahrh. 16. Bd. Braunschweig. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Hirzel. 16 M.
- CORPUS juris canonici. Ed. Lipsiensis II. Recognovit Aem. Friedberg. Fasc. 9. Leipzig: Tauchnitz. 4 M.
- FLUREY, le Chanoine. Histoire de l'Eglise de Genève. Paris: Palmé. 10 fr.
- LE SAINT VOYAGE de Jherusalem du Seigneur d'Anelure, p.p. F. Bonnardot et A. Longnon. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 10 fr.
- STUDIUM, historische. Hrsg. v. W. Arndt, C. v. Noorden, G. Voigt, etc. 1. u. 2. Hft. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M. 40 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- JACOBS, H., et N. CHATRIAN. Monographie du Diamant. Paris: Seppé. 6 fr.
- KUPFFER, C., u. B. BENCKE. Photogramme zur Ontogenie der Vögel. 1. Serie. Leipzig: Engelmann. 18 M.
- PATTERSON, R. L. Birds, Fishes, and Cetacea commonly frequenting Belfast Lough. Bogus. 10s. 6d.
- WRINKLE, L. Die Photographie in der messenden Astronomie, insbesondere bei Venusübergängen. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- LE MISTÈRE du Viel Testament, p.p. le Baron James de Rothschild. T. 2. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 10 fr.
- NOHL, C. Die Staatslehre Platos in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. Jena: Frommann. 4 M.
- OEHLKE, W. De simplicibus consonis continuis in graeca lingua sine vocalis productione geminatarum loco positus. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- PATCKY, C. Subrelictorum lexicographiae latinae scrutarium. Berlin: Calvary. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE TOMBS AT MYKENAE.  
Woodley, Arbroath, N.B.: July 12, 1880.

Prof. Sayce cannot really wish me to accept the compliment at the end of his letter in last week's ACADEMY, since only a few sentences earlier he had remarked "no one has ever asserted that the Mykenaeen relics belong to any age of historic art at all." That is just what I have asserted, and so, to adopt the logical phraseology of Prof. Sayce, and at the same time the feigned name of Ulysses, I am "no one." Yet the statement appeared in what is perhaps the most widely read magazine, the *Nineteenth Century*, and repeatedly in the pages of the ACADEMY.

Prof. Sayce announces that he has written for a St. Petersburg paper a reply to Schulze's memoir, which he inaccurately and most unfairly describes as a *résumé* of Stephani's arguments. But why should the Russian capital be thus invaded by English learning when there appears to have been a good deal written here which has escaped Prof. Sayce? So great is his haste apparently, that he speaks of a signet ring found at *Hissarlik* when he means *Mykenae*. But what I cannot understand is the habit of mind which sustains him when describing as "simply amusing" an opinion carefully formed by a man who for very many years has enjoyed the highest esteem as a practically trained judge of the matter in question. No doubt it is unsatisfactory when the judgment of one man is held to be infallible. But there is danger also in the other extreme, when men prepared by no special training rush into disputes where their presence is unnecessary.

A. S. MURRAY.

## THE SECOND LINE OF GRAY'S "ELEGY."

Helensburgh: July 10, 1880.

It is a pity there should be any diversity of reading in a poem that is undoubtedly one of the most carefully finished in the language. So far as one can judge from the various editions, the poet himself would seem to have left but one version of the first stanza, and yet editors are not agreed as to what that version is. According to the Aldine text and Mr. Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* the second line is,

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

Prof. Morley, on the other hand, who had had Gray's original MS. before him when preparing

the poem for his *Library of English Literature*, reads,

"The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea."

Still further, Mr. F. Storr, in editing a school edition of Gray's poems (which he has done, as was pointed out in the ACADEMY recently, with great taste and judgment), gives the line thus:

"The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea."

But it is just possible there may be a misprint here.

Now, had there been no existing MS. of the poem, it would have been easy to argue as to the poet's probable preference. Most readers would, in all likelihood, go against Prof. Morley's version and favour that of the Aldine text. One could say that the other allusions in the stanza have a general rather than a specific bearing—that, for example, it is "the ploughman" that is noted as going home, and not "the ploughmen," as it might easily have been in reference to the groups of these workmen that one sees leaving the fields. On the other hand, the poet may have been quite true to the circumstances in which he was placed, and also consistent in his description when he wrote (if he did so) "the lowing herds." He may have intended to convey the fact that he heard them calling and replying to one another, as cattle unquestionably do on their way home "'tween the gloamin' and the mirk." And this reading would be supported by the "drowsy tinklings" of the "distant folds" in the next stanza. At the same time, it would be satisfactory to have a common understanding as to which of the readings is to be recognised as the standard one.

THOMAS BAYNE.

## "RONCESVALLES" AND "JUNIPER" IN BASQUE, LATIN, AND NEO-LATIN.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.: July 10, 1880.

In the curious Latin of the Cartularies, *Roncesvalles* is called "Rosida Vallis," meaning "dewy valley." The Ancient French *Roncesvals*, *Ronceval*, *Renceval*, *Roncival*, *Rencheval*, *Ronceval*, etc.; the Modern French *Roncevaux*; the Spanish *Roncesvalles*; the Portuguese *Roncesvalhes*; the Italian *Roncisvalle*, resemble one another in form and all convey the idea of "valley" or "valleys of brambles," and thus agree with the Basque name *Orreaga* applied to the same place. But they differ so materially in meaning from "Rosida Vallis" that it is impossible not to consider the latter as a Latin corruption of the old French word. The Basque *Orreaga*, which is composed of *orre* "juniper" and *aga*, a local suffix indicating plenty, means simply "place full of junipers," just as *Roncesvalles* means "valleys of brambles, briars, blackberry-trees," or other prickly shrubs as junipers are.<sup>1</sup> The local suffixes *aga* and *eta* are very common in Basque, as in *arriaga*, *arriorriaga*, *zuloaga*, *arrieta*, *zulueta*, from *arri* "stone," *arri gorri*, "red stone," *zulo* "hole," which mean "place full of stones, of red stones, of holes," exactly as *Orreaga*, a name very well suited to Roncesvalles, means "place full of junipers." The form *Runcevallis* is also to be found in Latin.

With regard to the common juniper, its Latin name is "juniperus," pronounced (juniperus). Low Latin names are: "junipyrus, junipyrum, janiperus, janiperum" (junipirus, junipirum, janipirus, janiperum), and the following belong

<sup>1</sup> From the Italian word *ginepro*, "juniper," by means of the terminations *aio*, *eto*, are derived *ginepratio*, *ginepreto*, "place planted with junipers," which, because of the prickly nature of these shrubs, are also used metaphorically for "thing full of difficulties," as in *I non vo' entrare in questo ginepratio* or *ginepreto*, "I don't choose to enter into this intrigue of yours," *quasi* "I don't choose to dance in this bramble-bush of yours."

to Neo-Latin dialects: A. ITALIC or LEGITIMATE GROUP: I. ITALIAN: *ginepro*, \**ginebro*, \**ginevro* (jjinépro, jjinébro, jjinévro); *Roman*: *ginepro* (jjinépro); *Campagnino*: *inibolo* (inibolo); *Northern Corsican*: *ghinebaru* (ghjinébaru); *Sardinian Tempiese*: *niparu* (niparu); *Sicilian*: *juniparu* (yuniparu); *Territory of Taranto*: *frascianniparo* (frasshanniparu); *Turantino*: *frasciannipulo* (frasshannip'lu); *Abruzzese of Teramo*: *jenibbele* (y'nibb'li); *Abruzzese*: *jinibbre* (y'nibbr); *Aquilano*: *jenepre* (yenépre); *Neapolitan*: *junipero*, *jenipero*, *janiparo* (yunipéro, yenipéro, yeniparó); *Venetian*: *zinepro*, *busichio* (dzinepro, buzicho); *Veronese*: *zinevro* (dzinevro).—II. SARDINIAN: *Logudorese*: *zinibiri*, *zinibiru*, *nibaru* (dzinibiri, dzinibiru, nibharu); *Cagliaritano*: *zinibri* (dzinibri).—III. SPANISH: *enebro*, \**junipero*, \**zinebro*, \**zimbro*, \**jinebro*, \**jinebre*, \**jenebro* (enébho, xunipero, thinébho, thimbho, xinébho, xinebho, xenebho).—IV. PORTUGUESE: *zimbro*, \**junipero* (zibru, zhunipero); *Galician*: *onebro* (enébho, enébhu).—V. GENOISE: *zeneivao* (dzenéivau).—B. ROMANCE or BASTARD GROUP: VI. GALLO-ITALIC: *Piemontese*: *généiver* (j'néiver); *Milanese*: *zanever*, *zenever* (dzanéver, dzenéver); *Bergamasco*: *zœrnek*, *zœrnes* (dzœrnek, dzœrnes); *id. of Upper Valle Brembana*: *zenier* (dzenier); *Bresciano*: *zeneer*, *zenever* (dzenéer, dzenéver); *Cremasco*: *zeneer* (dzenéer); *Cremonese*: *zenever* (dzenéver); *Bolognese*: *znaver* (dzanéver); *Modenese*: *zneyer* (dzanéver); *Ferrarese*, *Mirandolano*: *znaver* (dzanéver); *Mantovano*: *id.* (id., dzanéver); *Parmesan*: *id.* (dzanéver); *Piacentino*: *id.* (dzanéver); *Pavese*: *snevar* (znévar); *Romagnuolo*: 1. *Faentino*: *zanever* (dzanéver, dzanévar); 2. *Imolese*: *zanever* (dzanéver); 3. *of?*: *zanever*, *sanever*, *zinever*, *baracoccul* (dzanéver, zanéver, dzinéver, barakókul).—VII. FRIULAN: *zaneyre*, *zenevre*, *zinevre*, *zeneule*, *barankli*, *cornovitt*, *curnovitt* (dzanévre, dzenévre, dzinévre, dzenéule, baránkli, kornovit, kurnovit).—VIII. ROMANESE: *Oberlündisch*: *gianeiver* (janéiver); *Oberhalbsteinsisch*: *genever* (jenéver); *Unter- und Oberengadinisch*: *ginaiver* (jinaiver); *Grödnerisch Tyroloese*: *snöver* (zhnéver); *Roveretano and Trentino Tyroloese*: *zinevro* (dzinévro), conf. with *Veronese*, after *Venetian*.—IX. ANCIENT OCCITANIAN: *genibre*, *genebre*, *juniperi*, *juniert* (jenibre, jenébre, juniperi, juniert).—X. SPANISH OCCITANIAN: *Catalonian*: *ginebre* (jinébræ); *id. of the Sagarra*: *id.* (jinébre); *Valencian*: *id.* (chinébræ); *Majorcan*: *genibro*,

\* The greatest attention having been paid to the pronunciation of these Neo-Latin words, it is to be observed that the following symbols are admitted to represent the sounds of all words put in a parenthesis. All archaic, obsolete, or uncommon words are preceded by an asterisk. SYMBOLS: 1. a=a in father; 2. æ=a in fat; 3. b=b in bee; 4. bb=Italian bb in gobba; 5. bh=Spanish b in lobo; 6. ch=ch in child; 7. d=French d in dé; 8. dz=Italian z in lo zelo; 9. dz=Bolognese voiced z in zall; 10. e=French e in bonté; 11. ê=e in bed, tonic; 12. é=French in fin; 13. è=French e in mets, tonic; 14. é=French atonic e in merlan; 14. e=u in but; 15. f=French e in cheval; 16. f=f in foe; 17. g=g in go; 18. ghj=Corsican ghi in ghiace; 19. γ=Modern Greek γ in γάλα; 20. i=e in me; 21. î=Portuguese im in sim, tonic; 22. j=j in jest; 23. jj=Italian gg in raggi; 24. k=k in cook; 25. l=French l in lit; 26. m=m in mad; 27. n=French n in nous; 28. nn=Italian nn in anno; 29. n=n in pink; 30. ñ=French gn in digne; 31. o=o in more; 32. ô=Neapolitan final and atonic o, as in omno; 33. œ=French eu in peu; 34. ö=German ö in böcke, tonic; 35. p=p in pea; 36. r=r in marine; 37. s=s in so; 38. sh=sh in she; 39. ssh=Italian sc in pesce; 40. t=French t in tic; 41. th=th in think; 42. u=oo in foot; 43. v=v in vine; 44. x=German ch in nacht; 45. y=y in yes; 46. z=z in zeal; 47. z=Basque Souletin palatal voiced s, as in losa; 48. zh=z in pleasure. The tonic accent is indicated by ' , and ' shows long quantity together with tonic accent ( ' ).



ginebró, ginibró (jenibró, jinebró, jinibró).—XI. MODERN OCCITANIAN: *Provençal*: genèbre, ginèbre, genibre, ginèbre, genibrier, genibrier, genibreto (jenèbre, jinèbre, jenibre, jinibre, jenibrie, jinebrie, jenibrie, jinebrie); id. of the *Rhone*: id. (dzenèbre, dzinebre, dzenibre, dzenibrie, dzenibrie, dzenibrie, dzenibrie); id. of *Arles*: id. (id., dzenibretu); id. of *Nîmes*: id. (id., dzenibretu); id. of *Grasse*: genebré (jenèbre); *High Provençal*: chai, cade (chai, kade); id. of the *Valley of Barcelonnette*: chai pougnet (chai puñét); *Provençal of (?)*: genebretto, genevrièr, chaîne pougnet; *Nîçard*: ginèbre (jinèbre); *Languedocien*: ginibère (chinibère); id. of *Lunel*: id. (jinibère); id. of the *Cévennes*: cade (kade); id. of *Béziers*: genibre (jenibère, chenibère); id. of *Carcassonne* and *Narbonne*: id. (zhenibère); id. of *Alby*, *Castres*, and *St. Pons*: id. (dzenibère); *Bearnese*: genibère (yenibère); *Upper Bearnese*: id. (zhenibère); *Rouergois*: cade, ginèbre (kade, chinibère); *Southern Rouergois*: id. (dzinebère); *Northern Rouergois*: id. ginibère (zhinibère); *Western Rouergois*: cadre (kade).—XII. FRANCO-OCCITANIAN: *Forézien*: janouère, janouérat (zanuère, zanuérat); *Génois*: genèvre (zh'nèvre); *Vaudois*: genevri (dz'nèvre); *Jurassien Bernois*: grassi (grasi).—XIII. ANCIENT FRENCH: geneivre, genoivre, genourre, genevre, geneuvrier (j'nèivr', j'nèivr', j'nèivr', j'nèivr', j'nèivr').—XIV. FRENCH: genèivre, genévrier (zh'nèivr', zh'nèivr'); *Eastern Morvandau*: genàbre, genàvre (zhnàbr, zhnàvr); *Western Morvandau*: genàbe (zhnàb); *Berrichon*: genieuve, genèivre (zhnièvr, zhnièvr); *Angevin*: genèbre (zhnèbr); *Haut Maine*: id., genèivre (zhnèbr, zhnièvr); *Lorrain of Plancher-les-Mines*: genavre (zhnavr); *Wallon*: pèquet (pèkè); *Rouchi*: gènéfe, péqué (zhnef, pèké); *Lillois*: genèfe, péqué (zhnef, pèké); *Normand*: geneuvre, genèivre (zh'nèivr, zh'nèivr); id. *Pollelais*: id. (z'nèivr, z'nèivr); *Saintongeais*: genevrièr (y'nèvrièr).—C. HYBRID or DACIAN GROUP: XV. WALLACHIAN: ienuper, iuniper, inuper, inéapan, brădishor, archit (yenuper, yuniper, inuper, sheapăn, brădishor, arkit).

The Basque names for this shrub, which I have heard from the Basque peasants' mouth, are: 1. *orre*, Southern and Eastern Navarrese; 2. *orhe*, Western Navarrese; 3. *ipuru*, Southern Navarrese, subdialectally; 4. *unpuru*, Roncalese; 5, 6. *jenebretze*, *hagintz*, Souletin. Other names are given or used by authors, but I have not ascertained their dialect. Those I know are: 7, 8. *likabra*, *ipurka*, both given by Larremendi; 9, 10. *iñibre*, *agintze*, by Duvoisin; 11. *larra ona*, by Zavala; 12, 13. *aginteka*, *aginteka*, by Favre. Of these thirteen words, *orre*, *orhe*, *hagintz*, *agintze*, *larra ona* "good pasturage," and *aginteka* or *aginteka*, are really Basque, but the others are corruptions, sometimes very strange ones, of "juniperus." *Hagintz* points to *agin*, Biscayan, for "tooth," or, in other dialects, "molar tooth"; and *orre*, as

we have seen, is the root of *Orreaga*, the Basque name of Roncesvalles. L.-L. BONAPARTE.

## SCIENCE.

*The Brain as an Organ of Mind.* By H. Charlton Bastian, M.A., M.D., &c., &c. (Vol. XXIX. of the International Scientific Series.) (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE title of Dr. Bastian's work is evidently a little vague. In a volume on the Brain as an Organ of Mind in the International Scientific Series, which has already given its readers a general survey of the relations of mind and body as viewed by modern science, one would perhaps naturally look for a full account of the structure of the human brain, together with the functions of the different centres so far as they are at present ascertained. On the other hand it is clearly possible to make the subject as wide as mental physiology as a whole, for it is at least presumable that all conscious life is related to some kind of activity of the brain in the case of man and the other animals which possess this organ. Dr. Bastian has seen fit to widen his subject, going very fully into the various manifestations of mental activity, and taking a complete survey of the nervous functions of the several classes of animals. The consequence of this is that his volume attains a quite exceptional size.

Whether the author has done wisely in thus treating his subject may be open to question. There is little doubt that the comparative method is the only sound one in the investigations of mental physiology. Neither the observations afforded by disease nor the experiments recently followed out by Dr. Ferrier and others appear to satisfy rigidly the conditions of the method of difference; and there would seem to remain, for the present at least, as the most valuable source of knowledge, the method of concomitant variations as illustrated in a review of the variations of mental capacity with nervous organisation in the different grades of animal development. At the same time it must be remembered that this is a very large subject, and scarcely susceptible of being done justice to in a volume which also discusses the anatomy of the human brain, the differences observable in different sexes and races, and the localisation of particular mental activities in particular regions of the brain.

Accordingly we find that Dr. Bastian's volume, full as it is on many parts of his subject, is clearly defective on other parts. Chap. xiv., on Instinct, must be pronounced an inadequate treatment of one of the greatest difficulties in comparative psychology. The same must be said of chap. xviii., which treats of the mental capacities of the higher brutes; and still more of chap. xxii., which professes to handle the troublesome question of the transition from brute to human intelligence. It must be evident indeed on a little reflection that one man can hardly be expected to be a specialist in these widely removed regions of physiological and psychological science. It may even be doubted whether, in what appears to be Dr. Bastian's proper region, that of recent investigations in cerebral physiology, he is quite as full as he might be expected to be.

At least, the reader can hardly fail to be struck by the paucity of the references to the rich foreign literature on the subject. However this be, it is beyond doubt that, when taking up some of the obscure problems of animal and human psychology, the author is leaning on others, and these in some cases by no means the best authorities.

Yet, if the volume has not exactly the characteristics of a first-rate scientific monograph, it is the result of very considerable industry, and shows a fair measure of independent reflection and critical insight. It may be added that, as a thorough-going evolutionist, who has learnt much from Mr. Darwin and Mr. Spencer, the author brings to the discussion of his subject all the advantages which the new doctrine affords. It hardly seems possible for those who have been trained in the methods of the evolution psychology to imagine how the problems of animal intelligence are to be treated apart from the fruitful idea of a gradual transition by inherited modification. And even in the case of the human mind it will be allowed by all that the evolutionist is often in a position to suggest an explanation when others have to be silent. Hence it is satisfactory that the subject of the brain and its functions has been entrusted to a writer whose mind, as his previous writings testify, is so deeply imbued with the evolution doctrine.

Dr. Bastian's work falls into three divisions. The first reviews the nervous system and mental functions of the lower animals, from mollusks up to the lower vertebrates, including birds. The second gives an account of the growth of the brain in size and complexity in certain groups of mammals, and investigates the nature of their mental powers. The third deals with the human brain and its activities, its development, variations, &c., together with the principal characteristics of human intelligence, and the relation of special kinds of mental activity to particular regions of the brain. Throughout, the exposition is amply relieved by illustration—that of structure by drawings, that of function by anecdote.

The most interesting point to be determined in connexion with the lower grades of animal life is the range of consciousness. Dr. Bastian treats this subject with considerable ability, fully recognising the difficulties of the case and the impossibility of reaching an exact solution. He would not attribute consciousness to the lower animals with a rudimentary nervous system, nor would he endow them with sensations. To talk of unconscious sensation is to him, as to J. S. Mill, a contradiction. Nevertheless, he thinks that the actions of such organisms, being essentially like those which have consciousness as their concomitant, except in this one circumstance, must be included under the term "mind." The most fundamental manifestation of mind is thus, with Dr. Bastian, not feeling, but cognition, the simplest form of which is discriminative response to stimulus; and, to support this view, he falls back on Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the relation of consciousness to knowledge. Another point discussed in this first part is the nature of instinct. Here Dr. Bastian too easily contents himself with a bare quotation or two

<sup>1</sup> Littré gives *geneivre* as belonging to the twelfth century; *genoivre*, to the thirteenth; *genourre*, to the fourteenth; *genevre*, to the sixteenth. The fact however is, that *genoivre* belongs also to the fifteenth century, as is clearly shown at p. 40, col. 2, of Scheler's *Glossaire Roman-Latin du Quinzième Siècle*, MS. de la Bibliothèque de Lille (Anvers, 1865). Now there is no doubt that the dialect of this Glossary is rather the Picard than any other, this being confirmed by certain words, such as *vacque*, *quière*, etc., "cow, goat," instead of *vache*, *chèvre*, etc., which occur in the dialect of *Les quatre Livres des Rois*, belonging to the twelfth century. If it be true, as stated by Littré, that *genoivre* preceded *genourre* in the thirteenth century, it is not less true that it followed it in the fifteenth; and this proves that difference of time and diversity of dialect ought not to be confounded, as is sadly done, and too often indeed, by some modern etymologists.

from Mr. H. Spencer and Mr. Darwin. There are two questions which arise in relation to the complex instincts of insects, &c.—(a) How were they first arrived at? (b) How do they come to be carried out with such precision and regularity? Dr. Bastian answers the second question by saying that recurring actions tend to become automatic. But he leaves the first, to a considerable extent, unanswered. How, it may be asked, did an animal so low down in the scale as a bee or an ant learn to perform a complicated series of well-adjusted actions? From what the author says on this point, including his remarks on the plasticity of instinct, the reader would gather that he supposes these actions to be a response to visceral or other sensory stimuli, and to involve in their early form the co-operation of intelligence. Though he touches on Mr. Darwin's theory of instinct, he does not sufficiently bring out the fact that this writer supposes many of these instincts to have been developed out of accidental structural variations, certain individuals having a disposition, owing to their peculiar nervous organisation, to behave in a certain way under certain circumstances—that is to say, under the stimulus of visceral or other organic sensations and certain external impressions—without any conscious purpose.

There is nothing that need detain us in the author's account of the mental life of the higher brutes, which is on the whole careful and judicious, though perhaps the illustrations are here too lengthy and the style somewhat anecdotal. The differences between the structure of the brain of the mammals below man and that of the human brain are clearly brought out; not so clearly, however, the differences between human and the higher brute intelligence. To say that the former is marked off from the latter through the co-operation of language is to repeat a commonplace and at the same time to offer the semblance of an explanation for a real one.

On the large subject of the human brain and its activities the author has a good deal that is interesting, if not altogether new, to say. He deals well with the obstinate facts respecting the variation of brain-weight with race, &c. The conclusion reached is that there is "no invariable or necessary relation between the mere brain weights of individuals and their degrees of intelligence," but that

"should it be asked whether the proportion of megaloccephalous brains among highly cultured and intelligent people is likely to be greater than among uncultured and non-intelligent people, the answer to this question may be unmistakably in the affirmative" (pp. 371, 372).

Dr. Bastian takes up a cautious position in relation to the results of recent experiments on the functions of different regions of the brain. He is inclined to think that the centres of particular mental actions are much less sharply circumscribed than Dr. Ferrier seeks to make out. The chief point in this discussion of the cerebral functions is the contention that there are no motor centres in the cortical substance of the brain, which is supposed by the author to be the exclusive seat of conscious life, and that thus the activities of the motor centres lie wholly outside the region of mind. To justify this he argues that the so-called muscular feelings are not

"feelings of innervation"—that is to say, the concomitants of out-going nervous processes, as Prof. Bain, Wundt, Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, and others allege, but are strictly passive sensations which first arise in consciousness as the result of in-coming nervous processes by the sensory fibres connected with the muscles, &c. These feelings arise through the excitation of what Dr. Bastian calls the kinaesthetic centres. The author's view of the muscular sense is not new, and it can hardly be said that he has done much towards the solution of this perplexing problem. In the treatment of speaking, reading, and writing as the outcome of the activity of certain parts of the brain, Dr. Bastian is very happy. Here the reader will find some good psychological observations. The author shows conclusively how prominent a part the auditory and visual centres take in these operations, and he seeks in an ingenious manner to explain hypothetically the manner of connexion between these centres as illustrated by the actions referred to, as well as by their derangements.

JAMES SULLY.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

IN continuation of the account of the Rev. J. Milum's travels in Western Equatorial Africa in the ACADEMY of June 5, we learn that, after leaving Shonga, his course was south-westerly over undulating country, planted with maize, guinea corn, gaaro, and the shea-butter tree. The hills ranged from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and through the valleys there flowed from the south-west several small streams, which become of some importance during the rains, but are not marked on the map. After travelling thirty miles, Mr. Milum reached Sharé (also called Saraki or Sharigi), which is beautifully situated at an elevation of 1,000 feet. To the north-west, and stretching round to the east of the town, was a range of hills about 300 feet high with flat tops, and far away to the south-east blue mountain ranges extended for miles, the intervening country being good farm-land. The River Shawsay rises in the limestone bed of a hill named Oké Amon, and, flowing through the town in an easterly direction, falls into the Oyé, which in its turn empties into the Niger. After leaving Sharé, about whose inhabitants he gives interesting particulars, Mr. Milum travelled over hills 1,000 feet high, and crossed numerous streams in the valleys to Akpado, the first town in the Yoruba country. The next place of importance was Kpani (according to the charts), which he learned from the natives was properly called Sansani, the river flowing east at the base of the hill on which the town stands being named Iporin. Passing Oshin, on the river of the same name, and Okeogée, he crossed the Rivers Onye and Aza, on the latter of which is situated Ilorin, the capital of Yoruba. At this place he was well received by the king, and, according to his last letters, expected to reach Lagos in about another month.

THE Rev. T. J. Comber, of the Baptist Missionary Society's Congo expedition, who is stationed at San Salvador, has recently paid a visit, in company with Mr. H. E. Crudginton, to Sanda, about two days' journey from Makuta, with a view to finding a practicable road to Stanley Pool, on the River Congo. During the journey they were favourably impressed with the difference in the roads in this region, for whereas those from Musuka to San Salvador are very rough and hilly, with bad rivers and

swamps to cross, the paths were now found to be much better. There are fewer rivers and the swamps are not nearly so many or so bad; the hills are high, but often after an easy ascent the path winds round and across long ranges of hills, making travelling very agreeable. From Yongo, the first town reached, they had a fine view of the Zombo range of mountains, and they could distinctly see an immense cataract of water falling over the side of the mountain. From the appearance of the fall and their distance from it (about ten miles), they estimated its height to be at least 300 feet, and this agrees with the height assigned by Lieut. Grandy to the mountain. They were told by the natives that this fall forms the River Breez in the plain below, which is believed to be probably identical with the River Ambriz. Passing by Moila, the party travelled over an uninteresting plain to Sanda, where, on the whole, they were well received. The natives are said to be a simple-hearted and somewhat timid people, but it seems probable that they will allow the missionaries to form a temporary station, which will facilitate their advance to Makuta and eventually Stanley Pool.

WE regret to learn that the voyage of the steamer *Gulnare*, with Capt. Howgate's Polar expedition on board, has not commenced very auspiciously. The vessel is reported to have been towed into St. John's, Newfoundland, last week, with her machinery disabled; but it is hoped that in about a fortnight she will be sufficiently repaired to enable her to proceed northwards to Lady Franklin Bay.

MR. MENOCAL, an American engineer, who has just returned to Washington from another visit to Nicaragua in connexion with the inter-oceanic canal project, states that he has found a means of shortening the proposed route by seven miles, and thereby effecting a saving of £1,400,000 in the cost of construction.

ON May 27, Capt. N. Roldan left Buenos Ayres, with two small steamers, to explore the Rio Vermejo, or Red River, an important affluent of the Paraguay, which it joins near Curapaiti. This river, which, after rising in Bolivian territory, waters the north-eastern part of the Argentine Republic, flowing through a portion of the Gran Chaco wilderness, was a few years ago partially examined by Major Host, an engineer officer, whose exploration of the Rio Neuquen we lately alluded to.

THE arrangements are not yet complete for opening to settlers the magnificent country on the River Fitzroy, in the northern part of West Australia, which has recently been discovered by Mr. Alex. Forrest; but it is fully expected that it will prove well suited for cattle as well as for the cultivation of tropical products, though it may probably be found that sheep will not thrive there.

MESSRS. F. MÜLLER AND Co., of Amsterdam, announce, as in course of publication, the account of the journey and discoveries in the interior of Sumatra of the expedition which was undertaken in 1877-79 under the auspices of the Dutch Geographical Society. This great work has been drawn up by the various members of the expedition under the general editorship of Prof. P. J. Veth, of Leyden. The four volumes are illustrated by numerous coloured plates and woodcuts, and are accompanied by an atlas in which much original material has been incorporated. The subject-matter is dealt with in four divisions:—(1) The narratives of the journey; (2) geography, hydrography, meteorology, geology, and mineralogy; (3) ethnography and linguistics; and (4) natural history. It is a matter for great regret that so important and valuable a contribution to science should be issued in a language so little understood as Dutch, though we hope it may soon find a competent translator,

## OBITUARY.

DR. PAUL BROCA.

NOWHERE has anthropology been more zealously cultivated than in France, and by no Frenchman more ardently than by Dr. Broca. His sudden death leaves a void which will be felt not only in the scientific circles of Paris, but in every country where anthropological science is respected. M. Broca was born at St.-Foy, in the Gironde, fifty-six years ago, and was educated for the medical profession, of which his father was a distinguished member. Broca's earliest labours were professional, but the bent of his mind soon declared itself for pure science, and he so energetically threw himself into the study of anthropology that he eventually became the leader of the advanced Parisian school. It was under his direction, and by his untiring energy, that the Anthropological Society, the museum, and the School of Anthropology were founded in Paris. His pen was ever active, contributing papers of great value to the *Bulletin* and to the *Mémoires* of this society, and to his own *Revue d'Anthropologie*. Although he wrote on a great variety of subjects, his principal studies were on French ethnology and on craniometry. As a craniologist, Broca was unsurpassed, and his mathematical knowledge enabled him to devise a number of ingenious instruments of measurement. Dr. Broca's popularity as a leading man of science was lately recognised by his election as life-member of the French Senate. He was still full of physical and mental vigour, when the rupture of a blood-vessel suddenly closed his life. We believe that Dr. Broca was a member of the Société d'Autopsie Mutuelle, and his services to science will therefore not terminate with his death.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

*International Meteorology.*—The International Meteorological Committee, appointed by the Congress of Rome (1879), will hold its first meeting at Berne on the 9th prox. The following is the programme of questions to be considered by the committee:—

1. Report on the action of the committee since the date of the Congress at Rome.
2. Report of the Polar Conference (Weyprecht's project) held at Hamburg in October 1879.
3. Proposed Conference for Agricultural Meteorology summoned for September 6 at Vienna.
4. Proposed comparison of the standard instruments of the chief observatories of Europe.
5. Proposed catalogue of meteorological observations and of meteorological works and memoirs in all languages.
6. Proposed international tables for the reduction of observations.
7. Proposal for an international meteorological dictionary.
8. Report on the meteorological organisation of England in 1877, being a Supplement to the fifth Appendix to the Report of the Roman Congress.
9. Proposal by Capt. Hoffmeyer for an international telegraphic service for the North Atlantic.
10. Proposal respecting the exchange of meteorological publications by post.

The circular convening the meeting, which is signed by Prof. Wild and Mr. Scott, requests all persons wishing to make any communications to the committee to address them to Mr. Scott at 116 Victoria Street during the current month.

*Peruvian Ethnography.*—In 1875 the French Minister of Public Instruction commissioned M. Charles Wiener to undertake an archaeological and ethnological exploration in Peru and Bolivia. The investigation was carried on for three years, and resulted in the collection of no fewer than four thousand specimens, which are now deposited in the *Muséum Ethnographique* in Paris. M. Wiener has just

published a handsomely illustrated volume descriptive of his journey and of its scientific results. The volume contains a mass of archaeological, ethnological, and linguistic matter which cannot fail to be welcome to every student of American anthropology.

*Agricultural Meteorology.*—A private conference on the relations of meteorology to agriculture and foresting will be held at Vienna on September 6. The following is the programme of subjects for discussion:—

"The object of the conference for agricultural and forest meteorology is not only to discuss new methods and investigations in this special branch of meteorology, but also to determine with greater accuracy than is at present attained the part which existing meteorological central offices, with their systems of ordinary stations, can take in the development of this branch of meteorology by their observations and enquiries, and also to consider the ways and means of organising this participation in the best manner possible. Accordingly, the proceedings of the conference will be especially concentrated on the following points:—

- "1. What are the mutual relations between the meteorological elements and vegetation, not only such as are proved to exist, but such as are theoretically supposed to be probable?
- "2. What meteorological observations are to be particularly attended to, with especial reference to their influence on vegetation?
- "3. How far and in what way can meteorological observatories and stations, without interfering with their other work, include these observations in their sphere of operations?

"4. Would it not be useful, with a view of establishing special systems of observations for this object, such as, for instance, phenological observations, to prepare general instructions?

"5. Can, at the present moment, meteorological central offices issue weather forecasts for the use of agriculture with reasonable prospects of utility; and if this question be answered in the affirmative, how can the service be organised as fully as possible?

"Preliminary materials for the answers to these questions will be found in the Reports of Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Bruhns to the Roman Congress on art. 35 of the programme. These Reports have also been published separately in German, and in abstract in French, in the collection of all the Reports presented to the congress issued by the Central Office at Rome. In the latter volume a Report of M. Denza on the same subject will be found."

At the annual meeting of the council of the Royal School of Mines, the prizes and associate-ships were awarded as follows:—The Edward Forbes medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer; the De la Bèche medal to John Greene; the Murchison medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer; Associates (mining and metallurgical divisions)—E. B. Lindon, P. W. Stuart Menteath, Ralph Scott; mining division—John Greene, B. Mott, H. E. Tredcroft; metallurgical division—E. S. Benson, J. J. Beringer, D. B. Bird, H. S. Cotton, W. Cross, W. L. Grant, G. S. Grundy, C. L. Higgins, B. McNeill, T. H. Reeks, James Taylor; geological division—H. H. Hoffert, and H. M. Platnauer.

MR. ALFRED TYLOR is enlarging and completing his important papers on the principle of coloration in nature, and its applicability to architecture, which he read before the Anthropological Institute and the Royal Institute of British Architects this session. He finds that one great plan of coloration is carried through all vertebrate animals—namely, that the great lines of structure are coloured, as in the stripes of the zebra and stripes and spots of the tiger, down the spine and ribs; the decoration is axial. On the other hand, in the invertebrate kingdom, the decoration is marginal, not axial, because the mollusks grow by borders; all the invertebrata have some kind of border ornament. The butterflies and birds are intermediate; but the

main rib which carries the wing or main wing is always differentiated by colour or nervures. So are often the strong wing-working muscles on the back of a bird. The general law is, that colour or ornament is intended to express and accentuate function, and difference of colour to imply difference of function.

On August 29 the city of Blois is to inaugurate a statue to Denis Papin, the great French physicist, who was born within its walls August 22, 1647.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS who follow with interest the recently organised anthropological and archaeological expedition into Central America, under French and American auspices, may turn to Dr. Bodichon's *Etudes sur l'Algérie* for an anticipation of some of the conclusions recently arrived at concerning the primitive races of Central America. In pp. 164-68 of this work, the writer cites the surmises of ancient authors on the subject, and makes many interesting remarks thereupon, the result of his own study and investigation.

It is proposed to republish by subscription in a collected form all the separate memoirs and papers of the late Prof. A. H. Garrod, to be prefaced by a biographical notice and portrait of the author. It is estimated that they will form a volume of about five hundred pages royal octavo. Intending subscribers should communicate with the secretary of the Garrod Memorial Fund, 11 Hanover Square, W.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xlviii., part i., No. 4 (1879), contains a short paper by Mr. St. Barbe, of the Bombay Civil Service, on "Pāli Derivations in Burmese," a very interesting philological thesis very inadequately handled. Mr. Peal, of Sibsagar, points out "A Peculiarity of the River Names in Assam," giving a list of about a hundred and thirty such names commencing or ending with the syllable *di*, and of nearly the like number commencing or ending with the syllable *ti*. The writer proposes to draw from this peculiarity some conclusions with regard to the distribution of the races who occupied these districts before the advent of the present inhabitants. Mr. Growse follows with a paper on "Bulandshahr Antiquities," of the twelfth century mostly, which is followed by a note of Rajendra Lal Mitra's on two illegible inscriptions discovered there. Mr. Rodgers contributes an article on the "Copper Coins of the Old Mahārājas of Kashmir" who reigned between 875 A.D. and 1153 A.D., and another on the "Copper Coins of the Sultans of Kashmir" in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. V. A. Smith, of the Civil Service, and Mr. Black, C.E., have some "Observations on Some Chandel Antiquities," supplementary to Gen. Cunningham's Report on the remains of Khajuraho and Mahoba, with additional plans and facsimiles of inscriptions.

THE *Indian Antiquary* for May commences with a short notice of the Gangai *Kondapuram* Sivite Temple, one of the largest and most beautiful in India, which has escaped notice on account of its secluded position. Mr. Richards, of the Church Missionary Society, has a note on the "Grass Garments of the Tandu Pulayans of Travankore." Dr. Hoernle then contributes a notice of a very interesting "Pāli Rock Inscription" in the old square alphabet. The Rev. Samuel Beal points out that the well-known expression *Samana* does not necessarily mean a Buddhist, and that the Greek references, therefore, to *Samanas* do not necessarily apply to Buddhists. He maintains that the distinction between Brahmins and Samanas was equivalent to



Brāhmans and non-Brāhmans; and this is no doubt correct, if it be added that the distinction is confined to religious teachers and ascetics. Mr. Fleet continues his valuable series of papers on "Sanskrit and Old Chinese Inscriptions," publishing here two Western Chālukya grants, the first of which, he thinks, is not genuine, and the second of which is dated in Saka 622—that is, 700 A.D. Mr. Thomas concludes his paper on "Buddhist Symbols." Dr. Muir contributes a translation from Mahā Bhārata xii. 2033 and the following verses (not included in his published volume); and the unfavourable review of Rājendra Lal Mitra's *Buddha Gayā* is continued in a trenchant way which the native scholar will find much difficulty to answer.

*Le Dénouement de l'Histoire de Rama*, par Félix Nève (Louvain: Peeters), is a popular translation into French of the *Uttara Rāma Carita* of Bhavabhūti, by that professor at the Louvain University whose name is already well known by former labours of the same kind. The Introduction contains a lengthy aesthetical criticism of Bhavabhūti, more especially as compared with Kālidāsa, and a discussion of the meagre details known of Bhavabhūti's life, to which nothing new is added.

*On the Classification of Languages: a Contribution to Comparative Philology.* By Gustav Oppert, Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras, &c. (London and Madras: Trubner.) The aim of this little book may be best set forth in its author's own words. It "purposes to divide all languages into two classes, concrete and abstract," according to the propensity of each towards concreteness or abstractness in expression. Below this division are groups into which the various tongues are classed as usual, "according to their differences of external appearance; whether it be incorporative, as the American; alliterative, as the African; monosyllabic, agglutinative, or inflectional."

"The principal arrangement rests on the tendency displayed by a language in its peculiar mode of thought. Though it may appear difficult, nay even impossible, to find access to the mysteries of reflection, we yet believe it will be possible to fix in the various languages on certain enunciations, which once for all determine the nature of a language. We shall show how the terms of relationship supply this demand most efficaciously, and, using them as a guide, we shall soon observe how all languages arrange themselves in two groups, in which one displays a concrete, and in another which manifests an abstract, tendency. This inclination occasionally assumes in the one case a specialising, and in the other case, a generalising aspect."

e.g., in the formation of the dual and plural of the first personal pronoun; but these and the like are only modifications of the inborn tendency. "We shall next turn our attention to the manner in which the different categories, as gender, number, time, and space, are treated in the different dialects." This theme is fully and ably discussed in about a hundred pages, to which a scheme of the author's system of classification, tables of languages, indexes, &c., are annexed. While we do not consider that Dr. Oppert has proved his case, and think it unfortunate that he should have chosen the most notoriously difficult classes of terms as his examples, it is impossible to deny the acuteness with which he handles his subject, and it must be allowed that the linguistic classification which he proposes is in many respects better than any hitherto advanced. The book is of course "hard reading;" but it is worth careful perusal, as exhibiting in the clearest light an hypothesis which must not be overlooked, and which seems capable of affording good help in several hitherto unsolved questions, though it is not, we believe, destined to fulfil the great rôle with which the learned author would entrust it.

*Les Religions et les Langues de l'Inde*, par Robert Cust ("Bibliothèque Orientale Elzévirienne," Paris: Leroux), is a popular account of the religions and languages of India, the latter part of it being an abstract of the larger and more complete works published by the same author in Trübner's Oriental Series. The present work scarcely rises in scholarship or importance above the standard of magazine articles, the writer having accommodated himself to the principle adopted in all the works published in the Bibliothèque Orientale Elzévirienne of giving neither authorities, notes, index, nor table of contents, nor even headings to the pages. Mr. Cust thinks it possible to fix "the date of the Vedas," and even "the date of Rāma," and is not *au courant* with the latest literature on the first part of his subject. But he has much acquaintance with, and sympathy for, the present religious beliefs in India; and there are many incidental comparisons and suggestions throughout this little volume which will be of service to the critical student of the history of the development of religious belief in India.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, July 1.)

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the Chair.—Mr. Bunnell Lewis read a paper on "Antiquities in the Museum of Palermo." After some introductory remarks on the history of Sicily and the monuments of the various races that have occupied it, Mr. Lewis invited attention to the following subjects:—(1) A bronze caduceus from Imachara, bearing the inscription IMAXAPAION · ΔΑΜΟΣΙΟΝ; it may be compared with a herald's staff from Longanus in the British Museum. (2) Three lions' heads, used as gargoyles, from a temple at Himera; they belong to the best period of Greek art, and, while there is a general resemblance, differ in details. (3) Graeco-Roman mosaics from the Piazza Vittoria, Palermo; discovered in the year 1868. The grand mosaic appears to be nearly contemporary with those at Pompeii; it contains many mythological subjects, among which the heads of Apollo and Neptune are the finest. The representations of the seasons are like Ceres, Flora, and Pomona at Corinthus. In the same building was discovered a mosaic, in which Orpheus is portrayed surrounded by birds and beasts; the workmanship in this case is inferior, and suggests the age of the Antonines as a probable date. (4) A Byzantine gold ring, found at Syracuse, with a sacred personage (Christ or the Virgin?) standing between an emperor and empress. This device occupies the bezel, and round it are the words + OCΩHIAONETAOKIACECTEΦANOCACHMAC. Outside the hoop of the ring are seven facets, each containing a scene from the Gospel history—viz., the annunciation, visitation of Elizabeth, nativity, adoration of the magi, baptism of Christ, Ecce Homo, and women at the sepulchre. Prof. Salinas says that the Eudocia mentioned in the motto is the wife of Heraclius I., but it seems more likely that Eudocia Macrembolitissa is intended, and that the ring commemorates her marriage with Romanus Diogenes. According to this supposition, the ring should be assigned to the latter part of the eleventh century. In conclusion, Mr. Lewis spoke of Palermo as a seat of learning, and made special reference to the services which Prof. Salinas has rendered to classical archaeology.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell exhibited, and gave a highly interesting account of, a remarkable find of implements and chips from the floor of a palaeolithic flint workshop at Crayford, Kent, and showed in the clearest and most conclusive manner that hitherto came a "palaeolithic man" who chipped his flints, and then, for some reason—a sudden storm, the appearance of an enemy or of a beast—departed never to return to claim his valuable property from the foreshore.—Mr. W. M. F. Petrie exhibited and explained a large collection of plans of earthworks and stone remains in Kent, Wilts, and Cornwall.—Mr. W. T. Watkin sent some notes on recent excavations at Maryport and Beckfoot.—Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith sent a late sixteenth-century *repoussé* worked

and etched knee-cap of steel in the form of a lion's face.—Mr. J. Nightingale exhibited two pairs of stirrups, one pair of wood covered with open ironwork from the Spanish Main, the other pair of open ironwork perhaps as early as the sixteenth century.

SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION.—(Tuesday, July 6.)

C. B. ARDING, Esq., in the Chair.—Mr. H. Woollen read a paper on "Speech-production: its Proximate Bases and Symbols." It was shown that the sounds of the language admitted of analysis into a comparatively small number of elementary sounds, from which the actual sounds were formed by the influence of accentuation, a point to which the lecturer thought that sufficient attention had not hitherto been paid. The lecturer saw only accentual differences in various sounds which had formerly been thought to be fundamentally distinct. The paper was very fully illustrated by diagrams and tables.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, July 6.)

DR. S. BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—Prof. Sayce read a paper on "The Hittite Monuments." In referring to a previous paper communicated to the society, and printed in the *Transactions* (vol. v., pp. 22-32), in which it was suggested that the so-called Hamathite inscriptions ought rather to be termed Hittite, that the hieroglyphs in which they were written were of Hittite invention, and that the existence of these inscriptions indicated an early connexion between the city of Carchemish and the Hittite people, it was now pointed out by Prof. Sayce that his suggestions had been abundantly proved, and that for the future the monuments in question must be spoken of as Hittite, and not Hamathite. The various inscriptions known were then referred to, and the sculptures noticed by Texier, Hamilton, and Perrot in different parts of Asia Minor were considered. These bear some resemblance to Egyptian art on the one side, and still more to Assyrian art on the other, but yet have a very marked and peculiar character of their own. What made the matter the more interesting was that there were also certain elements of Greek art which could not be derived from a Phoenician source, but could be traced back to this peculiar art of Asia Minor. The sculptures particularly referred to were found carved on the rocks at Boghaz Keui and Eyuk, &c., &c., and, above all, at Karabel, on the old road between Ephesus and Sardes. The latter the author had carefully examined last autumn, and they were, he thought, of special importance as proving that Hittite influence and culture once penetrated as far as the shores of the Aegean. The characteristics of the art which was considered to be Hittite were described, and the historical notices of the nation on ancient monuments referred to. The various Hittite monuments known were described, and the hieroglyphic names of various gods and goddesses from the sculptures at Boghaz Keui, Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, &c., considered. The divinities all appear to have their appropriate symbols, and Hittite characters are attached to each of them, evidently expressing their names. Each group of characters begins with the same hieroglyph, which it was considered must therefore be the determinative prefix of divinity. This character, on account of an apparent resemblance to the Egyptian determinative for country, had been formerly supposed to denote a city. Prof. Sayce now, however, traced its origin to the winged solar disc, and pointed out the various forms in which the two symbols appear on the monuments, which, he urged, showed at once that this must have been the case. The probable names and identification of some of the Hittite gods were next considered. From squeezes taken from the sculpture at Karabel, the author had, he considered, proved the monument to be of Hittite origin, as he found that duplicates of the characters engraved upon it were among those on the stones from Carchemish and Hamath. The second *pseudo*-Sesostris he also took to be of Hittite origin, being little more than a reversed copy of the first, set up by this nation as a visible sign of empire. The inscriptions themselves were next considered, some of which, such as the tip-tilted boot, or the head crowned with the Hittite tiara, proved that they could not have been derived from a foreign source.

The simplification of many of the characters into what may be termed hieratic types may be traced. While the characters found on the Hittite monuments of Asia Minor agree with those of Carchemish, the characters found in the inscriptions of Hamath and the seal impressions from the palace of Sennacherib are considerably simplified. The more difficult hieroglyphs, such as the heads of animals, have been replaced by conventional groups of lines, and the tendency has been to substitute straight lines for curves. Prof. Sayce expressed the opinion that a large number of the characters were simple ideographs, of which examples were given with suggested meanings. The opinion expressed in the paper already referred to, that the Kypriote syllabary was derived from the Hittite hieroglyphs, was considered at length. Prof. Sayce stated that, although he had at one time withdrawn this theory, having been converted to the view of Dr. Deecke, who found the origin of the Kypriote characters in the Cuneiform syllabary of Nineveh, the fresh materials which had accumulated during the last three years had made him return to his old suggestion. An appendix was added to the paper of the Hittite names mentioned in the Old Testament, and the Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions.—A communication from M. Terrien de Lacouperie, on the common origin of the Akkadian and Chinese writing, was read.—The Rev. J. N. Strassmaier communicated the translation of a contract tablet of the seventeenth year of Nabonidus. This tablet, which is in the collection of the Louvre, is marked M. N. B. 1133, and contains rather an unusual form of contract.—Mr. Richard Cull contributed "Remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in the Assyrian Language."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. — (Wednesday, July 7.)

SIR PATRICK DE COLQUHOUN, Q.C., V.-P., read a paper "On the Pelasgi and Albanians," in which he maintained the view that the latter, who call themselves "Skipetari," are the lineal descendants of the semi-mythical Pelasgi, who, he considered, derived this name from their Greek neighbours. The derivation of the name from any supposed "King Pelasgus" he held to be an absurdity, the government in the earliest days, as now, being in the hand of tribal chieftains elected when necessary. Many such examples may be found, those of Agamemnon and Cassivelaunus being exactly to the point. Sir Patrick considered the evidence of antiquity to be clearly in favour of the common origin (though at a very remote date) of both Pelasgi and Greeks, the main distinction between them being that, while the Pelasgi admitted no affiliation from without, the Greeks largely incorporated foreign races. Most of the Greek deities, it is admitted, were of Pelasgian origin. The Pelasgi were simple warriors; the Greeks, after a high cultivation of art, became effeminate, and were thus exterminated. The Pelasgi were naturally pushed back into their mountains by the spread of the Hellenic race, but there they have remained through all time. The strength of Alexander's Macedonian phalanx was, the writer believed, to be attributed to the large number of "Pelasgi," or Skipetar, who served in it.

INDEX SOCIETY. — (Friday, July 9.)

THE second annual meeting was held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, His Excellency J. RUSSELL LOWELL, the American Minister, in the Chair.—The report of the council contained an account of the work already accomplished by the society, and of that which is now in hand, and concluded with a notice of such index work outside the sphere of the society as had come to the knowledge of the council.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he had very great pleasure in expressing his cordial sympathy with the object of the meeting, and his belief not only in the usefulness but also in the practicability of the ends which the society proposed to itself. He said he should hope to call the attention of his friends in America to the matter, and to get some assistance from that country. It was a great gratification to him to have been asked to preside on this occasion, as it was a sort of recognition of the cosmopolitanism of the republic of letters,

and it was a further pleasure to have the opportunity of expressing that good feeling between the two countries which he always liked to cherish—between two countries which should have no rivalry except in a common pride of ancestry and in all good works.—Mr. H. S. Ashbee seconded the adoption of the report, and the resolution was carried unanimously.—It was moved by Mr. Edward Solly, F.R.S., and seconded by Mr. G. C. Boase, "That the council be requested to appoint a committee to consider the best mode of indexing the various biographical collections, with especial reference to the *Annual Register* and *Gentleman's Magazine*.—It was moved by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., and seconded by Mr. Cornelius Walford, "That the council be requested to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the best arrangements to be made for the compilation of an index of places where Roman remains have been found in Great Britain, and of learning what co-operation the Index Society is likely to receive from other societies in this work."—This resolution was supported by Prof. Hales and Mr. Coote.—It was moved by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, and seconded by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, "That this meeting is of opinion that it is advisable to open an office as soon as the funds of the society will allow of the necessary expenditure, and hereby recommends the council to appoint a committee to report on the probable outlay."—The resolution was supported by Mr. Hyde Clarke.—These resolutions having been carried unanimously, the following council was elected for the year 1880-81:—President, His Excellency the American Minister; vice-presidents, Robert Harrison, Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B., William J. Thoms, F.S.A., Edward B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S.; treasurer, Edward Solly, F.R.S.; director and secretary, Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; Edward W. Ashbee, F.S.A., Walter De Gray Birch, M.R.S.L., George C. Boase, Joseph Brown, Q.C., William Chappell, F.S.A., Colonel Chester, LL.D., G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., Robert E. Graves, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, F.R.S., the Rev. W. D. Macray, F.S.A., the Rev. Prof. Mayor, the Rev. William H. Milman, Edward Peacock, F.S.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Ernest C. Thomas, H. Trueman Wood.—After thanks had been given to the auditors and to the Society of Arts, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was moved by Lord Alfred S. Churchill and seconded by Mr. Hyde Clarke.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — (Friday, July 9.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.—A special meeting was held to discuss notes and lists of words drawn up by Mr. H. Sweet, at the request of the society, to serve as a basis for the partial correction of English spelling. It was agreed to make the following general principles the basis of an immediate partial reform:—(1) The omission of silent, etymologically useless letters whenever it does not involve further disputed changes, as in *island* for *island*. (2) Restore older phonetic spellings, as *feild*, *ake*, for *field*, *ache*. (3) Eliminate irregularities and unphonetic spellings by extending forms and principles already in use, as in *ov*, *in*, *traveler*, for *of*, *inn*, *traveller*. A variety of other general principles bearing on etymology, the advisability of distinguishing like-sounding words by their spelling, the reform of pronunciation, &c., were discussed, and definite, though, as yet, not final, results were arrived at. The details of the omission of final and inflectional or derivative *e* in such words as *live*, *come*, *goose*, *eye*, *looked*, *driven*, and a few others were also discussed, the rest being postponed for another special meeting.

FINE ART.

ART BOOKS.

*Tapestry Painting*. By Lewis F. Day. (Howell and James.) The art of tapestry painting, as encouraged by Messrs. Howell and James, may lay claim to the title of new. Instead of aiming at an imitation of ancient worked tapestry, its object is to produce decorative paintings on textiles, effective and useful for a variety of modern purposes, which no other means would

answer so well. For screens it is admirable; for occasional hangings it is the cheapest, cleanest, and most effective of all contrivances; for decorating the fronts of pianos it is the *beau-ideal*, being capable of any description of ornamentation, and as puerile to sound as the old dusty silk. Its greatest advantage is, however, its value in educating the taste of amateurs both for design and colour, as it allows infinite scope for invention, large range of effect, and more facility for experiment than many other minor arts. Mr. Day's little treatise is written with great taste and skill, pointing out with clearness, but without any special pleading, the merits of the new method.

*The Art of Fan Painting*. By Mdme. la Baronne Delamardelle. Translated by Gustave A. Bouvier. (Lechevalier, Barbe and Co.) This translation will be useful to those who wish to practise the art of fan painting, but it is very badly done.

*The A B C of Art*. By Robert T. Stothard, F.S.A. (W. H. Allen and Co.) "The true artist," says Mr. Stothard, "learns from practice that there are three sets of rules for form, three for light and shade, and three for colour. Each three terminates a sitting, allowing of an interval for the process of drying or relaxation." He also informs us that

"if we desire to perfect our system we must reduce it to three states—viz., moral, rational or mental, and spiritual. The first begins with the watchful care of our mothers; the second at seven or eight in secular (subsequent to the Catechism); and the intellect its Ally Spiritual, when we feel our responsibility."

Although the book has only thirty-three pages it contains many passages quite equal in merit to those we have chosen; the illustrations show the same hand, but are not perhaps quite up to the level of the letterpress.

*Revue des Arts décoratifs*. (Paris: A. Quantin.) If France, according to the Marquis Ph. de Chennevières, who writes the Introduction to this new periodical, was a little late in instituting museums of decorative art for purposes of national instruction in design, it has more than matched other countries in providing art-literature and beautiful illustration of art of all kinds. The publication just commenced appears likely to add one more to the list of those French art periodicals in which beauty of type and fine quality of illustration are united with clever writing and careful editorship. It has also another French characteristic—its special well-defined aim, viz., to carry out the principles and ideas of the two societies of the Union Centrale des Arts appliqués à l'Industrie and the Musée des Arts décoratifs, or in other words to furnish both artist and artisan with the best information and models for their study. Beside containing a *Bulletin* of each of these societies and an account of the treasures of the Musée lately re-opened in its new home in the Palais de l'Industrie, the first number contains a first short article on Viollet-le-Duc, with two excellent woodcuts from his designs, Gorman correspondence, and a *chronique*. The illustrations, *hors du texte*, are a pleasant contrast to those of the publication called *The South Kensington Museum*; the lithograph of *Modèle de Flambeaux, par P.-P. Prud'hon (XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle)*, is bold and effective; and a *photogravure* of some Chinese porcelain is perfect in its way. The latter represents some specimens from the famous collection of M. Paul Gagnault, which has been purchased by M. Adrien Dubouché for the museum at Limoges, and is now being exhibited at the Musée des Arts décoratifs before its removal from Paris. An article on this collection is promised shortly.

THE third number of the *South Kensington Museum* contains some interesting illustrations,

especially the fine marble panel of the *Deposition* of the school of Donatello, No. 314, 1878. The plates are, however, poor, and the letterpress, as usual, contains much useful information in very slovenly English.

THE proprietors of *The Young Artist*, in the current number now before us, offer ten prizes, varying in value from five to twenty shillings, for copies by boys or girls of subjects which have appeared in this useful little periodical.

*Les Illustrations des Ecrits de Jérôme Savonarole publiés en Italie au XV<sup>e</sup> et au XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, et les Paroles de Savonarole sur l'Art.* Par Gustave Gruyer. Ouvrage accompagné de trente-trois Gravures exécutées d'après les Boix originaux par A. Pilinski et fils. (Paris: Firmin Didot.) Prof. Villari and P. Ceslas Bayonne have already given sufficient proofs that Savonarola did not oppose the cultivation of the fine arts; and now M. Gruyer, in discussing the charming and very remarkable illustrations to Savonarola's writings published during his lifetime, has given us another instance of this fact. The finest specimens of these illustrations, reproduced in facsimile, will certainly be welcome to all students of Renaissance art, to the knowledge of which this monograph is a contribution of peculiar importance. Even Vasari refers to the intimate relations between the great Dominican monk and the first artists of his day, and we also know that Botticelli wrote a Life of Savonarola, now unfortunately lost. M. Gruyer, in referring to the great artistic value of these compositions, does not think proper to ascribe them to any well-known master.

"We must resign ourselves not to know what has not been transmitted to us, and we must be satisfied with admiring the self-abnegation of the artists of the past, who bestowed all their talents and all their intellect upon productions of so humble a character, caring not in the least for their own reputation or for the preservation of their name."

Some of the woodcuts certainly recal the style of Botticelli (see p. 178); others are in the manner of Mantegna (see pp. 37-39); but, as the technique of the engravers did not attain to the refinement of the original drawings which served them as models, it would be somewhat hazardous to pronounce a criticism on the individual style of the unknown hand which drew the design. Nevertheless, there is still room to hope that, among the countless treasures of unexplored drawings by Old Masters, some may be found with the help of which such questions may be solved. All the editions of Savonarola's works published at Venice are dated, but none of those which appeared at Florence. The earliest date seems to be 1492, the last 1544. On the whole, those engravings which were executed before the end of the fifteenth century possess the greatest charm. The author treats his subject in quite an exhaustive way. His systematic descriptions of the single plates are expressed in a clear and incisive style. The last chapter is entitled "*Paroles de Savonarole sur l'Art*," and contains numerous quotations from the monk's writings, which all tend to show that his alleged opposition to the fine arts was only directed against the libertinism of the humanists and their adherents. From passages like the following it becomes evident that Savonarola even advocated the pursuit of the artist in the service of the Church:—"The figures painted in churches are like books for children and women. . . . Those paintings which, by their inferiority, become ridiculous ought to be removed. Only distinguished artists should be allowed to paint in churches," &c. In reading these and similar remarks one becomes convinced that the aesthetic doctrines of the reformer, who even permitted the nuns in the monastery of St. Catherine at Siena to paint and to model, may likewise have inspired, to a certain extent, the illustrators of his

sermons and treatises. M. Gruyer refers to no less than forty various illustrated editions of Savonarola's works.

*Leonard de Vinci et la Statue de Francesco Sforza.* Par Louis Courajod. (Paris: Champion.) A few years ago, M. Courajod published in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* a drawing of an equestrian statue preserved in the Print Room of the Munich Gallery, and declared it to be a reproduction of the lost Sforza monument modelled by Leonardo da Vinci at Milan about the year 1494. The account of his discovery was everywhere read with the greatest interest, but it also gave rise to various hostile criticisms. This fact has by no means induced M. Courajod, as he was practically asked to do, to acknowledge himself in the wrong. On the contrary, he has now restated his views, confirming them with the results of new researches, and, moreover, discussing the opinions of his opponents. This interesting publication is accompanied by numerous illustrations after drawings by Leonardo and others referring to the subject. It must be admitted, first of all, that the head of the horseman in the Munich drawing resembles closely the head on the Duke's medals, a fine specimen of which is preserved in the British Museum. This fact may seem to favour M. Courajod's suggestion. On the other hand, we learn from the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* that in 1869 a well-known connoisseur, the Italian Senator Giovanni Morelli, had recognised in the now famous Munich drawing the hand of Antonio del Pollajuolo, whom he supposed to have been in competition with Leonardo for the execution of the Sforza monument. Morelli's ingenious solution of the problem is moreover confirmed by a passage in Vasari, who tells us that he himself possessed two drawings by Pollajuolo for the Sforza monument. Perhaps M. Courajod has not entirely succeeded in confuting Signor Morelli's views, as reported by his friend Mongeri; but we will leave this point undiscussed for the present, as Signor Morelli intends to publish very shortly a detailed explanation of the Munich drawing. At all events, those critics who prefer to take an independent view of the questions raised by M. Courajod will thank him for his comprehensive researches, and everyone will allow him the great merit of having brought together most of the historical records relating to the Sforza monument. On p. 30 we find a hitherto unknown epigram, discovered by M. Eug. Mintz at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and headed "*Johannes Tollentinus in divi Francisci Sfortiae erea [sic] statua.*" From this, of course, nobody will venture to conclude that Leonardo's model had really been cast, although it can no longer be doubted that he had planned the casting of the figure. The anonymous biographer of a Magliabechian MS. says: "It was to have been cast in bronze, which was commonly believed to have been impossible, especially as it was Leonardo's intention to cast it in one piece." But this last statement is, we think, confuted by the MS. note at Windsor, where Leonardo distinctly writes on "*Del fare la forma di pezzi.*" If among the numerous but unfortunately very dissimilar sketches at Windsor representing horsemen, we prefer, in the question before us, to rely on those which appear to be meant for representations of the statue when already modelled, we may find a new clue to the solution of the problem. We may, however, refrain here from such investigations, as those records of Leonardo, for the first time published in Dr. Richter's contribution to the *Biographies of the Great Artists*, appeared after the publication of M. Courajod's book, and could not, therefore, be taken into consideration by him. The evidence of the autograph quoted above against the sentence of the old biographer seems to us quite

indisputable, but we have here referred to it again in order to give a practical answer to the remarks of a critic in the *Times* of January 27. A very slight reference to the context in Dr. Richter's biography will probably have made clear to every reader the author's true meaning.

## OBITUARY.

TOM TAYLOR.

MR. TOM TAYLOR has died—and to the real regret of a large public and of many friends—at a period of life which the man of literature is hardly ever permitted to overpass. Even the robustness of an exceptional temperament, and one upon which the strain of work told seemingly but little, did not carry him beyond a time which to the lawyer, the country squire, the merchant, or the politician is but the beginning of active old age. He was sixty-two or sixty-three. Some compensation for a premature death may perhaps be seen in the fact that Mr. Taylor died in the strenuous pursuit of the business which was his pleasure. Until almost the very last he had continued to edit and to criticise with the energy and thoroughness which so much belonged to him.

It is on his work as a dramatist and as an art critic that Mr. Tom Taylor's longest claims to public esteem are based, and the strength of these claims will, without doubt, be allowed. For the last seven years or so he had been editor of *Punch*, which he had conducted during that time on the old lines—the humour he encouraged continually innocent, simple, and pure, as befits English humour and the taste of this generation; the politics, the traditional politics of *Punch*—those of the Liberal party on its more moderate side. But as a dramatist and as an art critic he was much longer before the world, and a success universally admitted attended him in both of these functions. Along with Mr. Westland Marston, he was for many years in what we should call the dark ages of the modern English theatre—and until the comparatively recent revival—almost alone in upholding the standards of literary excellence among audiences that asked for nothing better than sensation scenes. Much of his dramatic work—much even of the best of it—was done at a time when the playhouse was hardly reckoned as a place at which it was probable that educated men, and that women of refined life, might be found. Some twenty or thirty years ago the English dramatist had to deal with an audience greatly inferior to that which may easily be gathered at a West-end playhouse to-day, and poetic invention and literary agility and taste—such as belonged pre-eminently to the author of *The Patrician's Daughter*—were of themselves unable to command even the shadow of popular theatrical success. Mr. Tom Taylor was a man of the world who took accurate measure of the capacities of his time and of its tendencies, and led people on, generally gradually—though in one or two instances, indeed, with an abruptness they resented—to the appreciation of better than merely sensational work. He mixed with his often nervous style and with his continuous efforts to embody definite character such scenes of comedy as the public readily enjoyed; thus the success of *The Overland Route* was attained where a less discreet dramatist might have met only with failure. Construction, Mr. Taylor closely attended to. His plots—especially in the pieces in which easy comedy is not in the main relied upon—are woven with conspicuous care. Thus we have *The Fool's Revenge* and *Plot and Passion*—pieces which owed much to two or three excellent actors, but which owed more to their author, as their healthiness of life, when divorced from the actors who originally appeared in them, has conclusively shown.



In *Clancarty* he made the best use of historical material. To popular sympathies, too, Mr. Taylor did not hesitate to appeal, but always in a wholesome fashion. *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* is not an apology for the class, but a plea for fair play to the individual. In some respects this is one of the best of the author's many skilfully contrived dramas. If it does not belong to literature, it takes account very adroitly of the conditions of stage representation. Its omissions are calculated omissions; allowance is made for that which will be supplied on the boards of the theatre. The end aimed at, and which must always be kept in view, is not a play for the closet, but an acting play that will be effective on the boards. The characters are to be true, but they must be tolerably familiar. The dialogue is to be studied and pointed, but it must not be too subtle to tell. Mr. Taylor did not write plays for the few, but for the many; and at a time when the many were not the most instructed or of the quickest wits.

Generally the same common-sense adaptation of his own particular intellect to the needs of the large public characterised Tom Taylor as a writer upon Art. He wrote his criticism neither for the pedant nor for the exquisite; neither spent months upon disturbing the attribution of a doubtful picture of but secondary interest, nor finely spun a web of delicate writing and fragile conjecture for himself and three friends. He acquired wide knowledge of many things of art—not minute knowledge of one thing—his articles being really addressed to the public, written in the interest of the paper and its readers, and not directed at the attainment by himself of a post outside the profession of journalism. He did not devote himself to the glorification of distinguished names, with a keen perception of the utility of eulogy as a machine for compassing a social success. He sought out meritorious work on which no honours of publicity had yet been bestowed, and gave it cordial and painstaking recognition. His friendships and acquaintance with artists accustomed to be praised did not debar him from plainness of speech; he took eminent persons to task without fear or favour. He retained and developed wide sympathies in all matters of art, and so never drifted into the position of the mouthpiece of a clique—the ecstatic advocate or the heated opponent of the latest fashions in painting. As years proceeded, it naturally became difficult to Mr. Taylor to write on contemporary or on long-past art with especial freshness of view; but he wrote to the end with especial justice of appreciation. If some of us missed the one, and desired it, it was at least easy to recognise the presence of the other.

Tom Taylor's most individual work in the department of art-criticism did not happen to be done in the columns of the *Times*; at all events, not in recent years. It was the product of an earlier period, when he gave us, in considerable volume, his opinions on Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his estimate of a painter who had long been his friend—the elder Leslie. The essay on Leslie, prefixed to the *Autobiographical Recollections* of that now undervalued artist, is certainly a high example of criticism—instructive, temperate, and thoughtful. It had, in a particular measure, the sanity and balance which characterised the mind of the writer, and which permitted him during so many years to keep a place in literature and journalism which neither vigour of expression nor subtlety of fancy unaided by these could have enabled him to retain. The public is necessarily the loser by the premature removal of its most popular dramatist, a playwright of healthy instincts, and of a critic willing to be helpful and determined to be fair.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

### ART SALES.

THE extensive Cruikshank sale held at Messrs. Sotheby's on Friday of last week did not on the whole seem to show an enhanced appreciation of the works of this remarkable artist, nor did it evince the presence of many fresh collectors of importance; the familiarly known amateurs and dealers constituting the major portion of the attendance in the sale-room. Doubtless a sale of original drawings by the artist—such a sale as that which occurred at Messrs. Christie's about a year ago—would have been more calculated to bring fresh purchasers into the field, and would have aroused greater public interest. But the sale of Friday week was, nevertheless, noteworthy, and chiefly because there fell under the hammer on that occasion several pieces which even the observation of Mr. G. W. Reid—whose great catalogue of Cruikshank's works is the standard authority—had failed to recognise as the production of the master. The prices realised by individual books were not large, nor, indeed, were those fetched by separate prints, whether caricatures or of a different order of art; but it must, of course, be remembered that the mass of George Cruikshank's work is so great that it is impossible for the many detached portions of it to possess the money value which would belong to the rarer portions of a less stupendous *œuvre*. Cruikshank worked actively for nearly seventy years, and when the student has dwelt upon the most important of his efforts, which are numerous, the name of the remainder is truly legion. Among the books illustrated by Cruikshank occurring in last week's sale we note the little one known as *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, a choice copy of the rare first edition, published by Tilt in 1828, £1 10s.; Dickens's *Loving Ballads of Lord Bateman*—scarce—£1 2s.; Dickens's *Life of Grimaldi*, two volumes, 1838—a fine copy of the first edition—£5 (Sabine); *Sketches by Boz*, two volumes, uncut, the edition of 1837, £2 10s. (Sabine); *Oliver Twist*, the first edition, in three volumes, uncut and scarce—published during the progress of the novel in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and therefore containing some early and no doubt, likewise, some later impressions of the plates—£3; *Sketches by Boz*, the publisher's, Edward Chapman's, own copy of the first octavo edition, very scarce, £6 15s. (Sabine); *The Ingoldsby Legends*, edition of 1855, £1 10s. (Roach). Among the proofs, book-plates, &c., there was noticed *The Holiday Grammar*, a complete set, mounted, with decorative letterpress—a rare work—£3 3s.; and *The Existence of Ghosts*, a complete set—being the first time that impressions of these cuts had been offered for sale—£1 7s. Of the caricatures, the most noticeable seem to have been *Landing the Treasures, or Results of the Polar Expedition*—mentioned in the sale catalogue as one of the best of the artist's caricatures; *Grilling the Old Sinner on his own Gridiron*—a very fine copy of one of the rarest of the caricatures—£1; *Stops*, a most witty invention, £1 7s.; *Journey to Brighton*, £1 3s.; *Cobbett at Court, or St. James's in a Bustle*, a broadside with verses, excessively scarce, and the earliest caricature bearing the artist's full signature, £1 8s. (Bruton); *Put it down to the Bill*—a broadside not in Mr. Reid's catalogue—£1 7s. (Walford); *The Life of a Midshipman*, a very fine original set, issued by Humphrey in 1821, and excessively scarce in that early state, £2 12s. (Mitchell); *Donkey Racing*, the spirited work of George Cruikshank when a child of about ten years old, £1 10s. (White). Finally, there was offered for sale an important and highly expressive coloured drawing of *Sikes attempting to drown his Dog*, signed "October 14th, 1873, in my eighty-second year." "The landscape," it was recorded in writing affixed to the drawing,

"represents the old Pentonville Fields, north of London." For this work, £9 was the highest bid. There exists one other drawing by Cruikshank of the same subject, which was offered for sale at Messrs. Christie's last year, when it fetched between twenty and thirty pounds, among a number of other designs in sepia and water-colour which had collected an assembly interested in that phase of the talent of Cruikshank.

ON Thursday in last week Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold under the hammer a large but somewhat indifferent collection of the etchings of Rembrandt. It was stated with truth that some had been derived from the Cambridge University, Danby Seymour, and Howard collections; but the prints from these collections were but few out of the many that appeared, and so large a collection of Rembrandts, undoubtedly genuine, yet of generally quite second-rate quality, had not been seen for a considerable time. We note only the prices of the more important lots which are worthy of record. *The Presentation*, "in Rembrandt's dark manner," a good impression with burr, £26 10s. (Nosedá). *Jesus found by his Parents in their Journey to Jerusalem*, brilliant and full of burr, £15 10s. (Nosedá); this print came from the Cambridge collection, at the sale of which it had fetched £16 10s. *Our Lord before Pilate*—a good impression of the third state—£20 (Danlos); *The Ecce Homo*, £8 (Danlos); *St. Jerome sitting before the Trunk of an Old Tree*, £12 (Lanser); *St. Jerome, unfinished*—an impression which had been included in the cabinet of that eminent eighteenth-century collector, John Barnard, £36 (Danlos); *Youth surprised by Death*, £8 8s. (Fawcett); *The Spanish Gipsy*, from the Danby Seymour collection, £20 (Thibaudéau); the same impression of this rare print had, on the occasion of its last falling under the hammer, reached the sum of £28 7s. *A Woman sitting before a Dutch Stove*, a rather late state and on thin India paper, but an effective impression, £10 (Lanser); it came from the Cambridge collection, at the sale of which it had realised the same price. *A Woman preparing to dress after Bathing*, a rich impression on thick Japanese paper, £15 (Wilson); the same impression had been sold for £12 12s. in the Cambridge collection. *The Woman with the Arrow*, an impression from the Danby Seymour collection, £20 10s. (Nosedá); it had fetched within a few shillings of the same price when last offered at an auction. *A Village with a Square Tower, arched*, £12 15s. (Davidson). *A Landscape with a Vista*, from the Cambridge collection, £26 10s. (Nosedá); at the Cambridge sale the impression had fetched £22. *A Cottage with White Pales*, an impression perhaps somewhat wanting in brightness, £20 10s.; *Ephraim Bonus*, not a very fine impression of this masterpiece of etched portraiture, £39 10s. (Lanser); *The Burgomaster Six*, an impression to which certainly no greater praise can be given, £20 (Danlos). Among the portraits of women we note a dull impression of the portrait of *An Old Woman looking to the Right*—now known to the collector as the *Mère de Rembrandt au Voile noir*—£5 (Danlos), and *A Woman in a Large Hood*, a very slight but marvellously expressive etching, £6 6s. (Danlos); the impression had appeared at the Cambridge sale, where it had been knocked down for £4 to its late possessor. It is a little work of great charm and value, and recent criticism has seen in it a portrait sketch of Saskia, the first wife of Rembrandt, in the period of her decay, and has styled it in consequence *La Femme de Rembrandt, malade*.

YESTERDAY Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods were engaged in selling some drawings by Blake and by Rowlandson and other possessions of the late Mr. George Smith, of Paddockhurst, Crawley, and also a large and important

series of prints from the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner, forming part of "a different property." We shall next week publish the more considerable of the prices attained by these works.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THERE is likely, it appears, to be some active movement almost immediately at the British Museum, which will affect various departments, artistic and scientific. The White bequest is the cause of this movement, which is thus referred to in the Report:—

"In consequence of coming into possession of a considerable sum of money accruing under the will of the late Mr. William White, barrister-at-law, of Bedford Square, who died in the year 1823, the Trustees have had it in their power to consider plans for adding to the museum building. These will include a substantial addition to the south-eastern side of the Museum and an extension of the gallery for Greek sculpture. The latter work will be at once proceeded with."

To the information afforded in a daily contemporary on Wednesday, we are enabled to add some details which we think will still prove of interest. The zoological department of the British Museum, under the charge of Dr. Günther, will, in the natural course of things, shortly be moved to South Kensington, where quarters are being or are about to be, prepared for it. Meanwhile, it has been, we believe, suggested, with a view to the particular extensions in the department of Greek antiquities immediately contemplated by the Trustees, to transfer Dr. Günther and his working staff to another part of the building, and it appears that a similar suggestion has been made with regard to the accessories and private business apartments attached to the Print Room, and a part of the collection of prints and drawings now contained in the private apartments and corridor. Should such a scheme be carried out, there would be—not to speak of the inconvenience of two moves for Dr. Günther and his *entourage*—the disadvantage arising from a displacement of much that has long been settled in the department of prints. What compensating advantages there may be of course remains to be seen; but the present would certainly appear to be a fitting time, if anything is done with the Print Room at all, for the provision for it of suitable permanent quarters. Its present quarters have indeed long been known, or surmised, to be temporary. About a quarter-of-a-century ago an understanding appears to have been come to that if Mr. Carpenter, the then custodian of the prints, would give up to the objects of Mr. Layard's excavations the galleries now known as the Assyrian galleries, other provision should be made for the growing department of which Mr. Carpenter had charge. During Sir Anthony Panizzi's term of office at the Museum things went so far in the direction pointed at by this understanding that a plan was actually made for the erection of print and exhibition rooms—the whole department to be complete in itself—in the space against Montagu Street, known to officials as the "Principal Librarian's Garden." This is probably the scheme referred to in the Report as that of "a substantial addition to the south-eastern side of the Museum." Whatever there may be to urge on the other side of the question—and, doubtless, there may be much to urge—we cannot but express, in the interests of the Print Room, a desire that this permanent and no merely temporary accommodation may be provided for its continually increasing treasures with all proper promptitude.

MESSERS. DOWDESWELL AND DOWDESWELLS, who have opened a tasteful little gallery of Fine Art almost close to the Grosvenor Library

and Restaurant, have there on view, at the present moment, in addition to many works of art for sale, the remarkable masterpiece of Mr. Herkomer, *The Last Muster*. Seen at the Royal Academy some three years ago, *The Last Muster* of Mr. Herkomer is assuredly a picture which it is a pleasure to meet with again; it is but seldom that what may be called the pathetic, yet not the sentimental, side of military life and character is painted with so much force and understanding. Nature has here been the model, though it required a great experience of art to enable the painter to profit so greatly by the material she offered. *The Last Muster* has been very effectively engraved.

DR. JORDAN, Director of the National Gallery of Berlin, is making preparations for an exhibition of the works of E. F. Lessing, whose death we announced a few weeks ago. By the special command of the Grand Duke of Baden, all the pictures of the great painter which adorn the Gallery of Karlsruhe, as well as those painted by Lessing during his residence in the capital of Baden, will be sent to Berlin. As Dr. Jordan has also at his disposal all the pictures, sketches, &c., which Lessing left behind him, the exhibition, which is to be held in the month of September, will convey an excellent idea of Lessing's genius.

A SOCIETY for the conservation of historic monuments has been formed in Switzerland, of which the president is M. Th. de Saussure, Director of the Rath Museum at Geneva. It is to be hoped that the examples set by England, France, and Switzerland will be followed by Germany, Italy, Belgium, and other countries, where the deplorable effects of restoration are only too evident.

A RECENT addition to the da Vinci literature has been made by Herr Carl Brun, who has contributed an admirable life of Leonardo to Dr. Dohme's *Kunst und Künstler* series. In the same volume is a biography of Luini, also by Herr Brun. The work is illustrated with wood engravings.

THE "Cercle des Beaux-Arts" of Geneva is planning an exhibition of Swiss works of art in London. A committee of Genevan painters and sculptors, with a few art manufacturers, has drawn up the statutes of the project, which are published in the *Journal de Genève*. The first exhibition of original Swiss paintings in oil and water-colour, engravings, sculpture, and ceramic works is to be opened in February 1881, and to remain open for four months. If the scheme proves successful it will be repeated annually. Among the signatures to the document is that of the well-known sculptor of the figures on the Brunswick monument. The expenses, which will be considerable, are to be met by the formation of a joint-stock company, in which every exhibitor must take at least half a share—fifty francs. After deduction for a reserve fund, the profits will be divided between shareholders and exhibitors.

THE Great Council of Graubünden has resolved to erect two memorials of the foundation of the Rhaetian Confederation, one at Vazerol, in the district of Albula, and the other at Chur, the venerable capital of the Roman Rhaetia. At Vazerol, where the deputies of the *Grauen Bünde* (the knights, the clergy, and the country folk) in the year 1471 founded the Confederation of the Three Leagues of Upper Rhaetia, an erratic block will be engraved with an inscription commemorating the event. An obelisk is to be erected in Chur. The debates in the Grand Council have revived former literary and critical controversy as to the origin of the Vazerol League between Rector Bott and Prof. Plazid Plattner. The former has a final pamphlet on the subject nearly ready for publication.

THE Russian Government proposes to found an archaeological institute in Greece. Meanwhile, it has sent Prof. Sokolow and MM. Ernststadt and Latyschew on a mission to Athens, the first-named for four months and the two latter for two years.

AN innovation in artistic matters has been decided upon by the Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin. The senate of this institution have resolved to publish, besides the ordinary catalogue, another furnished with woodcuts which are to represent the most important of the pictures exhibited. The Berlin artists have been called upon to prepare in time small *clichés* of their respective pictures. The new catalogue will thus be not only a pretty *souvenir* of the exhibition, but will also furnish valuable historical materials for the following exhibitions.

WE have received the second edition of *Luxurious Bathing*, a sketch by Mr. Andrew Tuer (Field and Tuer, Ye Leadenhalle Presse). The first edition, which was illustrated with agreeable etchings by Mr. Sutton Sharpe, was reviewed in these columns last year. The second is in small form, not in folio form like the first, and in the place of Mr. Sutton Sharpe, whose etchings were probably too large for the new issue, we have eight designs in *aqua fortis* by Mr. Tristram Ellis, a young artist whose curious portrait of Mrs. Haweis and her child was among the distinctly oddest things shown at one of the exhibitions of the Grosvenor Gallery, but who has since done more sane and substantial work, in which the presence of the nineteenth century, with its requirements of mature art, is frankly recognised. Mr. Tuer will pardon us for not returning at any length to the discussion of his views on the tub, which are as wholesome as ever, and expressed with lucidity and enthusiasm. He is very great upon "the soap bath." What is new, and therefore particularly noticeable, in the present issue is the get-up, which is quaint, solid, and agreeable—paper, print and binding being all excellent and all peculiar—and the eight etchings of Mr. Tristram Ellis, some of which are very pretty. "A Water Gate at Bruges" is weak in the foreground; "Taking the Plunge" is very suggestive; and "A Hot Afternoon" shows two little maidens disporting themselves by a sylvan river, and under the light shade of a Japanese umbrella. A dainty and distinguishable book, without a doubt.

THE eighth number of the *American Art Review* opens with a very well written article by W. H. Bishop on the interesting painter, Elihu Vedder. Although Mr. Vedder has been a resident in Europe for almost half his life, he is not as well known in England as he should be, if Mr. Bishop's account of him and the illustrations given from his works are to be trusted. A strongly imaginative painter, who is at the same time well trained in the French classical traditions, is a rarity, and ought to be taken note of when found. If none of our readers have ever seen a sea-serpent they can see one, as real as a rattlesnake, in the etching which fronts the number; and another page gives us a woodcut of the Phoroides, the three gray maidens, whose one eye Perseus stole, with their hair waving snake-like, and their draperies tossed by the wind of the sea. Mr. Vedder is reported to be not strong as a colourist; but as a draughtsman and as a poetical painter he is very considerable. There is not much else of mark in the number, except an etching "in the Japanese taste" by Alfred Brennan, a young painter, which is rather promising than successful.

## THE STAGE.

IN matters theatrical the season is approaching the beginning of the end. *As You Like It*—the most unexpectedly successful of recent revivals—is performed no longer at "the Lane." To-night Mdme. Modjeska appears for the last time at the Court Theatre in *Heartsease*. The French plays—shorn already of the attraction of Mdme. Chaumont—cease to be performed at the Gaiety, and we are within a fortnight of the close of the season at the Lyceum. After the end of the month only the most robust of recent pieces will continue to live. *The Pirates of Penzance* will no doubt be retained in the play-bill of the Opéra Comique. *The Upper Crust* and *Hester's Mystery* ensure audiences to the Folly. As to *Madame Favart* at the Strand, and *Les Cloches de Corneville*, wherever it may be performed—those are pieces which are not so much for a day as for all time. They have the permanence—among London exhibitions—of Mdme. Tussaud's and of the Tower.

For Mr. Irving's benefit on the 31st of July a "fetching" programme is put forth. *Charles the First* will be played by Mr. Irving and Miss Terry, while Mr. Irving's friend, Mr. Sims Reeves, will sing a song, and Mrs. Bancroft will give a reading. Everyone knows what Mr. Irving's performance is in *Charles the First* and what is the attraction of Mr. Reeves's song, but Mrs. Bancroft's readings, which are understood to be peculiarly piquant and affecting, have hitherto been pretty much confined to the hotel in the Engadine at which that most admirable of English comedians is wont to rest from her London labours.

THE new production of the week is that at New Sadler's Wells, from which *The Midsummer Night's Dream*, after a distinct and well-deserved *succès d'estime*, has been promptly withdrawn as too delicate fare for the denizens of Clerkenwell and of the New River. By common consent the new piece at Sadler's Wells is allowed to be of no very high order, but, by common consent also, Mr. Knight, the principal actor in it, is admitted to be a comedian of unusual skill and of bright natural gifts. The piece is called *Otto, a German*, and it purports to give "a graphic picture of the life and trials of a young German emigrant in the United States." This may be a somewhat interesting theme to Germans, or even to Americans, but it is not of a nature to make a very deep appeal to English audiences, and at Sadler's Wells on Monday night only the acting saved it from failure. A transparent villain, one Caspar Becks, plays a more important part in the comedy than the transparent character of his villany would seem to justify. He knows a secret of the early life of a now wealthy and prosperous brewer, with whom the drama is concerned, and seeks to make capital out of his knowledge. Otto, the honest young German, is instrumental in preventing him from working that mischief which would otherwise be wrought. Otto himself proves to have had a passive share in the discreditable secret, for he is the young man whom the brewer has wronged. Amends is made by his marriage with the brewer's daughter—an alliance which must be peculiarly wise, since it is an alliance at once of love and of *honte concenance*. The play does not seriously ask for further or more laboured analysis. It is saved by the accomplishments of Mr. Knight. He is not only a student of character, but an eccentric musician whose performances are of a telling sort. The graver fortunes of the characters cannot be followed with any profound interest, but the vivacious performance of Mr. Knight makes people laugh, in the right place to begin with, and then in the wrong—only it cannot be in the wrong place at all, since

laughter is the end of the comedy. The performance of this distinctly foreign piece—with its German-American humours—will not be continued, it is said, at New Sadler's Wells after the close of the month.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, who was for a long time the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, will manage and perhaps occupy it during the vacation absence of the regular company, which is soon to begin. Mr. Booth, the tragedian, who is now in town, will, it is stated by a contemporary, in all probability appear at this theatre during the period of Mr. Clarke's tenancy.

EVERY playgoer has seen *Box and Cox*, and every playgoer who has attained middle-age has seen it often, and owes something to its writer, Mr. Maddison Morton, who has fallen on evil days. A benefit performance is being organised on his account, when, in addition to the appearance of many popular actors of the day, Mrs. Keeley will come out of her retirement. We cannot hope often again to see this genial comedian.

MR. JOSEPH HATTON lately gave a reading at the Steinway Hall which has already been given with success in the provinces, and which, during the autumn, Mr. Hatton purposes to repeat in New York. *The Queen of Bohemia*—the work of the novelist selected for his reading—is probably the best adapted of all its author's works for a quasi-dramatic rendering such as Mr. Hatton gives it with great skill; and, moreover, in the arrangement of its episodes for platform representation, the author has had the advantage of the collaboration of Mr. Albery. The audience at the Steinway Hall was a typical "first-night" audience, and was evidently impressed by Mr. Hatton's skill as a reader. His performance, if we may venture to call it so, evinces comic force; it is agreeable in the level passages, and stirring and dramatic in the more exciting. The readings—should Mr. Hatton care to continue them—may well become a popular feature in the list of public entertainments.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

## THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

"THE MILLIONTH of an ATMO-SPHERE."—MR. A. B. HARDING is preparing a new LECTURE on Radiant Matter, with the above title. The experiments will be of the most brilliant character. Another new Lecture, on "INVISIBLE LIGHT," with fine effects in Fluorescence and Phosphorescence, including the new Luminous Paint. Last year's "From Cloud to Glacier," "Electric Light," &c., with illustrations on the largest scale. 1, Albion-villas, Forest-hill, S.E.

## FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on  
MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.  
The original, best, and most liberal.  
Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.  
Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.  
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.  
Bed-room suites, from £6 6s. to 50 guineas.  
Drawing-room suites, from £9 9s. to 45 guineas.  
Dining-room suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.  
And all other goods in great variety.  
F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21 Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

## "COCA LEAF."

Wordsworth's Chemical Food of Health.  
Prepared from the choicest Peruvian Leaf. The New REMEDY for GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NEURALGIA, SLEEPLESSNESS, and RHEUMATISM.  
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., post-free.  
H. WORDSWORTH & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, Sloane-street, and 4, King-street, Kensington, London.

## THEATRES.

## COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

Madame MODJESKA will appear to-night, at 8, in Mr. J. MONTIMER'S successful Play, *THE FARTHEAST*.  
Messdames Modjeska, Emery, Varre, Giffard, and Le Thière; Messrs. Dacre, Price, Holman, Darley, Duffell, Thipps, and Anson.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5. No fees.

## DURRY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

THE WORLD.  
By PAUL MERITT, HENRY PETIT, and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, will be produced on a grand scale on SATURDAY, JULY 31.  
Characters by Messrs. Harris, W. Rignold, Charles Harcourt, Gibson, Hays, Gilbert, Lord, Beck, Francis, and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Josephs.  
Box-office open.

## FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called  
THE UPPER CRUST.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.  
Preceded, at 7.15, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO.  
HESTER'S MYSTERY.  
Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Liston.  
Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

THE DANITES.  
Mr. and Mrs. M'KEE RANKIN.

Preceded, at 7.30, by  
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.45.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Every evening (excepting the Saturdays), at 7.45.  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.—21st time.  
Terminating with the Third Scene.  
Messrs. GEORGE IRVING, PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Concluding with an Idyll by W. G. WELLS, entitled  
IOLANTHE.  
IOLANTHE—Miss ELLEN TERRY. COUNT TRISTAN—Mr. IRVING.  
SATURDAY EVENINGS, JULY 17TH and 21ST, at 8.20.  
THE BELLS—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—(MATTHIAS—Mr. IRVING) and IOLANTHE (Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY).  
LAST TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES of  
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE  
SATURDAY, JULY 17TH and 21ST, at 2 o'clock.  
SHELOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.  
Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31ST.  
Box-office, under direction of Mr. HURST, open from 10 to 5.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel).  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

SUMMER SEASON.  
Engagement for eighteen nights of the popular American artists, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE KNIGHT, who will appear in their Comedy Drama, descriptive of the adventures of a German emigrant, entitled  
OTTO.  
As played by them and their company throughout the United States and the chief provincial towns of Great Britain with remarkable success.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOVLY CARTE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.  
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.  
Preceded, at 8, by  
Messrs. George Grossmith, F. Power, R. Temple, Rutland, Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Mesdames Marion Hood, Bond, Gwynne, La Rue, and Emily Cross. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta.  
A HAPPY PAIR,  
By N. THYRE SMITH.  
At 8.40, HERMAN MERIVALE and F. C. GROVES's original Play,  
FORGET-ME-NOT  
(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward).  
Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Annie Layton, Mrs. Bernard Leary; Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Fleckton, Mr. Herbert Tree, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Ian Robertson, and Mr. Edgar Bruce.  
Doors open at 7.30. No Fees of any description.

## ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8.  
T WAS ALL FOR LOVE.  
Messrs. Merivale, H. Williams, and Such Granville; Mesdames N. Williams, L. Darrell, and May Bulmer.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by OFFENBACH'S  
THE BLIND BEGGARS.  
Messrs. H. Wilton and Ganney.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

Every evening, at 8, enthusiastic reception of the Comedy of  
FALSE SHAME,  
and the Burlesque,  
SONNAMBULA.  
Messrs. Charles Sugden, Charles Groves, H. M. Pitt, Frank Wyatt, H. Hamilton, George Canning, Balogh, and Edward Lightner; Misses Maude Brennan, Marion West, Fanny Coleman, Annie Lawler, Amy Hatherley and Kate Lawler.  
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.



SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

No. 429, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

Edgar Allan Poe: his Life, Letters, and Opinions. By John H. Ingram. In 2 vols. (John Hogg.)

A LITERARY labour of love has its advantages and disadvantages, and Mr. Ingram's work is no exception to this rule. The same may be said when to the love is added the feeling that its object suffers a wrong requiring redress. This biography of Poe, implying elaborate research, could hardly have been demanded by any interest more concrete than the sentiment of justice; and it is not a matter for wonder or reproach that the book sometimes impresses the reader as a vindication rather than a biography. Nor does this impair the interest of the work. Mr. Ingram writes with an animation and force which hide sundry faults of style, because his hero has been raised in his mind to a Cause. Notwithstanding his success, however, in clearing Poe's name from some of the worst charges which had stained it, one can hardly repress a regret that the poet himself, during his life, was not always as keenly alive to his own reputation as his latest champion.

It is not the fault of the author so much as of his subject that so many parts of the story he has told seem mythical, or at least apocryphal. The child of a wandering actress, who drew her Virginian husband also to the stage, Poe would appear to have carried with him through life an inherited taste for thrilling situations and effective attitudes. Scepticism begins to arise even in Mr. Ingram's first chapter, where we find him naming January 19, 1809, as Poe's birthday. But Mr. R. H. Stoddard has found files of the *Boston Gazette* of that year showing that Poe's mother appeared on the stage on January 20. Why has Mr. Ingram selected the 19th? It is to be feared because *William Wilson* in the poet's tale was born on that day. The doubt thus arising is felt in the second chapter, relating to Poe's residence from his seventh to his thirteenth year (1816-21) at Stoke Newington as a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Bransby. The records of a considerable London school ought to contain items of more importance to a biographer than the imaginative descriptions written by Poe himself in one of his tales; and where a writer who has manifested such eagerness to discover every scrap of information about his subject is reduced to depend mainly on the tale of *William Wilson* for the facts of these school-years, it is suggested that there must be an absence of actual data. There is nothing improbable in the story; but there is an air of

romance about it, it is connected in Poe's tale with ideal residences at Eton and Oxford, and it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Ingram had treated it more cautiously. He imposes on his reader a duty of vigilance not consistent with full confidence in a painstaking work.

But why approach the Life of Poe with any feeling of suspicion? It would be hardly fair to Poe's peculiar powers as an artist not so to approach it. His ability to tell an unreal thing as if it were real and to invest an illusion with intensity, and his constant inclination toward imaginative experiments, have rarely been equalled. The difficulties surrounding one of his personated romances are so great as to shake the faith even of Mr. Ingram. It "would appear," to use the biographer's cautious expression, that in 1827, when Poe was eighteen, he was led by philhellenic enthusiasm to sail for Europe. According to his own story, dictated to a Mrs. Shew during a severe illness, he arrived at "a certain seaport in France." Here he was drawn into a quarrel about a Scotch lady who was there trying to persuade a prodigal brother to return home; he was wounded in a duel and nursed by the lady for thirteen weeks. She provided for all his wants; he addressed to her a poem, "Holy Eyes." No wonder that, "owing to the peculiarity of her position in this foreign seaport, she did not wish her name made public, and impressed this upon the youthful poet." The chivalrous poet would not even mention the name of the seaport, in America, twenty years later; but he did mention that during his stay in France he wrote a novel which was attributed to Eugène Sue, but which he would never have published in English because it was too sensational, and so personal in its scenes and pictures that it would have made him enemies among his kindred.

"Such is the story dictated by Poe from what, it was deemed at the time, might be his death-bed," says Mr. Ingram. "Whether it was fact, or fact and fiction deliriously interwoven, or mere fiction, invented in such a spirit of mischief as, like Byron, he frequently indulged in at the expense of his too inquisitive questioners, is, at this date, difficult to decide."

But is there not room for the theory that poor Mrs. Shew took *au sérieux* a *Tale of the Arabesque*, which ought now to be adorning Mr. Ingram's excellent edition of *Poe's Works*?

Happily, with regard to Poe's early life as a schoolboy at Richmond, Virginia, as a student in the university of the same State, and afterwards as a cadet at West Point, Mr. Ingram enables us to feel solid ground under our feet. Poe charmed his schoolfellows by his combination of athletic skill with talent for versification; was less intimate with his college-mates, but fond of gambling with them; and, having left the university after one session, subsequently obtained a scholarship at the military college at West Point, from which he was expelled for obstinately refusing to attend church. All this, and the publication of a small volume, *Tamerlane, and other Poems* (1827), fill up the first twenty-one years of Poe's life, and they are traced with much care by his biographer. That Poe had left a reputation for

genius both at the University of Virginia and at West Point seems unquestionable; but this did not, in the estimation of Mr. Allan, the Virginian-Scotch gentleman who had adopted him on the death of his parents, make up for the gambling debts he had left at the one place and his dismissal from the other; the unfriendliness of the second Mrs. Allan rendered a reconciliation impossible; and, as Poe reached his majority, he was thrust forth on the world with no better friend than a genius for writing fantastic tales and poems, and for getting himself into scrapes.

It really seems that his genius of the latter kind exceeded. The Southerners appear to have been in want of a writer of Poe's capacity, and both Richmond and Baltimore were prepared to adopt the youth whom Mr. Allan had discarded. In 1833 he was awarded a prize at Baltimore for the *MS. Found in a Bottle*, and the gentlemen who made the award—Kennedy, the novelist, and Latrobe, the most influential citizen of Baltimore—at once offered him their friendship. He was introduced to Mr. White, of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, published at Richmond, Virginia, to whom he wrote, "My poor services are not worth what you give me for them." The sum at which Poe was settled as editor, five hundred and twenty dollars, was not so small, time and place considered. It was enough for an unmarried man to live on; but Poe in a year's time was married to a lady as poor as himself; and in another year he had thrown up his engagement, against the wishes of Mr. White, and was off in New York with wife and mother-in-law. The two years spent at Richmond, while he was editing this Southern periodical, are the only ones upon which a reader of these volumes can dwell with much satisfaction. Never did a man more gratuitously leap out of the light into the dark than Poe when he left Richmond.

But how deep the darkness was to be his gloomiest mood could hardly have imagined. The necessity of borrowing money had become chronic, and an Ishmaelish style of criticising his literary contemporaries made lenders few. Undoubtedly Poe had a far higher literary standard than that which Griswold and his set had set up in New York. And, notwithstanding his inability to see in Emerson "more than a respectful imitation of Carlyle," or in Carlyle more than a subject for ridicule, he must be credited with having exposed a good many quacks. But his style of doing such work sometimes suggests Grammont's description of Rupert, as polite even to excess, unseasonably, but haughty, and even brutal, when he ought to have been gentle and courteous. It is impossible to read the criticisms and *Marginalia* of Poe without recognising his wide reading and great carefulness in the elaboration of his ideas; but there is little that is sympathetic, much that is cynical, and their writer is not of the kind that make friends. As a matter of fact, he made enemies normally, but they could have harmed him little had he not included among them opium and drink.

Amid constant quarrels with editors and authors, and in poverty under whose pressure his dearly loved wife was daily sinking into the grave, Poe wrote most of the tales and poems

which have made his unique reputation. It is probable that no other example exists of so wide an influence exerted by such slight and, on the whole, such imperfect poetical work as that represented in these poems. The thrilling, feverish vision in Winwood Reade's *Outcast*, where the gods have assembled to witness the performance of a new drama, composed by a young deity—this drama being the world, and the actors mankind—would appear to have expanded out of "The Conqueror Worm":—

"Lo! 'tis a gala night  
Within the lonesome latter years!  
An angel throng, bewinged, bedight  
In veils, and drowned in tears,  
Sit in a theatre, to see  
A play of hopes and fears,  
While the orchestra breathes fitfully  
The music of the spheres."

And Victor Hugo's "Epic of the Worm" (*La Légende des Siècles*) has much in it which suggests impressions once made, probably now forgotten, by the

"Blood-red thing that writhes from out  
The scenic solitude!  
It writhes!—it writhes!—with mortal pangs  
The mimes become its food,  
And the seraphs sob at vermin fangs  
In human gore imbued."

Floating thus about the world, with their runic charm and indefinite mystical suggestiveness, the poems of Poe have had an effect that must always be regarded as phenomenal in literature. The clear ideas in them are few, the feeling pervading them is rarely healthy; but there is a pure æolian quality, a music as of storms telling their secret on the strings of a heart passionate in their own wild way, which possess a fascination of their own.

It would be pleasant to find beyond these works a brave life and admirable character. But even Poe's friendliest biographer does not enable us to do that. Mr. Ingram does, indeed, merit high praise for his indefatigable efforts in pursuing to their extinction some painful rumours which had gathered around Poe during his life; but he is compelled to give historical confirmation to several unpleasant misgivings about the poet's relations with the ladies he professed to adore. Helen Whitman's account of her last interview with Poe is quoted:—

"Sinking on his knees beside me, he entreated me to speak to him—to speak one word, but one word. At last I responded, almost inaudibly, 'What can I say?' 'Say that you love me, Helen.' 'I love you.' These were the last words I ever spoke to him."

The response could hardly have been out of Poe's ears before he was writing to "My Annie," that "all is right!" and "I need not tell you, Annie, how great a burden is taken off my heart by my rupture with Mrs. W." Mr. Ingram remarks that "Edgar Poe did not know the real cause of the rupture of this engagement;" and if this be true, as is probable, it only shows how unconsciously theatrical certain natures become whose passionateness is merely intellectual. Loyalty in friendship could hardly have been among Poe's virtues. Although he was constantly and generously assisted during his life by gentlemen in Richmond, Baltimore, and New York, few or none of them remained his friends; and the bad reputation he left among

those who knew him is by no means explicable by Mr. Ingram's theory of resentment on the part of those whose works he criticised with severity. Much of it was certainly due to Poe's perpetual borrowing, and carelessness as to keeping his word. Mr. Ingram speaks of an article on Poe in the *Southern Literary Messenger* as "a dastardly attack on the dead man." The article in question was written, as I happen to know, by a gentleman who had assisted Poe in every possible way, who had never suffered by the poet's criticisms, and was lenient to his intemperate habits, but who, after some years of intimacy, came reluctantly to the conclusion that Poe was unprincipled. For reasons like these the poet has had to wait long for friendly memoirs. Of these, the most devoted is this work of Mr. Ingram. But it is to be feared that its author has not been sufficiently warned by the fate of his predecessors, who trusted too much Poe's own accounts of himself; notably, that of Mr. Lowell, whose memoir, submitted to Poe before publication, was permitted to state that he graduated with honours at the University of Virginia (which at that time conferred no degrees); and that after joining the insurgents in Greece he was arrested in St. Petersburg, and set free by the American consul (a story which Mr. Ingram has shown to be untrue). Before issuing a second edition Mr. Ingram would do well to read a valuable paper on "Some Myths in the Life of Poe," contributed by Mr. Stoddard to the *New York Independent* (June 24, 1880). He should also remove certain blemishes of style and language, which seem surprising in the work of so good a student of Poe, who, for instance, would hardly have "opined" anything (i. 74), or condemned "the prevalent generalising, and other vicious practices of the critics" (i. 208). There are also too many details about persons, some of them rather commonplace, whose relation to Poe was unimportant. Despite such drawbacks as these, however, this book is one that well repays perusal. It is the record of a personal life which can only be regarded as a failure, while it suggests many circumstances in extenuation of that failure. And although the many unfair statements made concerning the unhappy poet sufficiently justify this further research into his life, there remains still the record of a failure, and the romantic episodes of it only increase the sadness its perusal will cause most readers. I have heard it stated that when, near the close of his life, Poe was found, by one searching for him, in a low public-house in Baltimore, he raised his tipsy head and exclaimed, *Sic transit gloria mundi*. The story is more credible than the wild legend which Mr. Gill relates, and Mr. Ingram inclines to believe—that Poe was drugged by an electioneering band, "cooped," dragged to the polls, made to vote, then left on the street to die—and those words ascribed to him may express the feeling with which one lays down this last Life of Edgar Allan Poe.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

*A Treatise on the Authorship of Ecclesiastes.*  
(Macmillan.)

ACCORDING to the author of this anonymous volume, modern criticism—the criticism which "denies the genuineness of Deuteronomy and Daniel and Isa. xl.–lxvi. and Zech. ix.–xiv."—rests on a denial of the fact that Solomon wrote Ecclesiastes, and "must immediately be shattered at its very base" if that fact is conclusively established. A volume of six hundred pages is not perhaps too ponderous a hammer with which to shatter the whole structure of the higher criticism; but those who have been accustomed to deal with literary evidence will be apt to suspect that a really conclusive argument on the authorship of Ecclesiastes might have been put more briefly. Closer examination confirms this suspicion. If the argument of this treatise were purged of irrelevancies it would appear to rest mainly on ignorance. What aspect of learning the book presents is due to a diligent use of the Concordance—the kaleidoscope of those who play at scholarship, and imagine that pretty arrangements of parallel texts and coincident expressions have the value of conclusive arguments.

The practical agreement of scholars as to the late date of Ecclesiastes rests in great measure on linguistic grounds. To this aspect of the question our author devotes much space, but his philological training does not seem to have been sufficient to enable him even to understand the "lie" of the problem. What can be said of a writer who affirms that "the difference between *maddā* of Ecclesiastes and *mandā* of the Targum and of the Chaldee in Daniel is not less than the difference between *maddā* and the ancient *da'ath*," or who supposes that an Aramaic form *mān* = *quid* (i.e., *mā den*) was possible at the epoch of the Exodus? It is only natural that along with this we find such forms as *rē'ūth* and *ra'yōn* (which the characteristic *Lautverschiebung*  $y = z$  stamps as unquestionable Aramaic loan words) placed without a word of explanation in a list of so-called irrelevant forms cited by Delitzsch. The whole lexicographical evidence so carefully brought together by Delitzsch is treated with similar ignorance and carelessness. The writer cannot distinguish between arguments from the form of a word and from its peculiar usage; and he has no idea that a reference to Joel, to Job, or to the Levitical legislation does not establish the antiquity of a word as clearly as a citation from Samuel or Amos. This section of the treatise could never have been written had the author read the cautious and conservative tract of Ryssel, *De Elohista Pentateuchi Sermones*.

Our author is not more successful in his attempt to dispose of the argument for a late date drawn from the syntactical peculiarities of Ecclesiastes. He deals at great length with the doctrine of the sequence of the tenses, criticising, but at the same time depending upon, Mr. Driver's well-known work. But the treatise does more than criticise—it claims to prove from the witness of the Proverbs and Canticles, "from the Solomonic histories of Kings and Chronicles, together with the Hebrew of the Davidic Scriptures," that the language of Ecclesiastes

is the language of Solomon. It is assumed as a matter of course that the Books of Proverbs and Canticles were written by Solomon, and the natural affinity of Ecclesiastes to the earlier Wisdom of the Hebrews is taken as a proof of identical authorship.

The book is swelled out by a variety of discussions on "collateral topics." The authorship of Deuteronomy is disposed of in fifteen pages, chiefly by the authority of the New Testament, and without any attempt to face the real difficulties of the question. The witness of the New Testament to the authorship of the Old gets twenty-four pages; and a long dissertation is concerned to prove that Matt. xxvii. 9, 10, is really a quotation from Jeremiah, not from Zechariah. Part of the argument is that יוצר in Zechariah means, not "potter," but "worker in metals"—a conclusion which "is corroborated by the interesting circumstance that the Book of Zechariah, in proportion to its size, is pre-eminently rich in the frequency of its references to metals and in the variety of the metals mentioned in it." It is impossible to deal seriously with such arguments. We can only regret that a writer of great industry and some acuteness was not better disciplined in grammar and logic before presenting himself to the public.

W. R. SMITH.

*The Song of Roland.* Translated into English Verse by John O'Hagan, M.A., Q.C. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

It is becoming known that the real revival of literature, after the interruption caused by the disintegration of the Western Empire, is not part of the Italian Renaissance of the sixteenth century, but is at least five centuries earlier, and due to France. While Provence and Italy and Spain had hardly anything written in their own tongues, Northern France poured forth a flood of native poetry, which is important, both in itself and as the inspirer and permanent modifier of the literature of other nations, not only Romanic, but Teutonic, and even Greek. In England, special causes helped the lasting influence which makes the interval between *Beowulf* and *The Canterbury Tales* seem to most of us a gulf, that between these and *The Idyls of the King* but a step; and we therefore warmly welcome Mr. O'Hagan's effort to introduce the most important of Early Old-French works to the general English public. It must be noted at starting, however, that he has omitted a fourth of the poem as it exists in the Oxford MS. This portion, the episode of Baligant, is probably a later addition; but it is of great interest for the numerous names of peoples and places, and, if it is attempted to restore the poem to its primitive form, merely cutting out a thousand lines will not suffice.

Mr. O'Hagan would deny to the *Roland* the rank of an epic, because he thinks it is wanting in "a certain loftiness and grandeur of expression," and "is throughout as simple in diction as a ballad; there is not a simile, not a metaphor, throughout." We do not share the translator's opinion that flowery language is essential to epic poetry, and we class the French poem with natural epics such as the *Iliad*, *Beowulf*, and the *Nibelungenlied*, as distinguished from artificial ones, which

include the *Aeneid*, the *Lusiad*, and *Paradise Lost*. Not that we mean to say that the *Roland* is as fine a poem as the *Iliad*; each is the product of its time, and this fact is in most cases to the disadvantage of the later writer, though in many passages he is certainly not surpassed by his predecessor. The metre, too, that he employs has a dignity, often a stateliness, which admirably suits the subject; and our chief complaint against Mr. O'Hagan is that he has replaced this by one which generally displays the opposite qualities. The original metre (which, notwithstanding the statement in the Introduction, is not identical with Chaucer's, our heroic measure), with its comparatively long line and well-marked caesura, and the assonance by which these lines are connected into stanzas of free length, have an effect very different from the jingling "mixed iambic and anapaestic" couplets of the translation; compare

"Seigneur barun, a Carlemaine irez;  
Il est al siege a Cordres la citet.  
Branches d'olive en vos mains porterez,  
Ço senefiet pais e humilitet.  
Par voz saveirs se m' puez acorder,  
Jo vus durrai or e argent asez,  
Terres e fiez tant cum vus en vuldrez.  
Dient païen: 'De ço avum asez.'"

(the blank spaces mark the caesura) with

"Go ye to Carlemaine," spake their liege—  
'At Cordres city he sits in siege—  
While olive branches in hand ye press,  
Token of peace and lowliness,  
Win him to make fair treaty with me,  
Silver and gold shall your guerdon be,  
Land and lordship in ample fee.'  
'Nay,' said the heathens, 'enough have we.'"

The last line of the English stanza comes as a surprise; one expects something like

"Tumtitty tiddle, tweedle dee,"

and this is not a good frame of mind for reading an heroic poem.

Our next complaint against Mr. O'Hagan is that, though he has chosen the verse because it is "facile" and "elastic," and though he professes to have striven to be as strictly literal as possible, his translation is often far from faithful. Thus, for

"There his courtiers around him drew;  
While there stood, the king before,  
Twenty thousand men and more,"

the original has merely

"Environ lui ad plus de vint milie humes."

The first line of the English is evolved from the translator's imagination. On the other hand, in

"Hostages he may demand  
Ten or twenty at your hand,"

for

"S'en volt ostages, e vus l'en enviez,  
U dis u vint, pur lui afancier,"

half of each line of the French is untranslated. Isolated mistranslations are frequent, as in "Fiery and sudden, I know, is he," for "Li reis est fiers, e sis curages pesmes;" while "gentle France," for the often-occurring "France dulce" is an almost absurd rendering, "sweet" (in the sense of "pleasant") being by far the nearest English equivalent of the epithet. A minor, but an annoying, fault is the inconsistent treatment of the proper names; we have Old French, Modern French, Italianisations, Latin expansions, and English abbreviations used indiscriminately,

one personage having often two forms. Particularly objectionable is the frequent use of "Gan" for "Ganelon;" in the original, "Guenes" and "Guenelun" differ merely as nominative and accusative, like any ordinary substantive, but the short form Mr. O'Hagan employs by the side of the other has in English the same effect as "Bill" for "William."

The Introduction, though—like too many English essays—often betraying the *dilettante*, is generally satisfactory, giving a good deal of sound information about the poem and its subject. We may remark that the language of the Venice MS. is artificial, unlike any real North Italian dialect; and that something ought to have been said to show the importance of the assonances for determining the absolute and relative dates of different parts of the poem, as well as its place of origin. Altogether, however (metre excepted), Mr. O'Hagan's book will give the English reader a very fair idea of the spirit and story of the French epic; in some cases, as the stanza describing the death of Aude, we think he has been remarkably successful. Still, in hoping that his work will be widely read, we must also hope that it will excite some rival to give us a more careful translation of the whole of the poem, in a metre suited to the subject. Such a metre, as Mr. O'Hagan himself has shown by a short specimen, is assonating heroic verse; and we do not share his fears that it is too strict, or that it would be less liked by the English public than the one he has selected. It only remains to say that paper, print, and binding make the volume as agreeable to look at as its contents are worthy of being read.

HENRY NICOL.

*A History of Classical Greek Literature.*  
In 2 vols. By the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M.A. (Longmans.)

[Second Notice.]

PROF. MAHAFFY is at one with the modern German writers in absolutely separating the prose writers from the poets. We are disposed to regret this hard-and-fast rule. Of course, the division of a national literature into prose and poetry is a broad and natural one, and will necessarily be adopted to a large extent in any history. But it is more important to represent Greek literature as the gradually developing expression of the Greek mind and spirit than to mark it off in separate volumes, as if in any sense it were twofold and not a unity. It is, we think, mainly accidental that we are generally able to set down each Greek classic as either poet or prose writer. In no modern literature would the separation be equally easy. And even among the Greeks, Ion of Chios, who is best known as a tragedian, wrote memoirs and, as Prof. Mahaffy assures us, invented the dialogue. Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes wrote verses. Kritias was a rhetorician, but he was also an author of tragedies. On the other hand, if we take the writings of the early philosophers, so far as they have been preserved to us, we strongly feel that they form a natural whole, and that their proper position in the history of literature is lost to view if some of them



appear at the beginning of one volume and the rest at the beginning of another. For instance, Herakleitus wrote in prose, Xenophanes in verse, Parmenides both in verse and prose, Zeno and Melissus only in prose, Demokritos in prose, Empedokles in verse; and their philosophical connexion, which is of high importance even from a literary point of view, is obscured when they are not brought together. Again, it is often difficult to form a just estimate of a particular writer without some discussion of his literary predecessors. Herodotus is as nearly related to the epic and gnomic poetry on the one side as to Thucydides on the other. It is confessed by Prof. Mahaffy (vol. ii., p. 54) that in the natural order, and but for the arbitrary separation of prose and poetry, some remarks upon the influence of the Sophists would precede the chapter upon Euripides. Nor is it possible, without serious loss, to separate Herodotus by a wide gulf from Sophocles, or Anaxagoras from Euripides, or Epikurus from Menander.

But apart from the separation of prose from poetry we are surprised at the arrangement of the authors in Prof. Mahaffy's book. Thus Greek prose writers may be conveniently classed as historical, rhetorical, or philosophical; and in many cases the filiation of members of the same class is strongly marked. But Prof. Mahaffy has jumbled them together. The result is that Socrates is separated by nearly 100 pages from Plato, and Plato by more than 170 pages from Aristotle, Plato stands between Isaeus and Isokrates, and Xenophon between Anaximenes and Demosthenes. Prof. Mahaffy seeks to justify the order he has chosen—at least he assures us that it is the result of careful consideration—but we do not see that it is based upon any intelligible principle.

It is scarcely worth while to canvass Prof. Mahaffy's critical estimates of the authors he discusses. After all, these things are matters of taste; there is no particular good in insisting upon our disagreement when we cannot hope to prove that he is wrong. Yet it is irritating, for instance, to be told dogmatically that "unbiased critics will nowadays read the *Odyssey* oftener and with greater pleasure" than the *Iliad*; and we shall, we hope, not be suspected of belonging to what he calls "the scholastic trade union which think that all great Greek writers are to be lauded as perfect" when we express our astonishment at his assertion that "even diligent scholars find it a task to read a dialogue of Plato honestly through." Is this indeed his own feeling about the *Phaedrus*, or the *Gorgias*, or the *Symposium*, or the *Phaedo*?

We would willingly follow Prof. Mahaffy through the many interesting questions raised by his *History*. But we have not space for more than a few remarks upon the two which first present themselves—viz., the Homeric question and the date of Hesiod.

Prof. Mahaffy's chapter upon the origin of the Homeric poems is enriched by a valuable Appendix, in which Prof. Sayce has summed up with scrupulous care the results arrived at by linguistic criticism of the text. This summary is of especial value, as the evidence of language is almost wholly neglected by

Prof. Mahaffy; and yet it is to linguistic study more than to anything else that we look for any fresh light which shall be thrown upon the problem of Homer. It strikes us as strange that no mention is made of Dr. Schliemann's explorations at Hissarlik. No doubt their interest is archaeological rather than literary, yet they deserve to be mentioned in any history of literature. Nor do we think that Prof. Mahaffy has fully appreciated the importance of the so-called "Cyclic poems" as a means of forming a judgment as to the date of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Whatever be the political or literary merits of the Cyclic poets, their writings appear to cluster about the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and to presuppose their existence as tolerably definite entities. Of course dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text, and we may assent to Prof. Sayce's conclusion that in its present form the language of Homer cannot be earlier than the seventh century B.C. In their substance, however, the poems must have existed earlier as wholes; for the *Aethiopis* of Arktinus took up the story at the death of Hector—in fact, it was actually tacked on to the *Iliad*, and Arktinus, who was traditionally a pupil of Homer, is generally placed about the era of the first Olympiad.

In his general view of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* Prof. Mahaffy stands midway between the conservatives and the obstructives. He professes himself a disciple of Grote. Yet there is one important difference between their views. He considers that the books of the existing *Iliad* which disturb the Achilleis do not belong to one other poem or *Iliad*, but were separate lays, perhaps composed, perhaps adapted, for their place. We hold this to be a distinct improvement upon Grote's hypothesis. It is easier to conceive a poem being enlarged by the more or less skilful interweaving of a number of separate lays than to imagine two complete poems being welded together in such a way as to involve the disruption of both. But for our own part we go still farther; while readily admitting the possibility of separating the lays which belong to the story of Achilles from those which belong to the general story of Ilium we are not satisfied that there was a time when the Achilleis existed as a distinct poem.

We dissent more widely from Prof. Mahaffy's account of Hesiod. The reasons alleged for his late date are far from conclusive. "The poet of the *Works*," says Prof. Mahaffy, vol. i., p. 101, "seems to me to have lived about the middle of the seventh century B.C.," and a few pages afterwards we are told that, if we put aside the prefaces of the *Theogony* and the *Works*, we shall be inclined "to pronounce both poems the work of the same author" (p. 109). Now the early date of Hesiod has been generally accepted by the best critics, both ancient and modern. He has been placed as early as 1000 B.C. But the generally received date has been 850–800 B.C., and that, we see, is the date specified by Prof. Jebb in his *Primer of Greek Literature* (p. 42). It was matter of dispute whether Hesiod was earlier than Homer, or later; but all authorities were agreed as to his antiquity. In the well-known passage of Herodotus (ii. 53) they

are mentioned as contemporaries, and are placed about 400 years before the historian himself, although his expression implies that they were commonly regarded as still older. The ancient tradition preserved in the poem called *Ὀμήρου ἁγών* testifies to the same general belief. As a fact, where Homer and Hesiod are named together, Hesiod's name not infrequently stands first. Götting's careful investigation of the evidence (*Hesiodi Carmina*, Prolegomena, pp. xxi.–xxiii.) leads him to accept the statement of Herodotus as near the truth; and he is followed by Bergck and Mr. Paley, who will not be accused of literary credulity. And even if we admit that the celebrated description of the "heroic race divine" in *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, vv. 156 *et seqq.*, is due to the influence of the Homeric poems, we shall still require strong evidence to convince us that Hesiod lived as late as the middle of the seventh century. Prof. Mahaffy advances two arguments. (1) That the return of Hesiod's father from Kyme (*Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, v. 635) "can only be accounted for by some grave misfortune or decay in the prosperity of the Asiatic colonies," and that "this is most easily to be found in the rise of the Lydian power under Gyges after the opening of the seventh century." But we are tempted to ask what right we have to assume any political reason of this kind, when it is not suggested by Hesiod himself; still more, why we should especially fasten upon the rise of the Lydian power under Gyges as the event in question.

(2) Prof. Mahaffy refers to the passage of *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι* (vv. 650 *et seqq.*), where Hesiod, or his imitator, relates how he made the only sea voyage of his life from Aulis to Euboea (*ἐν αἰθρα δαίφρονος Ἀμφιδάμαντος*), and won a tripod, which he dedicated to the Muses. Now the Lelantine War, in which Amphidamas fell, was of sufficient importance to be mentioned by Herodotus (v. 99) and Thucydides (i. 15); unfortunately, however, the date of it is exceedingly obscure, and is only dubiously placed by Ernst Curtius "about the beginning of the seventh century." But it is almost certain that this whole passage of Hesiod is spurious; at least, as Götting says, if Pausanias had been acquainted with it, or had considered it genuine, he would not have failed to refer to it when he wrote his account of the tripod dedicated by Hesiod (Pausan. ix., 31, 3).

But here we must take leave of Prof. Mahaffy's book. We hope our criticism of it is not presumptuous. We do not deny that it is written in an easy style, and contains some passages of considerable interest, especially in vol. i. On the whole, we think the poets are more satisfactorily treated than the prose writers. But our estimate of Prof. Mahaffy's scholarship would not be so high as it is unless we believed him to be capable of writing a better *History* than this. We conclude by wishing that he had not been so sparing of his dates, and had supplied us with a chronological table of the authors whose names occur in his pages. Such a table would be yet more valuable if it enabled us to compare the prose or poetry of a particular period with the corresponding condition of the fine arts. J. E. C. WELLDON.

## NEW NOVELS.

*Beauty's Daughters.* By the Author of "Phyllis." (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*The Rival Doctors.* By A. Lapointe. Translated from the French by Henri van Laun. (Nimmo.)

*Enga.* By the Author of "The Harbour Bar." In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

*Cross Purposes.* By Cecilia Findlay. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

*Lisa's Love.* By Lady Lindsay. (Moxon.)

THE author of *Phyllis* ends her latest novel with a request that her readers "will give a kind thought to the poor players in the story." With the best will in the world it is very difficult to do so. In the first place, all the women in the book are as vulgar as they are beautiful, and, unluckily, we have no means of measuring their beauty, and can only note their vulgarity. What is to be said, for example, of the good breeding of ladies who shorten their mother's Christian name of Brandrum into the endearing diminutive of "Brandy;" or of the refined taste of a gentleman who makes a proposal in this fashion?—

"I should like to make you a present, if I was quite sure you would accept it. I want to give you"—he waves his hand slightly to the fair and glowing landscape that lies all round and far below them—"all this. There is only one trifling obstacle . . . its Master. I confess I have spooned other women, but no woman ever held my heart in her keeping except you."

The reader would feel no surprise if Miss Kitty Tremaine declined the gift thus impressively offered; but she does nothing of the sort. She accepts it all, becomes the reigning beauty of the season, and advances so rapidly that in the next volume we find her observing to her husband that "it certainly wasn't form" to tell a "*risqué* story." For our part, we should hardly have thought it "form" for two ladies, presumably well bred, to discuss their late husbands' failings with a perfect stranger; but perhaps these confidences may be considered good manners in the society frequented by "*Beauty's Daughters*." The expression "form" seems dear to the author. "Eye-glasses, do you know, look rather form," says "Dandy," when he and "Brandy" are arranging how to cut a lady who has refused them both; and "Don't talk slang," says Miss Tremaine. "It grates. It is such fearful form." It is indeed!

The sentimental and French-hating portion of the British public, who believe devoutly in the prevalence of *mariages de convenance* and consequent misery among our neighbours across the Channel, should be made to read *The Rival Doctors*. In the original, and at its best, the story cannot be very exciting; but in the English translation it becomes almost grotesque. With the admirable intention of making his English readers understand the novel he translates, M. van Laun has given the English equivalents for foreign names, which, unluckily, has only ended in creating a jumble. We are sufficiently accustomed at the present day to Continental manners to be able to hear the titles of "Monsieur" and "Mademoiselle" with fortitude. M. van Laun gives us "Mr."

and "Miss." "Jean Malicorne" done into English is terribly suggestive of "John Barleycorn." The John Malicorne in question is the ogre of this fairy tale, who has an entire village in Burgundy under his thumb, and sets up his ignorant and dissipated son as the local doctor. Of course, the "rival" to the latter is a being gifted with every mental and physical excellence, who gets the better of young Malicorne in every point—even in love. For old Malicorne has brought to his house a young lady of many attractions and large fortune, whom he destines for his daughter-in-law. He is foiled by the virtuous doctor (*anglice* James Hervey), who from a distant part of the river sees her standing at the window, and falls promptly and wildly in love. Meeting her one day, for the first time, he declares his passion at much length, in elegant periods, overflowing with metaphor, even going the length of comparing her to a solar myth. The young lady, whose life has lacked excitement, feels her heart throb as desired, and from henceforth all Malicorne's best machinations are powerless to separate them. It is a pity M. van Laun should ever have taken the trouble to translate such a story—a task always difficult to a foreigner, and which in the present case has not been executed quite without blemish. English people, for example, if they wished to predict an event, would observe, "You will have a fit of apoplexy in a week" and not "you shall have." They also say he "did not know that," not "he ignored that," such a thing had happened. We must confess ourselves to have been completely puzzled by a part of the river called "the harbour," on which the characters were perpetually walking. The rivers in Burgundy are small, and the river in the story is decidedly no larger than the rest, so that the "harbour," as understood by M. van Laun, must be different indeed from the large basins which we are accustomed to associate with the name.

Stories of the Scotch Highlands and of stalwart men, with misplaced vowels, are now becoming quite a recognised feature of literature. The scene of *Enga*, however, is not laid among the fiords of the Western coast, but apparently in the hills and moors bordering the Spey which are dear to the heart of the authoress. *Enga* is a tale of a secret marriage between a Highland laird and a peasant girl. He gets drowned before the birth of his child, and the child itself is removed and concealed by the next heir, Laird Gilbert, while the infant's mother rather unnaturally goes home to her devoted brother and sister, and keeps silence on the subject for twenty-nine years. In spite of the disparity of age, Laird Gilbert falls in love with the heroine, Enga Malcolmson, and, to compass his marriage with her, involves her father in debt, intercepts her letters to and from her lover in Australia, and even goes the length of sending out an emissary to assure him of her faithlessness. One always wishes, by-the-way, to see some of those persevering people to whom time and space are as nothing to the gratification of their affections. The absent lover turns out to be the missing son, and all ends happily. The tale is pleasantly told, though the reader is rather irritated by unnecessary inverted

commas, and rather bewildered by the mislaid and intercepted letters which play so large a part in the story.

The cross purposes which give their name to Miss Findlay's story are the mistakes made by two young ladies and a young gentleman over their love affairs. Frank Heathcote has been disinherited by his uncle, who believes that Frank has robbed his cash box. After the uncle's death the matter is cleared up, and Frank's cousin Alice, now owner of the property, sees no other way of putting things straight than by proposing to marry the victim. Frank accepts her, partly because he does not know what else to do, and partly because an old lady comes in at an inconvenient moment and congratulates them. In spite of the cutting of the Gordian knot, the three lives still remain in a tangle because Frank is really in love with Elsie Bertram (it would be so much more comfortable if she were called "Elsie"), and Alice with the Vicar. Time, with a little help from the unconscious Vicar, arranges it all, and everyone is made happy in his own way. The style is agreeable, and some of the descriptions of the scenery of Auvergne are graphic and interesting.

The simplicity and freshness of Lady Lindsay's little tale will give pleasure to many who have grown weary over the elaborations of modern novels. Lisa was a little Tyrolean girl who spent her summers on the mountains herding cows and keeping house for her stingy old grandfather. Lisa had a brother much handsomer than herself, who was very clever at carving, and longed for some relief from the quiet life he led. One day a sculptor came by, saw some of his carving, and offered then and there to take him into his studio at Munich. In spite of poor Lisa's silent despair the boy joyfully accepted, and for the rest of the winter Lisa struggled on without him as best she could. Josef's learning was very scanty, and when the spring came Lisa could bear his silence no longer, and set off to Munich. She found Josef seriously ill, but the sculptor was very good to her, and let her stay for many weeks in the house, and even allowed her to sit as a model for Josef. At last the time came when he and Josef were to go to Italy, and Lisa was told she must return home. The scene where she stands at the last moment looking at her bust is very well described. She knew that she was not pretty, but the idea of having that broad-faced, snub-nosed, smiling thing remaining behind, while she was milking cows up the mountains, was maddening, and she gave one blow which knocked it into atoms. Her feelings might be shared by many people when they contemplate the pictures and statues that are to represent them to future generations. Years passed away, Josef went to Italy, and we are not told that Lisa ever saw the sculptor again; but as she is only eighteen when we take leave of her it is hardly too much to hope that the love for him which is so delicately indicated may some day have been gratified, or that she may have forgotten it in a more mature passion for some other adorer.

L. B. LANG.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1661-68.* Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longmans.) In calendaring this particular series of the Public Records, Mr. Sainsbury has already won great credit, and his new volume will add considerably to his reputation. The period is interesting, including as it does the first eight years of the reign of King Charles II. At the opening date of the volume the American Colonies, since States, were limited to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Virginia. During the next few years, viz., in 1663 and 1664, the two Carolinas and New Jersey came into existence, and New York and Delaware were surrendered by their then proprietors, and first became British Colonies. The volume therefore deals with the early history of eleven of the original thirteen American States, and there is scarcely a document noted that does not possess considerable interest and importance. In his admirable Preface, of nearly eighty pages, Mr. Sainsbury gives a *résumé* of the salient features in the history of these colonies, not the least interesting of which were the efforts made by the home authorities to secure the persons of the regicides Goffe and Whalley, efforts which were rendered abortive by the evident determination of the colonists that they should not be apprehended, as indeed they never were. Next in importance is perhaps the connexion of the brothers Kirke with Acadia and Nova Scotia. The subsequent extinction of this extraordinary family is one of the curiosities of history. Much light also is thrown upon the early history of Virginia, and even more upon that of the West India Islands. Mr. Sainsbury's Preface gives a summary account of the important events and transactions of these eight years, and is a valuable contribution to history, which may be read with pleasure and profit.

*Report of the First Annual Meeting of the Index Society.* (1879.) *An Index of Hereditary English, Scottish, and Irish Titles of Honour.* (Longmans.) We have from time to time drawn attention to the Index Society and the good work it is doing. We owe an apology to our readers for having permitted its last issues to remain so long unnoticed. A report, whether of a Parliamentary Committee, a railway company, or of what the British Museum catalogue calls an academy—that is, in the language of the uninitiated, a publishing society—is commonly very dull reading. This of the Index Society is, however, an exception; everyone who takes an intelligent interest in the systematisation of knowledge will find somewhat in it of interest. It is not a mere dry statement of what has been done and what is hoped for in the immediate future, but a review of the index work and index literature of the past year. Mr. G. L. Gomme's proposed index of the places in Great Britain in which Roman remains have been found will be a useful handbook in itself as giving a clue to local historians where to find accounts of the Roman discoveries in their respective neighbourhoods; but it will serve a far more important end inasmuch as it will render easy what is now impossible, the construction of a really good map of Roman Britain. Students of our early history know that the things which at present go by that name are of so little value that they generally construct a fresh one for themselves of that part of our country which they are engaged in studying. When this alphabetical catalogue is out there will be no excuse for map-makers if they do not insert every place where the masters of the world can be proved to have left relics of themselves. The Report contains four appendices, all of which will be found very useful. The first, and

perhaps the most important, is a catalogue by Mr. Alfred H. Huth of books and papers on marriage between near kinsfolk. We do not think it is perfect, and have no idea that its maker considers it to be so. It is, however, very full, and must be of great use to anyone studying a subject which becomes daily more and more important. The second book on our list is a substantial volume of more than two hundred pages. We have gone through it carefully, and have come upon no manifest errors. It is certainly correct as to those titles of honour with which we have the most intimate acquaintance. When a thing has been done it is only natural to repine that it was not done sooner; but, calling to mind the trouble we have had when reading historical documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we cannot but regret we had not this book at our side years ago. There will be no excuse for the future for the careless people who write as though they thought that all the Earls and Dukes of Northumberland were of the Percy blood, or who have so little history or poetry in their heads that when they hear of an Earl of Oxford the name of Harley, not De Vere, naturally rises to their lips.

*Mulonna: Verses on Our Lady and the Saints.* By the Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J. (Dublin: Gill.) Mr. Russell is well known in his own communion as a writer of religious verse, and we believe that his little volume called *Emmanuel* has passed through some four or five editions. We should probably misuse words if we spoke of him as a poet, but he has without doubt the power of writing harmonious verse. The lines in memory of Dr. Charles William Russell, the well-known student of Irish history and of many other branches of knowledge beside, strike us as more than commonly beautiful. Some of the hymns are highly curious as specimens of the development of doctrine. We wonder what St. Cyril, the fathers of the Council of Ephesus, or St. Bernard would have said of the one headed "St. Joseph our Father." Would it not have been "anathema sit"?

*Poems.* By Sir Samuel Ferguson. (Bell.) Sir Samuel Ferguson's volume of verse may possibly give pleasure to a few intimate friends, but it would have been much better to print it privately, and issue copies as presents only. There is absolutely nothing in it that reaches even to the low-water mark of poetry. The first verse of "The Hymn of the Fishermen" may be quoted as a fair specimen of the book:—

"To God give foremost praises,  
Who 'neath the rolling tides,  
In ocean's secret places,  
Our daily bread provides;  
Who in this pasture grazes  
The flat fish and the round,  
And makes the herring 'macas'  
In shoaling heaps abound."

We would suggest that it would be more reverent if persons who have not the gifts necessary for composing poetry would confine themselves entirely to secular subjects.

*Of English Dogges, the Diuersities, the Names, the Natures, and the Properties.* A Short Treatise written in Latine by John Caius, and newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming, 1576. (Bazaar Office.) This is a handy reprint of a very rare little book, the first which in the English tongue was devoted to the nature and history of the dog. Dame Juliana Berners had told many things concerning dogs before this time, and the English versions of Glanville on *The Properties of Things*, of course, do not omit the entertaining chapter "De Cane." The volume before us, we believe, however, a re-issue of the first book on English dog literature. It is undoubtedly very far in advance of many things which have been written on the same subject in much more recent days. Though

it is an avowed translation from the Latin, the language is good, clear, and fairly concise. As we have not the very scarce Latin original to compare with it, we cannot say how accurate it may be as a rendering, but we see no reason to doubt that it is a good translation. Many persons who are lovers of field sports take some interest in their history and associations, and to such this book will be very useful as a work of reference. As an instance in point we may mention that we met with the word *tumbler* some little time ago among the Exchequer depositions of the time of Charles I. The papers related to a poaching affray in an Eastern county, and it was set forth on oath that on a certain occasion some persons named in the document had gone with "tumblers and lynes to drawe rabbits." The dictionaries we had immediately at hand gave us no information worth having as to what manner of dog a "tumbler" was, but this little book contains a chapter devoted to the tumbler which furnishes all the knowledge required. In a note at the end we find curious evidence that in the reign of Elizabeth it was considered an error, or at least unscholarlike, to print Greek words in an uncontracted form. "There bee also certaine accents wanting in the Greeke words, which, because we had them not, are pretermitted; so haue wee byn fayne to let the Greeke words run their full length, for lacke of abbreviations." How much longer the feeling lasted that there was something wrong in giving Greek words in full we know not. We believe that in many French schools until the Revolution the boys were taught the rudiments of the language from books highly contracted, and that they were not permitted to use copies where the "words run their full length" until they were well advanced.

*Nature's Bypaths: a Series of Recreative Papers in Natural History.* By J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., &c. (David Bogue.) Dr. Taylor has a pleasant knack of popularising science, but his gold is beaten out very fine in this book. Thus his chapters on "Vegetable Parasites and Catkins" are marvellously superficial. In fact, the whole ten pages of the latter are merely a halo of fine writing surrounding the simple explanation of two big words, "anemophilous" and "entomophilous" flowers. Dr. Taylor is fond of grand language, and this sadly impairs the value of his book. A cold climate becomes with him "an arctic climature," and a trip to the West of Ireland is "one of the most bewilderingly lovely drives," while an unlucky straining at a hackneyed quotation once tumbles him into a grievous pit-fall—"the adage is true hero, *facile descensus*," &c. Several chapters, too, might be called a naturalist's, rather than Nature's, bypaths, being sketchy accounts of the Norfolk Broads, North Wales, Lancashire, and other holiday resorts. The book may be useful to give a clever boy an inkling of the researches connected with the names of Wallace, Darwin, and Sprengel, and tempt him to study these authorities for himself; but we own that we distrust second-hand science. Dr. Taylor is most happy in his geological chapters on the dispersion of animals, the Sub-Wealden boring, and the like. A paper on submarine forests is exceedingly lucid, and traces a fringe of pleistocene forest trees and vegetation in the estuaries which surround our coast. We may add to his enumeration of localities the only cliff which can be dignified with this title on the coast of Lincolnshire, at Cleethorpes, on the estuary of the Humber, where the section of a lacustrine bed with fresh-water shells may be seen. Dr. Taylor speaks of Kent's Hole, Torquay, as being frequented by pre-glacial mammals. These mammals were contemporary with man, evidence of which has been supplied by the cavern, and were therefore pleistocene animals, or, at all events, "glacial," to adopt



Mr. Geikie's classification, in which case they lived together with palaeolithic man. In connexion with this, the plural form of rhinoceros which Dr. Taylor uses must not pass without a protest. "Rhinoceroses" is good English, and "rhinoceroes" is classical, if pedantic; but "rhinoceri" is simply an impossible form. There is a pleasant chapter for pike-fishers in the Norfolk Broads, and the book itself would make an agreeable pocket companion for an afternoon's boating in them.

*Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society.* Vol. I. Part II. (Colchester: W. Wiles.) Mr. H. W. King prints in this number extracts from some highly interesting Essex wills. The information they contain is not only genealogically important, but they also throw so many curious side-lights on the manners of the time that we cannot but wish that, at the risk of some repetition and not a little wordy law-form, they had been given to us in full. The first we have is that of Lady Bruyn of Okendon, who died in 1471. She or her husband had evidently procured a licence to have mass said in their own manor house, for one of her bequests is that of the missal, breviary, challis, and vestments "belonging unto my mannour place of South Wokynghton." These she left to the parish church. She was probably a woman of some culture—one book at least she possessed, and that the most important that had then been composed in our tongue. She leaves to Robert Walsal horses, plate, the silken tester of a bed, and "a booke called Canterbury Tales." Another will, that of a certain William Sutton, dated 1423, is written in Latin, but unfortunately only given to us in an English abstract. Among other religious bequests, he desires that someone may be nominated by his executors "to make a vicarious pilgrimage for his good estate and soul's health to the shrines of SS. William and Richard of York, John of Beverley and Hugh of Lincoln, and others at his executors' discretion." It is curious that the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury is not mentioned. It was so near at hand that a visit to it was probably taken as a matter of course. The first article is a continuation of the history of the Barrington family. It contains interesting election news of the early Stuart period. Mr. Andrew Hamilton contributes a useful account of the fragments of stained glass which yet remain in certain Essex churches.

*Indian Industries.* By A. G. F. Eliot James. (W. H. Allen and Co.) We must pay Mr. Eliot James the compliment of saying that he possesses two qualifications for his task—knowledge of the facts, and sympathy with the needs of the people. As regards the first, we notice that he continually refers to Mr. O'Connor's annual *Reviews of the Trade of British India*, which are by far the most valuable of all the official papers published. In reference to the second point, he touches the matter with a needle when he says (p. 15), "English trade jealousy is the bane of Indian advance." The truth is that the history of Indian industries in modern times is the history of English and not of Indian necessities. India has been politically bound up with a country whose power is mainly based upon manufacturing supremacy. The handicrafts of India have been deliberately sacrificed in order to force a demand for our own commodities. The country has been regarded as a kind of forcing house for raw products, such as grain, cotton, oil seeds, and jute; while, in return, the natives are expected to clothe themselves with sized longcloth from Manchester. But, much as we agree with the general point of view adopted by Mr. Eliot James, and, while we thank him for the industry with which he has collected statistical facts, we regret that he has not used

more literary skill, and that he has not avoided numerous mistakes of detail. In his account of jute, we have noticed at least three blunders: (1) that our chief supplies were formerly derived from *Russia*; (2) that they now come partly from *Burma*; (3) that a *plantation* (mill?) manufactures gunny-bags. What authority can there be for the statement that "over a million natives are now employed" in the jute industry? If he means only those engaged in weaving, a few thousands would be nearer the truth; if he includes those who grow the fibre, then he forgets that jute is only a by-crop, like turnips and beans in this country.

*Edinburgh: a Pictorial Guide and Popular History.* With numerous Illustrations and Plan. (Ward, Lock and Co.) There are many guides to Edinburgh in existence, large and small, good and indifferent; but still we take leave to think that this new guide-book of Messrs. Ward and Lock is not superfluous. It abounds in useful information, interspersed with stories and scraps of verse that have naturally gathered round the literary capital of Scotland. So far as we have tested the facts, they appear to be accurate; and the illustrations, though coarse, are not displeasing. The help of advertisements, as numerous as they are appropriate, allows this excellent series of guide-books to be sold at an extremely low price.

*Destruction of Life by Snakes, Hydrophobia, &c., in Western India.* By an Ex-Commissioner. (W. H. Allen and Co.) The anonymous author does not possess the gifts of orderly statement or lucid exposition, yet he has got hold of a subject of no little importance. Wild beasts proper, and especially tigers, have been almost exterminated from the Bombay Presidency. But venomous snakes still abound, and annually cause a serious mortality. Our author's advice is to wage against snakes an organised warfare by every means available, and in particular by planting out colonies of professional snake-killers. As regards hydrophobia, it is commonly asserted that this most terrible of calamities is conspicuously absent in all Oriental countries. This may be true of Turkey, but it is emphatically not true of India, where no less than 105 deaths from hydrophobia have been recorded in Bombay alone in a single year. In the following twelve months more than fifty thousand ownerless dogs were killed, which indicates where the sole remedy is to be found.

MR. OSCAR BROWNING'S little volume on *Modern France* (Longmans) has been called forth by the success of his volume on *Modern England* in the "Epochs of English History" Series. It will probably be received with the same favour. The period from the fall of Napoleon is just the one which a large number of persons wish to know something about, and the author has succeeded in compressing a very large amount of information into a very small space. The tendency of the book is to dwell too much on the political and too little on the social divisions of the country, and it is this which seems to have led to the optimistic hope that the establishment of the Republic may have brought France to "the long-expected haven of rest." A few misprints will no doubt be removed in a future edition, especially one at p. 3 which makes the Ministers under the Charter liable to "be tried by their peers," instead of by the peers, which was evidently intended.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS has reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle* a paper on "The Indian Swastika and its Western Counterparts." The Swastika is the Indian name for the so-called mystic cross, which corresponds to the well-known three legs of the Isle of Man. This symbol is traced by Mr. Thomas on Chaldaean bricks, on Buddhist temples, on the whorls dug

up by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik, and on the coins of Syracuse. Mr. Thomas's theory of its meaning may be given in his own words:—

"So far as I have been able to trace or connect the various manifestations of this emblem, they one and all resolve themselves into the primitive conception of solar motion, which was intuitively associated with the rolling or wheel-like projection of the sun through the upper or visible arc of the heavens, as understood and accepted in the crude astronomy of the ancients."

In a note, Mr. Thomas acknowledges that this explanation has been to some extent anticipated by Ludwig Müller, of Copenhagen.

THE *Muhammadan Law of Family Inheritance*, by Alaric Rumsey (W. H. Allen and Co.), is an ingenious compilation of such knowledge of the Muhammadan law relating to inheritance, wills, and marriage as is accessible to an author who cannot consult the Arabian authorities at first hand, but is compelled to depend throughout on more or less accurate translations. For a writer labouring under so great a disadvantage, which would have deterred most people from entering upon the task at all, it is a very creditable performance. Mr. Rumsey, whose previous handbooks for the use of candidates for examinations are sufficiently known, seems to have studied with great diligence and care the works of scholars; and, though his volume is necessarily devoid of any scientific value, it will doubtless be of service to the class of candidates for whom it is designed.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Sir John Phear has put into the hands of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for immediate publication a volume on *The Aryan Village, Past and Present, in Bengal and Ceylon*. As our readers will remember, the author held quite recently the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, and was formerly one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta. He has therefore had exceptional opportunities for observing the phenomena of his subject.

PROF. LUDWIG NOIRE'S long-expected work, *Das Werkzeug und seine Bedeutung für die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Menschheit* ("On Tools and their Influence on the Development of the Human Race"), has just been published. An English translation is in preparation.

MR. OLFHAR HAMST, the author of the *Handbook of Fictitious Names*, will shortly issue a small pamphlet "On the Art of describing Books bibliographically." No science has progressed with greater rapidity of late than that of bibliography, but much still remains to be done before its principles are brought home to the world at large. The suggestions of Olphar Hamst are of a practical character, and will be useful to all librarians and lovers of books. His pamphlet concludes with a list of books published under the pseudonym of "A Lady," of which he has not succeeded in discovering the authorship, and this list gives to the work its chief title of *Aggravating Ladies*. It will be published by Mr. Quaritch.

THE promised work on Japan by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., will be published in the ensuing autumn by Mr. Murray. It is to be carefully and plentifully illustrated.

It is said that M. Jules Verne is about to visit the province of Oran in order to explore the marble quarries at Kleber. He hopes to collect the necessary materials for a work to be entitled *A Journey to the Land of Marble*.

BISHOP PERRY, of Iowa, will publish shortly *Some Summer Days Abroad*, a volume of sketches, including an account of the Second Lambeth Conference.

THE authorised English translation, by Mrs.

Simpson, of Mdme. de Witt's recent work, entitled *Monsieur Guizot in Private Life*, will be issued during the ensuing week by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

CANON BERTOCCI, of Rome, is endeavouring to found a new Bibliographical Society, which is to publish, under the title of *Repertorio Bibliografico*, a review of all works printed in Italy in the nineteenth century.

A LIBRARY for Truthseekers (Bibliotek för Sanningsökare) has been started in Sweden. The editors are K. P. Arnoldson and A. F. Akerberg. The collection opens with a translation of Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures, *On the Origin of Religion, with Special Reference to the Religions of India*.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO. have in preparation in their Oriental Series *Linguistic and Oriental Essays*, by R. N. Cust; *The Classical Poetry of the Japanese*, by B. H. Chamberlain; *The Four Jewels of the Law*, with Pali Texts and English Translation, by the Rev. Dr. Morris; *The History of Esarhaddon*, translated, &c., by Ernest A. Budge.

THE Goldsmiths' Company have made a grant of £25 to the College for Men and Women, and the Drapers' one of twenty guineas.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* writes:—

"Among the literary treasures which have been destroyed in Mommsen's library, and of which no official list is as yet issued, we are told are MSS. of Jornandes, or Jordanus, *De Getarum et Gothorum rebus gestis*, belonging to the Vatican Library and to a college at Cambridge. The sixth volume of Mommsen's *History of Rome*, ready for press, was also consumed by the fire. Niebuhr's MS. of the second volume of his *Roman History* was also burnt in 1830, when he had to write it out from memory. We hope that Prof. Mommsen, when he has recovered from this fatal stroke to his life-work, will be able to do like his predecessor. The copies of Latin inscriptions collected by various young palaeographers for the *Corpus Inscriptionum* have been partly saved."

THE *East* announces as a supplement for its issue of to-day a map, just received from Assiout, of the Slave Caravan Routes of the Libyan Desert.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Pirkis, with the title of *A Very Opal*, in three volumes, will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. GRIGGS, of Hanover Street, Peckham, has now ready (besides *Hamlet*, Qo. II.) the facsimiles of the first two quartos, by Fisher and by Roberts, of Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1600, with Introductions by Mr. Ebsworth. On the question of which quarto was before the other, Mr. Ebsworth shows that the Cambridge editors were right when, in 1863, they declared Fisher's quarto to have preceded Roberts's. On the question of date, Mr. Ebsworth brings forward no new evidence. He declines to consider the verse tests, and does not deal with the characterisation test; but, on the old weather allusion, which fits 1594, and the possible Spenser source—the line, "Through hills and dales, through bushes and through breres," 1596—he gives his opinion for what it is worth, that the date of the play is not before 1593 or after 1596.

MR. W. J. ROLFE's handsome school edition of Shakspeare's *Richard the Third* has just reached us. It contains the historical sources of the play from Sir Thomas More, Hall, and Holinshead; an Introduction; critical comments on the play from Schlegel, Drake, Verplanck, Dowden, Furnivall; the text founded on the basis of the much-altered folio version, as advised by Spedding, Grant White—many of whose ingenious defences of the folio changes from the quartos are quoted—Hudson, and Knight; notes compiled and written with Mr. Rolfe's usual

judgment and care; Collier's account of the old "True Tragedie of Richard the Third," Richard Simpson's of the politics of Shakspeare's play; and an Index of words and phrases explained. Mr. Rolfe has a welcome snub of Johnson, Malone, and Monck Mason for their comments on Queen Elizabeth's calling the Tower "Rude ragged nurse, old sullen play-fellow for tender princes," IV. i. 101-2. The student of the play sadly needs a parallel text of its quarto and folio versions, with the differing words in each italicised, as in Mr. Rolfe's specimen on p. 234 of his edition.

WE learn from the *American Publishers' Weekly* that Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co. have in the press a child's gift-book, with illustrations in colours by Miss Rosina Emmet, who took the first prize at the recent Prang Christmas Card contest. The intention has been to produce an American book of the kind which Mr. Walter Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway have made famous in England. The sketches represent grown people, and not children, as in the English books, and three old ballads serve as the text.

THE *Rassegna Settimanale* states that Prof. Giuseppe De Blasis is engaged on a second edition of his *Fabrizio Muramaldo*, which will contain a large number of important documents hitherto inedited. Among others is a report by the ambassador of the Duke of Ferrara on the Battle of Gavinana.

DR. J. H. GALLÉE, now of Utrecht, writes:—

"In the number of your journal for May 29 I see a statement that I am occupied with the preparation of a florilegium from Netherlandish writers to which I intend to add a glossary. Your correspondent is not quite accurately informed. I hope to make a collection of all the monuments of our old language, Saxon and Frankish, that can be found, and shall arrange them according to the places where they were written and the order of time; but I shall not go farther than the eleventh or twelfth century. I shall try thus to give an accurate survey of the old languages and dialects. The whole, however, is far from being ready; I am gathering material, but am not yet at work; so that it must be some years before anything is published. When I am nearly ready I will inform you, and when there is any part of my work printed I will send it to you."

THE *New York Nation* of July 8 gives the following account of an educational experiment which is worthy of attention on both sides of the Atlantic:—

"The Board of Trustees of Columbia College adopted, last month, a resolution committing that institution to the immediate establishment of a School of Political Science. The importance of this step, which will honourably distinguish the college above all others in this country, is self-evident. The details of the conception are as follow:—The course will be three years, and will be open only to collegians who have satisfactorily ended their junior year (whether at Columbia or at some other college of equal grade). Pursuance of it for one year with credit will entitle the student, upon examination, to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; while the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will attest full and successful graduation. The studies will be thus distributed: First year—Physical geography; ethnography; history of the literature of the political sciences; history of philosophy; general and special political and constitutional history of Europe and of the United States. Second year—The Roman law; comparative jurisprudence of the existing codes derived from the Roman law; comparative constitutional law of the principal European States and of the United States, as well as of the several States of the Union. Third year—History of diplomacy; international law; comparative administrative law of the principal States of Europe and of the United States, as well as of the several States of the Union; political economy in all its branches; and statistics. President Barnard and Profs. Burgess, R. M. Smith, Alexander, E. M. Smith, and Bateman will constitute the corps of instruction. The annual

tuition fee will be 150 dollars, except for seniors of the Columbia School of Arts and for students of the Law School, of whom no fee will be required. The term will begin on the first Monday in October, the previous Friday being assigned for matriculation. Students of political science will have the benefit without fee of the courses of instruction contemplated for 'graduates of this and other colleges, in a large variety of subjects,' according to a programme to be published shortly."

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

CERTAINLY the most noteworthy article in the *Westminster Review* is a posthumous contribution in the "Independent Section," from the late Mr. W. T. Thornton, entitled "A New View of the Indian Exchange Difficulty." The point taken by this eminent authority, who combined economical capacity with official experience, is shortly as follows:—The loss by exchange which weighs so heavily on the finances of India is caused, not, as generally supposed, by the depreciation of silver, but by the excessive augmentation of Council bills, drawn to pay for the annually increasing home charges. By means of a table, Mr. Thornton shows that the exchange value of the rupee has during the past eighteen years varied directly with the magnitude of these Government remittances, as they may be termed. The significance of this table would be greater if it also contained a column giving the corresponding variations in the gold price of silver bullion. Mr. Thornton supports his position by an economical argument to this effect—that if silver depreciation were the determining cause, then imports of silver into India, and the coining of rupees at the free Government mints, would necessarily have increased in the same proportion as the depreciation, or, in other words, prices in India would have generally risen. This result he proves not to have taken place. For our part, we acknowledge that Mr. Thornton has drawn attention to a most important element in the question which has hitherto not received adequate consideration. The yearly payments which India makes to England in satisfaction for the benefits conferred by our alien and highly civilised rule produce financial perturbations of the first consequence. Mr. Thornton hardly deals in hyperbole when he talks of "the opening and continual widening of a drain which has tapped India's very heart's blood, and is drying up the mainsprings of her industrial energy." But when he attempts to demonstrate that the fall in silver has been wholly inoperative in depressing the Indian exchange, we are reminded of the difficulty of proving a universal negative. Mr. Thornton's important article, as we have already mentioned, appears in the "Independent Section." On the other hand, the *Westminster* now contains, under editorial approval, a section headed "India and our Colonial Empire," concerning which we need only say that the portion dealing with India appears to be written by a military officer of the forward school, and the portion dealing with the colonies by one who has at least a lurking sympathy with Reciprocity.

DON PEDRO NANOT RENART continues his essay on "The Decadence of Catalonia" in the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for June. In it he describes the successive encroachments on the Provincial liberties of the viceroys, the Inquisition, and the military governors under the House of Austria. E. Tamayo inserts a curious letter in Catalan relating to the theft of the *Custodia* from the Cathedral of Barcelona in 1408. F. Romero de Castilla y Peroso publishes in advance an Appendix to the second edition of his *Apuntes históricos sobre el Archivo general de Simancas*, an edition which may be delayed for some time. His present contribution deals mainly with MSS. of the eighteenth century

to 1788. A disappointing article on Catalan orthography, by A. de Bofarull, is too much occupied with local polemics to be very useful to foreign readers. In a review of "*L'llibre vert de Manresa*, por D. Fidel Fita," we learn that "*Missatjers de ciutats e de villas*" were present at the Cortés de Villafranca del Panadés in 1218. This is the earliest dated document in the book.

A VERY interesting account, from an inedited MS., of a Spanish Embassy to Morocco in the year 1767, is given by Rodriguez Villa in the *Revista Contemporanea* for June 15. The author was probably the physician of the embassy, and his narrative is really a circumstantial diary. He mentions incidentally that some Moors of Tetuan could still show title-deeds to lands in the Peninsula. Don Joaquin Ruiz y Ruiz concludes his article on "Alcoholism" with a plea for the moderate use of genuine Spanish wines in place of the adulterated wines and deleterious spirituous compounds of the North.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Vol. IV. No. I. The new volume issued by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania opens with papers of exceptional value, not the least important of which is an original letter of Major Henry Lee respecting the capture and subsequent fate of the unfortunate Major André, which is in the possession of a well-known Philadelphia collector. Mr. Hildeburn continues his publication of the records of Christ Church, the earliest Episcopal church in Philadelphia, the present number giving the burials from 1709 to 1760. Among the illustrations are excellent pictures of the Old Swedes' Church and the residence of William Penn, both in Philadelphia. The typographical execution of this work is entitled to the highest praise.

### OBITUARY.

#### THOMAS DIXON, OF SUNDERLAND.

ON the night of the 11th inst. died at Sunderland, at the age of forty-nine, Mr. Thomas Dixon, one of the most amiable and most appreciative and helpful lovers of art and literature, and well deserving of some record here. We extract some particulars from the local paper under the editorship of Mr. Wm. Brockie, the orientalist, his friend and fellow-labourer in several undertakings. Born in comparatively narrow circumstances, he followed his father's trade of cork manufacturer, and was able to retire from business a few months ago, when he visited London, and was treated with affectionate regard by his many distinguished correspondents. One of the most earnest supporters of the Government School of Art in his native town, a liberal donor to the newly established Picture Gallery there, and able to interest some of the first artists of the day in that undertaking, one of the originators of the Co-operative Store Library and other improvements, and a liberal assistant in many worthy ways, he had perhaps the widest circle of literary and artistic friends and acquaintances of any man in the north of England. It was to him that Mr. Ruskin addressed his letters "to a working man," afterwards published under the title of *Time and Tide*, by *Weare and Tyne*. Some of our readers may remember his portrait in the Grosvenor Gallery this present season, exhibited by the painter, Mr. Legros, under the name of *Portrait of F. Dixon, Esq.*, a mistake which his indifference to public notice prevented him from having corrected. His death was sudden, and took place not many days after his return home from his visit to town.

THE death is likewise announced of Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., author of a *History of Rotherham*, &c.; of Dr. George Ripley, of New York, for the last thirty-one years literary editor of the

*Tribune*, and joint-editor of the first and second editions of *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*; of Anton Csengery, translator of Macaulay's *History* into Magyar, and Vice-President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; of Emerich Zlinsky, likewise a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, who had been for some years engaged on a great work on *The Hungarian System of Private Law*; of M. Paul Albert, successor of M. de Loménie as Professor of French Literature at the Collège de France; and of M. Philippe Jean, author of *Mélanges néo-helléniques*.

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- AUSGRABUNGEN, die, zu Olympia. IV. Uebersicht der Arbeiten u. Funde vom Winter u. Frühjahr 1878-79. Berlin: Wasmuth. 60 M.
- DU CANE, Sir Charles. The Odyssey of Homer. Books I.—XII. Translated into English Verse, with Notes and Parallel Passages. Blackwood. 10s. 6d.
- EARLE, J. English Plant Names, from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century. Clarendon Press. 5s.
- FAVRE, Jules. Conférences et Mélanges. Paris: Hetzel. 3 fr. 50 c.
- FESTADE zur 50jährigen Doktor Jubiläum d. Herrn Geh. Rath Prof. Dr. J. C. Bluntschli, u. s. w. Heidelberg: Winter. 20 M.
- GALTON, D. The Construction of Healthy Dwellings. Clarendon Press. 10s. 6d.
- HALL, W. E. International Law. Clarendon Press. 21s.
- HECHT, F. Bankwesen u. Bankpolitik in den süddeutschen Staaten 1819-75. Jena: Fischer. 5 M. 40 Pf.
- JAHREBUCH d. Schweizer Alpenclubs. 15. Jahrg. 1879-80. Bern: Dalp. 11 M.
- PULLING, F. S. Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.
- WILLEMS, A. Les Elzevier. Histoire et Annales typographiques. Brussels: van Trigt. 30 fr.

#### HISTORY.

- FAZEMAN, E. A. A Short History of the Norman Conquest of England. Clarendon Press. 2s. 6d.
- URKUNDEN U. ATTESTÜCKE zur Geschichte d. Kurfürsten Friedrich Wilhelm v. Brandenburg. 10. Bd. Hft. v. S. Isaacsohn. Berlin: Reimer. 12 M.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- FRITSCHE, A. Fauna der Gaskohle u. der Kalksteine der Permformation Böhmens. 1. Bd. 2. Hft. Prag: Rziwnitz. 32 M.
- GERLACH, J. v. Beiträge zur normalen Anatomie d. menschlichen Auges. Leipzig: Vogel. 4 M.
- HERTWIG, O. Die Chetognathen, ihre Anatomie, Systematik u. Entwicklungsgeschichte. Jena: Fischer. 6 M.
- HEURCK, H. van. Synopsis des Diatomées de Belgique. Fasc. I. Raphidées. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Antwerp: Kormicker. 6s.
- SCHNEFFLER, H. Die polydimensionalen Grössen u. die vollkommenen Primzahlen. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 5 M. 60 Pf.
- SREGER, H. Die Fundamentaltheorien der neueren Geometrie u. die Elemente der Lehre v. den Kegelschnitten. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- WIEDERSHEIM, R. Morphologische Studien. 1. Hft. Jena: Fischer. 5 M.

#### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BLASS, F. Die attische Beredsamkeit. 3. Abth. 2. Abschn. Demosthenes' Genossen u. Gegner. Leipzig: Teubner. 9 M.
- COMICORUM Atticorum fragmenta. Ed. Th. Kock. Vol. I. Antiquae comediae fragmenta. Leipzig: Teubner. 18 M.
- HARKAVY, A. Studien u. Mittheilungen aus der Kaiserl. Öffentlichen Bibliothek zu St. Petersburg. 3. Thl. Leipzig: Voss. 2 M. 50 Pf.
- KELLER, O. Epilegomena zu Horaz. 3. Thl. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- LENORMANT, Fr. Etudes cunéiformes. 5<sup>e</sup> fasc. Paris: Maisonneuve. 4 fr.
- MAYOR, J. B., and J. H. SWAINSON. M. T. Ciceronis de Natura Deorum Libri tres. Vol. I. Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d.
- PORPHYRII quaestiones Homericarum ad Iliadem pertinentium reliquiae. Ed. H. Schrader. Fasc. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- ROBY, H. J. A Latin Grammar for Schools. Macmillan. 4s. 6d.
- ZIMMER, C. Aramaismi Jeremiani. Quedlinburg: Vieweg. 3 M.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### INSCRIPTION FROM HALICARNASSUS.

British Museum: July 22, 1880.

IN the sixth part of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* of this year, p. 343, M. Dareste states that the inscription which he republishes from my *History of Discoveries*, p. 689, was found at Cnidus. If he will turn to the page of my work which he cites he will see that I state it to have been found at Halicarnassus (Bodrum).

C. T. NEWTON.

#### THE "TOMB OF ST. LUKE" AT EPHEBUS.

Smyrna: July 3, 1880.

IN the *Athenaeum* of June 5, Mr. J. T. Wood, in vindication of his opinion respecting the monument at Ephesus, which he is pleased to denominate the "Tomb of St. Luke," states that "not a single person who has hitherto offered an opinion contrary to his own has satisfactorily accounted for the crosses, the bull with the cross over its back, and the figure of the saint upon the door-jamb." Again, in the *ACADEMY* of August 10, 1878, he expresses his surprise that this figure has been overlooked by both Dr. Richter and Mr. William Simpson.

My object in now addressing you is not to account for the large cross and the bull in the panel below it—evidently the original decorations of the dwarf pilaster which flanked the doorway of this sepulchral monument—but simply to point out that Mr. Wood is not justified in citing the small cross over the bull's back and the figure on the door-jamb as if they also had formed part of the original decorations. To anyone who has taken more than a cursory view of the monument in question, it will be matter of surprise that Mr. Wood should have arrived at such a conclusion. The small cross cannot be contemporaneous with the bull, or with the large cross in the upper panel, for both these are in high relief, and neatly carved, while the small cross is sunk, or rather chipped, into the smooth surface of the marble panel by a very rude hand. So with the figure which Mr. Wood takes to represent a saint or martyr. It has been roughly chipped into the jamb—so roughly that the form alone is distinguishable—and this seems to represent a figure draped to the heels, with one arm extended. I have failed to perceive the characteristics of a saint or martyr specified by Mr. Wood. Whatever this figure may have been intended to represent, man or woman, saint or sinner, is of no importance, for it is obvious that, like the little cross, it has nothing to do with the original decorations of the pilaster, and has been added at a subsequent period, and by an unskilled hand—it may be by some shepherd tending his flock among the ruins of Ephesus, or by some rustic forefather of the hamlet of Ayaslouk. The absence of style renders it impossible to determine the date of these chippings, for sculptures they cannot be termed. They may have been added to the reliefs a century or ten centuries subsequently, or possibly even in our own day. Their date is of no consequence, as they in no way affect the character or antiquity of the sepulchre.

I offer these observations to show that these chippings, whether the fruit of mere wantonness, or of devotional feeling, though cited by Mr. Wood in support of his views, should be left entirely out of account in determining the correctness of his nomenclature of the monument.

I must venture to differ also from Mr. Wood as regards the bull, which is certainly not "the buffalo of the country," as he asserts. The hump is much too prominent, and the horns differently set on. It unquestionably represents a Brahmin bull. Having bred Brahmin cattle, I speak with confidence. It is well known that the Brahmin bull is not an unfrequent type on the Greek coins of Cibra, Tabae, and other cities of Asia Minor; and I have seen it also on several sepulchral monuments in Smyrna, of late date but pagan origin. It is probable, then, that these cattle were introduced into this land from the far East at an early period, perhaps about the fourth century B.C., when India first became practically known to the Greeks. No traces of the breed, however, have I observed among the cattle of Anatolia at the present day.

GEO. DENNIS.

## MYKENAEEAN ANTIQUITIES.

Queen's College, Oxford: July 17, 1880.

I am unfortunate enough to believe that a scientific question can only be decided by scientific arguments, and must therefore decline to follow Mr. A. S. Murray into the region of personalities. But I will apologise for having imagined from the last page of his article in the *Nineteenth Century* that he wished his Scandinavian theory, as expounded in the *ACADEMY*, to be forgotten and withdrawn. My mistake shall be duly rectified in the *St. Petersburg Herald*. I suppose Mr. A. S. Murray's last sentence is to be construed of those students of later Greek art who presume to pronounce upon a question of Babylonian and Assyrian archaeology.

A. H. SAYCE.

British Museum: July 21, 1880.

With reference to the above letter, I am quite unconscious of having ever had anything to do with a Scandinavian theory in the pages of the *ACADEMY* or elsewhere.

A. S. MURRAY.

## ST. LOY.

Canons Ashby: July 17, 1880.

The following information may interest your correspondent, Mr. Furnivall. There is in Northamptonshire a village called Weedon Pinkney, or Weedon Loys or Lois. The affix Pinkney is from the ancient possessors, but the Loys is from a well which was dedicated to St. Loy or Loys, and supposed to possess medicinal properties. This St. Loy or Loys has been supposed to be the same as St. Louis, but which St. Louis is not stated (see Morton's History of the County, and likewise a communication by A. Hamilton in the *ACADEMY* of June 5). The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but in the parish was a priory also dedicated to the Virgin, which was a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Lucien, near Beauvois. At the east end of the church was formerly a house called St. Loys' house. Whether this Loys was a corruption of Louis or the English of Eligius I will not argue. It is probable that there was a Guild of St. Loys connected with the house and the well.

H. DRYDEN.

## MILTON'S "WIDE-WATERED SHORE."

Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge: July 17, 1880.

In a long note on the much-discussed lines, "Off on a plat of rising ground I hear the far-off curfew sound, Over some wide-watered shore, Swinging slow with sullen roar" (*Il Pens.*, 73-76),

Prof. Masson, while completely disproving the claims of Forest Hill, near Oxford, to be the locality which suggested the scenery of *L' Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, gives himself a scarcely satisfactory explanation of these lines. As the professor well points out,

"the purpose of the poet was not to describe actual scenery, but to represent two moods, and to do so by making each mood move, as it were, amid circumstances and adjuncts akin to it and nutritive of it. Hence the scenery is visionary scenery made up of eclectic recollections from various spots, blended into one ideal landscape."

Prof. Masson believes that most of the scenes (especially in *L' Allegro*) were suggested by the country round Horton. The picture, however, in the lines I have quoted cannot be accounted for thus. Prof. Masson points out that the word *shore* is always used by Milton of the sea, "or of something that cannot be seen all round at once, and is, therefore, vast enough to be called a sea." From this he would make the "wide-watered shore" mean the *sea-shore*, and, he asks, "would it not be an omission in a poem on Melancholy if there were no mention of 'the melancholy main'?" This idea seems

open to several objections:—(1) There are many natural objects fit concomitants of melancholy, such as wild mountain peaks and glaciers, which are not included in the poem. (2) The scenes in the poem, though changing and varied, are all such as can be found round a single locality, and that locality has a distinctly inland stamp. (3) If Milton had suddenly transported his thoughtful man from his rural habitat to the seaside, surely he would not have introduced such a topic as "the melancholy main" in so obscure a fashion as to leave room for all the discussions that have clustered around this passage. And (4) Milton deems Stillness and Silence most important elements in the *entourage of Il Penseroso*. For in his invocation to the "pensive nun" he bids her "first and chiefest bring The cherub Contemplation, And the mute Silence hist along." The noisy, restless sea would, therefore, be out of place.

Now, as these two poems are assigned with great probability to the period immediately subsequent to Milton's student-life at Cambridge, we might naturally expect to find reminiscences of Cambridge and its vicinity amid the ideal scenes of these two poems. The lines—

"To walk the studious cloister's pale,  
And love the high embowed roof," &c.,

seem reminiscences of the cloisters and chapel of colleges like Queens' and King's. Why should not Milton have carried away impressions of the surrounding country likewise? And that he actually did so is attested by his description of Camus, with "his mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge" (*Lyc.* 104), written five years after he had left Cambridge. In his time the fens formed great inland seas at a comparatively short distance from Cambridge. The Miltonic usage of the word *shore* will be most suitable, and the expression, "wide-watered," indicates exactly the broad shallow shore of a great mere, especially in flood-time. Milton had not been a dweller by the sea, but he had lived close to those great fens, the project for draining which was started just the year before he left Cambridge. There was many an old church built on the patches of rising ground along and amid the fens, from whose towers the "sullen roar" of the curfew could be heard. And where better could the "pensive nun" join with herself "calm peace and quiet" than in the unbroken, melancholy stillness of the fenland?

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

## ST. PETER'S SISTER.

London: July 19, 1880.

All students of Chaucer, and thanks to Mr. Furnivall they must be many, know that in the Miller's Tale, the carpenter, with the view of diverting the traitor Nicholas's affected despair, recites the "Night's Spell" inside and outside the house, adding:—

"Lord Jesu christ and Seinte Benedight  
Blesse the hous from every wicked wight,  
From nightis verray, the whit paternoster,  
Wher wendestow now, Seynte Petres suster."

It must be admitted by all, that in these two concluding lines are three as complete *cruces* as any scholar can desire.

With the first two of them I have nothing to do, my never-to-be too much valued friend Mr. Thoms having handled them with his accustomed research in the first volume of the *Folk-Lore Record*. Upon the third I venture to offer a suggestion.

Dr. Rock thought that it might be St. Peter's daughter, St. Petronilla, to whom the carpenter referred; but when we reflect that, whoever the being be whom the carpenter refers to, she must come within the leading category of "wicked wights," this suggestion is quite untenable.

But as no information can be got concerning St. Peter's sister, and as his daughter seems out

of the question, why should not we enquire whether the allusion may not suit some other female member of his family? The Latin Church has given to the saint's mother an unenviable character, quite sufficient to bring her within the carpenter's category. Her story is after the manner following.

St. Peter's mother having had a chance given to her after her death, through her son's intercession, of changing her quarters for heaven, lost it through further misconduct, and was remitted to the infernal regions without hope of further redemption. One only amelioration was obtained for her, through her sainted son. Our Lord so far yielded to his prayers as to allow her to return to earth once every year on St. Peter's Day, and to roam about the world for eight days. This she does, and during the time allowed her she indulges in all sorts of mischief to the human race.

"Per riguardo pò de San Piero, el [i.e., our Lord] g'à parmesso che una volta l'ano, co' xè el di de San Piero, ela la vegna fora, e che la staga oto giorni a remengo per il mondo; e infati la vien fora tuti i ani, e in sti oto giorni che la stà fora la ghe ne fa de tute le sorte, e la ne fa tanto e tanto tribolar" (*Leggende Fantastiche popolari Veneziane*, raccolte da Dom Giuseppe Bernoni, vol. viii., pp. 21, 22).

When we reflect that the bulk of English superstitions are provably Latin, it will not be difficult to understand how this strange piece of religious invention came over here.

HENRY CHARLES COOTE.

## GERMAN LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

London: July 16, 1880.

Your notice of an article in the *Library Journal* for May, entitled "German Libraries and Librarians," makes it desirable that some remarks should be offered on the matter in question.

It might appear superfluous to defend such well-known institutions as the German libraries, or so honourable a body as the German librarians, against the attack of an anonymous writer (even though he be styled a "prominent German librarian"); but as the editors of the *Library Journal* have printed a "private letter," and as I possess among the associate editors several friends who either co-operate or lend their names to the official journal of the Library Association of the United Kingdom—a body which has elected me an honorary member—I think it would be a neglect of duty to remain silent.

I do not venture to ask whether this "private letter" was an answer to one previously sent from America, or whether it was published with the consent of the writer; but I doubt whether all the associate editors will approve of publishing a letter which it is charitable to suppose was never meant for the public eye. The Library Association will certainly know how difficult it is for me to understand that a countryman of mine, and a "prominent librarian" at the same time, should have recourse to a foreign journal to attack his own colleagues; for in so doing he will not in the slightest degree ameliorate the state of things of which he complains. Every fair thinker will necessarily ask, Why has he not published his grievances in a German journal? Why does he not make suggestions to his colleagues? Why does he not organise a Library Association such as exists in England? And why has he never attended those international conferences held annually in England since 1877?

I willingly acknowledge the desirability of library publications—especially printed catalogues. They are a matter of importance which a great library should never neglect, as beneficial both in the library itself and to the literary world at large. But it is no easy task for great



libraries, such as most of the German State and University libraries are, to put their catalogues in print, more especially as in Germany equal importance is attached to classified subject-catalogues and to alphabetical catalogues.

While both kinds of catalogues are kept in every German State and University library, and while, for instance, the great Berlin Library offers an unrivalled model of good cataloguing, the printing of these catalogues would be almost impossible in view of the expense and our limited means. We have seen the difficulties the British Museum had to face before even the current accessions to its general catalogue were put in print. Nevertheless, the movement in Germany to print catalogues is not so slight as the article in question will have it; and though I have had no time for a general investigation, the members of the Library Association may, perhaps, be surprised to see in 1886, when the fifth centenary of Heidelberg University is to be celebrated, an extensive catalogue of MSS., to which, by way of precursor, will be issued a printed inventory (on the plan of M. Delisle's inventory of the Latin MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris), prepared by Dr. Carl Zangemeister, the principal librarian. There is actually a notice of another printed catalogue—namely, that of the "Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft"—in the very number of the *Journal* (p. 151) which complains that catalogues are not printed.

It is ridiculous to compare the great German libraries with the numerous but comparatively small libraries in America. Our libraries are different in purpose, and consequently different in nature, from the American libraries, and what the latter deem so important and necessary, namely, that they should serve as instruments of general education, does not much concern German libraries. A German librarian would never claim such a scope for his work as that claimed by Prof. Justin Winsor during the London Congress, 1877 (see *Transactions*, p. 251). "We have undertaken," he said, "to solve a great problem in America. It is the problem of education. We believe the library is more potent than the university." The very next question would be, What are the qualifications those librarians themselves possess who cast the university into the shade? At the London Congress no American librarian spoke on this very serious subject, and I am sorry to say that at the conferences hitherto held in England no one has mooted the question. Germany demands from an individual who wishes to become an assistant-librarian in a State or University library the same qualifications which are required for an academical professorship; and all his private work, however valuable, will gain him neither relief from his library duties nor promotion. The Rector of Lincoln, in his *Life of Isaac Casaubon*, has said, "The librarian who reads is lost," and with this sentiment doubtless every American librarian cordially sympathises; but Germany takes care that he has at least read before he becomes a librarian.

The anonymous writer is silent on this question, possibly for fear he might by accident say something good of his fellows; nor does he mention those valuable bibliographies issued by German professors as well as by librarians. I advocate guides and printed catalogues myself, but I doubt whether they could make access to great libraries based on old plans easier or more prized than it is now. It were certainly to be regretted if these catalogues led people to resort more to our libraries than to our schools and universities. The means of education are nowhere better or cheaper than in Germany, and even our libraries afford greater facilities to those who actually work, who do not merely use "the idler's right to stroll about," than any in the world. On this point, I will quote to the

"prominent German librarian" the evidence of an American librarian, the Rev. T. Vickers, of the Public Library, Cincinnati, who says (see *Transactions*, p. 175): "In Germany all the library treasures of the empire are practically at the command of the scholar, in whatever part of the country he may reside, and this, too, without the trouble and expense of long journeys."

Our anonymous writer divides German scholars into "specialists" who "use nothing but special bibliographies," and a "clique of historical and philological students;" and, though this is not altogether incorrect, yet there is this difference between him and myself, that what he seems inclined to stigmatise as a pedantic and useless arrangement, I call a valuable and wholesome division of labour, and to this I called attention at the Congress in London, 1877 (see *Transactions*, p. 171). If there is any method by which German scholars have gained renown, it is mainly the adoption of this principle; if there is one way by which general superficiality and self-deception can be encouraged, it is by neglecting a method which is in accordance with reason, and with the limited capacity of individual workers.

As to general access to the catalogue, it must not be forgotten that we speak here of State and University libraries, and that these are chiefly frequented by students. It must be further borne in mind that the lecture system in German universities facilitates the use of libraries, for every professor gives, or is supposed to give, towards the end of his lecture, the bibliography of the topic he has been discussing. He certainly does not, and cannot, say that the books he mentions are in the library, and so far the catalogue must be consulted; the question only is, Who shall do so, the reader, or the librarian for the reader? It cannot be denied that every reader should have ready access to the catalogue. In some German libraries the catalogue must necessarily be consulted by the reader, as for instance in Heidelberg; in some libraries it cannot be generally consulted, as in Berlin, merely on the ground of limited accommodation; but now new premises, on the most extensive scale, are being built. Even in Berlin, however, all possible access to the catalogue is granted.

I must decline to follow the anonymous writer into the private life of German librarians. However piquant such particulars may be to American readers, both English and German good taste forbids their being intruded on the public. I also see no reason to discuss the writer's statement that his colleagues take up American library publications "with a contemptuous shrug." The very comprehensiveness of this charge carries with it its own refutation. Nowhere does a good publication receive a warmer welcome than in Germany; but, on the other hand, nowhere does commonplace writing meet with a worse reception, more especially if these publications come with unjustifiable pretensions, or if they adopt unwarranted means of thrusting themselves into notice. I must say that no public servants in any country work with more zeal and efficiency than the librarians of Germany; their hours of work are as many as those of the assistants at the British Museum, the division of time being in accordance with the habit of the respective countries.

LEOPOLD SELIGMANN.

#### BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY.

London Library: July 17, 1880.

The announcement in your Notes of to-day, that Mr. J. P. Anderson is about to publish a catalogue of the works on British topography now in the British Museum, has taken me by surprise. Had I known that such a work was in hand, I should not have entered on the task

of preparing my *Index to the Topographical Literature of England and Wales*, which will soon be published by the Index Society, and which was announced as in preparation nearly two years ago.

It is to be hoped that the two works thus maturing together will not interfere with each other, but that there will be room both for my handbook and for Mr. Anderson's more extensive and, as I presume, more specially bibliographical work.

ROBT. HARRISON.

#### THE FIRST ICELANDIC BOOK PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

Oxford: July 20, 1880.

With regard to the Note which appeared in the *ACADEMY* of Saturday last, concerning the proposed edition of an Icelandic *Corpus Poeticum* by Dr. Vigfússon for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, it may be not without interest to some of your readers to learn what was the first Icelandic book printed in England. It was a reprint, dated "*Oronæ, e theatro Sheldoniano, A.D. 1688*," of the first printed attempt at an Icelandic grammar, compiled by the Icelandic scholar, Runolfus Jonas, under the title, *Recentissima antiquissimæ lingue Septentrionalis incunabula, id est, grammaticæ Islandicæ rudimenta*, 4°, Hafniæ, 1651.

H. KREBS.

#### SCIENCE.

*Degeneration: a Chapter in Darwinism.*

By Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S. *Nature Series.* (Macmillan.)

THIS little work, which is both shorter and slighter than any previous volume of the series to which it belongs, consists of a reproduction of Prof. Lankester's discourse before the British Association at Sheffield last year, which attracted a good deal of scientific attention at the time of its delivery. Its object is to show, or rather to suggest reasons for believing, that degeneration has played a very large part in the production of existing forms of life. The general impression among that portion of the public which accepts the Darwinian hypothesis chiefly at second-hand appears to be that a constant and almost unvarying progress has taken place in organic beings from the earliest times to the present day. Evolution has been habitually identified with continuous improvement. It is true, Mr. Darwin himself, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Prof. Huxley, and other distinguished biologists have often called attention to the important share borne by degeneration in the history of life, especially in the case of parasitic animals and plants; but their remarks have usually been mere asides, which often escaped the notice of casual readers. The interest aroused by tracing the development of life from its lowest to its highest forms has been so absorbing for the biological student that he has ordinarily neglected those vastly numerous but relatively unimportant groups of organisms which have been distanced in the race by their more progressive competitors, and have thus fallen hopelessly back into a lowlier but easier mode of existence. Prof. Lankester, treading to a great extent in the steps of Dohrn, now comes forward definitely as the historian and exponent of these lapsed forms. By thus bringing the subject of degeneration prominently before the public mind, he has done a good service to the cause of scientific biology, though we are inclined to think that he somewhat overrates the

originality and novelty of the ideas which he has to communicate. Most of the facts about degeneration were already well known to biologists, though they were never before gathered to a single focus as they have been gathered in the little work now before us.

Prof. Lankester confines his attention chiefly to the animal world, and so to a great extent foregoes the confirmation which his thesis would obtain from modern discoveries as to the lower plants, such as fungi and lichens, or from the heterogeneous collection of degraded dicotyledons which form the artificial group of Incompletae. However, the animal kingdom supplies us with such abundant examples that we need not press into the service such vegetal examples as the broomrapes or the monotropa. Prof. Lankester begins by an eloquent vindication of the "scientific use of the imagination" in biology, and turns the tables upon those mere cataloguing savants who look with suspicion upon evolutionism, by boldly asserting that "all true science deals with speculation and hypothesis," and that mere facts are not science unless we have also arrived at a notion as to their cause. He rightly points out that, while chemistry and to a large extent physics have only reached the primary stage of collecting facts, biology has reached the higher stage of explaining them. He then goes on to sketch briefly the theory of descent and natural selection; after which he reaches his own proper subject of degeneration. The environment may so act on the structure of an organism "as to produce one of three results: to keep it *in statu quo*; to increase the complexity of its structure; or, lastly, to diminish the complexity of its structure. We have as possibilities either Balance, or Elaboration, or Degeneration." With regard to parasites, the last-named result has long been admitted as usual; and it has been sufficiently shown elsewhere that the adoption of sessile habits by free locomotive larvae invariably produces the like atrophy of limbs, eyes, and higher sense organs, as among the Cirrhopoda, the tubicolar Annelids, and many mollusks. But Prof. Lankester brings up a large number of other and wider examples, such as the mites, which are degraded spiders, and the still more degenerate Linguatulæ. The most interesting portion of the work, however, is that which relates to the ascidians, the lapsed descendants of a primitive vertebrate type. The author shows the close resemblance between the free-swimming ascidian larva and the tadpole of a frog, laying special stress not only on the notochord, spiracle, and gill-slits, but also and more especially on the origin of the eye in the brain, a peculiarity which, as he thinks, shows that the common early vertebrate progenitor of man and the ascidian must have been transparent. All other animals develop the retina from the outer skin; the vertebrates develop it from a vesicle of the brain. "The ascidian tadpole helps us to understand this, for it is perfectly transparent, and has its eye actually *inside* the brain." But Prof. Lankester does not give us any clue to the solution of the puzzling question why the ascidian tadpole has only one eye, while the vertebrates have two. Has a single primitive eye divided itself in the vertebrate, or have

two primitive eyes coalesced in the ascidian? This is probably a question which can only be answered by special researches on the embryology of the fishes and amphibians. After further instancing the plant-like convoluta—green worms which contain chlorophyll, and assimilate carbon under the influence of sunlight—as well as the Rotifers and other minute animals, Prof. Lankester concludes that the immediate causes of degeneration may be summed up as four—namely, parasitism, immobility, vegetative nutrition, and reduction in size. Might we not add to these excessive abundance of nutriment, to meet the case of aphides, cheese mites, fungi, and saprophytes generally? Finally, he cites the now undoubted cases of the Bushmen, the Australians, and the Fuegians as proofs that degeneration may take place among human races themselves.

The whole volume is pleasantly written, and is easy reading even for the general public, while its scientific importance is fully worthy of Prof. Lankester's high reputation.

GRANT ALLEN.

*Familiar Wild Flowers*: Figured and Described by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. Second Series. With Coloured Plates. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

THERE must be an increasing demand for books about our wild flowers, to judge by the many ornamental volumes which issue from the press. One would like to know whether it is the text or the pictures and elegant "get-up" which prove the greater attraction. *Familiar Wild Flowers* is probably itself familiar to the public, for a second series is before me of the same character as the first. It consists of twenty coloured plates, of as many wild flowers, with four or five pages of description to each, giving its *habitat* and distribution, details of its structure, peculiarities of growth, with a little folk-lore about it, as well as its uses past and present, &c. The whole is popularly and pleasantly described. The scientific descriptions are as much as possible expressed in popular language, and not in the brief technical terms of the strict botanist.

Books of this sort must do good, but probably no real student would ever use them. If, therefore, they are intended to encourage a further study among people who are unaccustomed to any severe mental process, they should, besides being chatty and familiar in style, be systematic in arrangement and scrupulously accurate in detail.

In the present volume there is no pretence of the adoption of any system of classification whatever. It is a question whether this is advisable. If the flowers described in the periodical numbers are without order, they might have been so numbered as to be bound up in accordance with our recognised system of classification.

With regard to scientific accuracy, the volume is generally very good; though such sentences as "The hollyhock is a species of mallow . . . the cotton-plant is another well-known species of mallow" offend by their looseness of expression, neither of them being "species" of mallow at all.

There is, moreover, as one so often finds in

popular books on botany, a total absence of those interesting facts which Darwin especially has brought before us, and which might—nay, undoubtedly ought to—be embodied in them. I mean facts of insect and self-fertilisation, climbing methods, structures for excluding mischievous insects, carnivorous habits, &c., &c. Such, as I know from long experience, are regarded by beginners and amateurs with an extraordinary interest. Thus, Dr. Kerner's remarkable discovery on *Polygonum amphibium* (a species alluded to on p. 36) is conspicuous by its absence. The difference between the fertilisation of *Malva sylvestris* and *rotundifolia* is passed over (on p. 83) in total silence. The apetalous flowers of the violet are alluded to, but their adaptations to self-fertilisation are not described.

Lastly, the value of the work would have been greatly increased by small dissections of the flowers at the foot of each plate, illustrating more particularly the points of structure alluded to in the text; for the coloured plates are artistic rather than accurate; thus the details of the flowers of the bramble, avens, and nodding thistle are quite undistinguishable. The brooklime has no stamens. The teeth to the petals of succory are represented as two, three, four, or five in number, instead of being uniformly five. The celandine is drawn gamopetalous, and the stamens of the bryony are wrongly represented, &c.

Regarded as works of art, the plates are probably as near to perfection as printing in colours can at present attain, though the frequent introduction of a blue-green into the foliage is somewhat meretricious, and gives the idea of what is called "glaucous" to many leaves in which there is really nothing of the sort.

The work is elegantly bound, and must prove attractive to many who have no wish or inclination for a severer study of our wild flowers.

GEORGE HENSLOW.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society for June contains the itinerary of Matteucci and Bianchi's journey through Abyssinia. The route of the two travellers is shown on an accompanying sketch-map. Their journey, as far as we are able to judge at present, has added very little to our geographical knowledge of Abyssinia. The Marchese Antinori furnishes some particulars on his visit to the country of the Hada Galla, which lies to the south-west of Ankobar, and has not previously been visited by European travellers. The territory of this tribe is of great extent and considerable fertility. Bounded on the north by Mount Herer, on the south by Mount Zequala, it extends eastward to the River Hawash. Extinct volcanoes with crater-lakes are numerous. Lake Chakalaka, which occupies the bottom of the Valley of Daambi, is about two miles in length. It is fed by streams running down the slopes of the volcanoes which dominate it in the east, and probably also by springs rising from its bottom. Its water is potable. There are no fish in it, but aquatic and other birds abound; and to an ornithologist the surrounding country must prove a veritable paradise. Herr Ilg, a Swiss engineer in the service of the King of Shoa, has made a survey of this interesting lake district.

THE Royal Geographical Society have received a telegram announcing the arrival at Zanzibar of Mr. Joseph Thomson with the East African

expedition. No details have come to hand with regard to the return journey from Lake Tanganyika beyond the fact that he visited Lake Hikwa, the precise position of which was previously unknown, though it no doubt lies a short distance from the main route between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa. Mr. Thomson is to be congratulated on having accomplished in fourteen months one of the most successful journeys undertaken in recent years in East Central Africa, in the course of which his explorations through a region previously for the most part entirely unknown will add much to our knowledge of the physical configuration of this part of the continent, as well as of its population, products, and general capabilities. Mr. Thomson is expected to reach England at the end of August, and the record of his journey back to the coast will doubtless appear in an early number of the *Monthly Record of Geography*.

CAPT. T. L. PHIPSON-WYBRANTS has recently left England to undertake an important and extensive journey of exploration in South-eastern Africa, in the region lying between the lower course of the Zambesi, the Limpopo or Inhampura, and the sea-coast, the greater part of which still remains a blank on our maps. He proceeds, in the first instance, to Zanzibar, to organise his party, and to engage the natives required for the expedition, and will then go south to Sofala. He has already sent out a small steamer for the navigation of the rivers, as well as a portion of the European personnel, and others will follow him. Capt. Phipson-Wybrants, who has already done useful work in South Africa, has long been engaged in maturing his plans for his present undertaking, and has gone through a course of scientific instruction to enable him to make useful geographical and other observations, for which purpose also he has taken out with him a very complete outfit of instruments, partly supplied by the Royal Geographical Society. All that is at present known of the interior of the Sofala country and neighbouring region is derived from Karl Mauch's journey in 1871-72 along its western border to the Zambesi at Senna, and from Mr. St. Vincent Erskine's explorations along the course of the Limpopo. The region is known to be very rich in gold in some parts, and it has been supposed by some to have been the real site of Ophir. It may be interesting to add that the Jesuit missionaries who have recently established themselves at Gubuluwayo, in the Matabele country, propose to extend their operations to Gasa on the western side of the Sofala country, whose king, Umzila, has his capital on the slopes of the mountains about a hundred and twenty miles inland from the Portuguese port of Sofala. The chief difficulties which Capt. Phipson-Wybrants will have to fear will probably be those raised by the Portuguese authorities along the coast, but we believe that the Lisbon Government has been asked to send out such instructions as will tend to promote the successful prosecution of this important enterprise.

MM. CAPELLO AND IVENS, the Portuguese explorers of Western Africa, have announced their intention of shortly visiting Paris and London in order to give an account of their explorations. It is, however, much to be regretted that they should have followed Major Serpa Pinto's example in choosing such an unfavourable time of the year for their visit—unless, indeed, it is their intention to be present at the coming meeting of the British Association.

IN the course of his recent explorations in connexion with the Trans-Sahara Railway project, which extended for 125 miles south of El Goleah, Col. Flatters discovered a poisonous lake, and a certain sort of vegetation, the tama-

risk in the open Sahara attaining a circumference of about ten feet. Some peculiarities were also observed in regard to the wind, which, beginning from the south-east in the morning, shifts from left to right and increases in force up to two p.m., subsiding as soon as it has reached north-west. The sandy soil was found to be very hard, and for nearly ninety miles the expedition traversed a calcareous soil without signs of vegetation. They found animals in large numbers, including antelopes, hares, &c. As we have before stated, Col. Flatters intends to renew his explorations in October, and he expresses great confidence that his second attempt will result in complete success.

It is stated as an additional recommendation of the projected line of railway from near Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal, to which we alluded on July 10, that for over one hundred miles it would traverse the coal beds, which extend for fifty miles on each side of the proposed route, and produce good steam coal.

DR. ZUCHINETTI has lately returned to Cairo from a journey in the provinces of Bahr el Ghazal and El Arab, and in parts of Darfur and Kordofan, as well as the region to the south. His original intention was to have traversed the entire continent of Africa from north to south, but he appears to have encountered unexpected difficulties on the White Nile and in other parts, and eventually made his way back to Khartum, Suakim, and Suez. He has collected much interesting information respecting the population and commercial capabilities, as well as the flora and fauna, of the countries he visited.

IN continuation of the note in the ACADEMY of June 7 in which we mentioned the return of M. Miklukho Maklai to Cooktown from his long sojourn in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, we learn from the Australian papers that he has amassed a large amount of valuable information, and intends publishing an account of his travels and researches. During his solitary existence among the natives, for months together, he sometimes experienced a scarcity of food, and especially of anything in the way of meat. In the course of his explorations he only found slight traces of gold, and, in his opinion, New Guinea will never become a profitable gold-field; and it is to be hoped that this statement, from a traveller of his wide experience, may have the effect of putting a stop to the reckless imprudence of sending gold-hunting expeditions to an island possessing such a very unhealthy climate. After spending some time in Sydney, M. Miklukho Maklai proposes to pay a visit to Japan, and then to return to Russia.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alexander S. Deane, who was for some time engaged in connexion with Mr. Stanley's expedition in South Africa.

WE reported some time ago that the Italian explorers, Chiarini and Cecchi, had not only reached Kafa, but had gone beyond, in the direction of the Victoria Nyanza. Unfortunately this information turns out to have been erroneous. Cecchi has succeeded in forwarding a letter to his compatriots now in Shoa. He is kept a close prisoner by the Queen of Ghara, a small country nominally dependent on Shoa. His companion died on October 8, 1879, in consequence of the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected. Cecchi's position is a very precarious one, and it is to be hoped that King Menelik will be able to respond to his appeal for help.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

*Ethnology of Portugal.*—We have received some of the recent numbers of M. Cartailhac's *Matériaux pour l'Histoire primitive de l'Homme*, which fully sustain the high character of this serial. In view of the forthcoming meeting of the Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology at Lisbon, the editor has done well to reprint in his last number an essay on the ethnology of Portugal by Prof. Da Silva Amada, of Lisbon. The numerous dolmens in Portugal are known locally as *antas*, and, without venturing to settle the moot point as to their builders, the author is evidently disposed to refer them to the Celts or Gaels. The word Portugal means simply Port of the Gauls. These Aryans were associated in the Peninsula with the Iberians, who were probably a people of Mongoloid stock. As to the early use of metal in Portugal, it is notable that a large proportion of the implements found there consist of unalloyed copper, and not of bronze; hence the recognition of an early age of copper preceding the bronze-using period. The essay deals largely with the Roman, Gothic, Semitic, and other ethnical elements which enter into the composition of the Portuguese. The great majority of the present inhabitants of Portugal have chestnut hair and brown eyes; but there is also a decidedly blonde type. The dominant form of head is dolichocephalic.

A NEW weekly scientific journal, under the name of *Science*, is appearing in New York.

PROF. EATON'S *Ferns of North America* (Boston: Cassino) is now complete. The work is dedicated to Prof. Gray.

## PHILOLOGY NOTES.

M. PAUL REGNAUD, of Lyons, has published the seventeenth chapter of the *Bhāratiya-Nāṭya-Sāstra* (Paris: Leroux), an ancient work, possibly older than the Christian era, on the Indian drama. Bharata's treatise deals in thirty-six chapters with the construction and management of the stage and scenery; the education of actors; mimicry, music, and singing; the divisions of dramatical works; dramatic poetry and rhetoric; the metres to be used in plays; and so on. It is constantly referred to in later works as the great authority on all the subjects of which it treats; but is unfortunately so rare that it was long considered lost. Only three MSS. of it are known to have reached Europe, from two of which Dr. Fitz-Edward Hall has already published the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and thirty-fourth chapters. M. Paul Regnaud has it in contemplation to edit the whole work from the third MS. (the property of the Royal Asiatic Society), which is acknowledged to be the best of the three; and he has only been restrained by doubt whether a text so constituted would be acceptable to scholars. As there seems to be but little chance of better material being forthcoming, we trust that he will be encouraged to proceed with his edition on the basis of the three MSS. now obtainable; for Bharata's work, even if it cannot be accurately restored, will be of the first importance for the history of an important branch of the literature of India.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, July 5.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Mr. E. L. Brandreth read the second part of a paper "On the Comparison between the Gaurian and the Romance Languages," the former name meaning the modern Sanskrit languages, Hindi, Bangali, &c. The author's main object was to show that there was a remarkable resemblance in the changes by which Sanskrit had become Gaurian, and Latin, Romance. In the

course of this paper, Sindhi was compared with Italian, and Hindi with French. The first part of the paper (published vol. xi., art. 12, of the society's *Journal*) dealt with phonology, and showed that the letter-changes in the two groups were nearly identical. In part 2 it was further shown that the neuter gender had generally disappeared, and that the final s or m had usually gone too. The plural, in both groups, was still distinguished by flexion. The loss of case-endings was supplied by particles—in Gaurian, postpositions—as generally derived from the locative case; whereas, in Romance, prepositions most frequently became case-particles. Diminutive forms prevailed extensively; adjectives were declined like substantives; the personal pronouns preserved an oblique case; while, in the numerals, the ordinals appear in all the languages to be derived directly from the Sanskrit and the Latin. The only original tenses preserved in both groups are the present indicative and the imperative, the remaining tenses being periphrastic formations. The paper concluded with a brief examination of the syntax.

### FINE ART.

*Our Ancient Monuments and the Land around them.* By C. P. Kains-Jackson and Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P. (Elliot Stock.)

THIS is an account of those monuments which are scheduled in the proposed Bill for the preservation of ancient monuments. These are often styled "prehistoric," but they are, nevertheless, evidences of history. It is unnecessary to argue for the value of history—at all events to readers of the *ACADEMY*; and if the history of this country is of any value it cannot be denied that such remains as these are worthy of preservation. They cannot lie, and each is unique—there is no duplicate of it. That numbers of such remains have been needlessly destroyed, even in recent times, will be acknowledged. The Bill aims at arresting further destruction.

"The Ancient Monuments Bill" has now been before the nation for something like nine years. It has been presented to Parliament in various forms, and has received support and opposition from the two chief political parties. It cannot be denied that such a Bill is an interference with private property, though to a very slight extent. Is such interference justifiable, and, if so, would such a Bill be efficacious? We may presume that the dispute was, and is, on the first question. The formation of railways and of new streets is a gigantic invasion of the rights of property which the nation at large has acquiesced in, and to which this Bill is as a mole-hill to a mountain. The Act which, to some extent, formed a precedent for this Bill is that "to make Better Provision for acquiring Lands for the Defence of the Realm, 1860;" but it is evident that in assessing value there can be no analogy. Who could put a value on Stonehenge?

The highways are in a somewhat analogous position. They were formed and exist for the benefit of the community; but the soil is the property of the owner of the adjacent land, and, moreover, there are many portions of highway which, by law, are repaired by the adjacent owner, and not by the rate.

In Scotland it appears that there has long been a power in the sheriffs of the nature of this Bill. It is stated that many years ago the owner or occupier of the small circle at Stenness began to destroy it, but was prevented by the sheriff of the day from pro-

ceeding. In France there is, as the writer of this notice was informed, a law to prevent an owner from destroying such monuments, the mayors of the communes being the officials who are to take care that it is observed. This law is inoperative, as the writer can testify. In some cases the officials connected with the roads are the sinners. The small end of the Menec lines has been much injured by quarrying for road metal among the stones of the lines, whereby many are destroyed or dislocated. A curious dolmen near Carnac was partly destroyed by the same means. Some very important stones of the Erdeven lines, fixing the number of lines, were destroyed a few years ago by the farmer; and the constructors of the main road from Carnac to Erdeven, rather than make a bend of a few yards at the spot, cut through the head of these lines, dislocating or destroying twenty or thirty of the stones. Other instances could be cited. In the province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, most of the hunnebeds which have remained to the present time have been acquired by purchase either by the States or by the Province; but even here it does not appear that any care is taken afterwards, and trees and shrubs are allowed to dislocate or hide them, and anyone could break them without hindrance, as they are mostly far from habitations. In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the Governments have taken means to preserve their national memorials, and in Sweden this care is extended to the ruins of churches. The proposed Bill expressly omits "castles, abbeys, and other similar remains," and good reasons are given by Sir John Lubbock for so doing. But he includes in the list six of the broughs of Scotland.

It must not be imagined that the list contains all the remains of the kind in this kingdom to which Sir J. Lubbock seeks to afford protection. The schedule names monuments from all parts, but there are numbers of other forts and stone remains unnamed which are as worthy of care as many which are included. Even the Roman Wall is not named. Authorities will differ as to whether certain monuments ought to be affected by the Bill. It might be supposed that camps far from habitations, and on high hills, would not need protection, but many such works have suffered, and are now gradually perishing, from quarrying for building and other purposes.

It is possible that such a Bill might be used for the purpose of trying to extort an absurd price for a patch of ground and its monument. Estimating the value of a monument, or the power of restraint over it, would be the chief difficulty in working such an Act. The antiquaries of Scotland and Ireland will be doubtless surprised to learn that the proposed protectors of their national monuments are the Trustees of the British Museum.

The book under notice is in quarto, excellently printed, and illustrated by several cuts. The Preface is by Sir John Lubbock, and is a short but clear explanation of prehistoric remains in general, touching but little on the several matters connected with dolmens and circles which are in dispute.

The monuments described are menhirs (upright single stones), dolmens (chambered tombs), cairns, circles of stones, barrows, camps, stone forts, and sculptured pillar stones.

These are under sixty-seven titles—twenty-nine in England and Wales, twenty-one in Scotland, and seventeen in Ireland; but in some cases several monuments are included in one heading, as in "The Ring of Brogar," &c.

Most of the descriptions of English monuments, with the woodcuts, were published in 1879 in *The Farmer*, and this perhaps accounts for the cuts not coming up to Mr. Elliot Stock's usual standard.

The descriptions of the monuments, and the historical notices connected with them, are written in a style which will ensure their being read by others than antiquaries; and, in fact, a more technical account would have been of little use without scale-drawings.

The rational study of these monuments is of recent date. It ought to have been evident that the first thing to do was to collect accurate scale-drawings of the remains, so as to bring the evidence into one room, before building up theories, which, moreover, were often framed on single examples. Antiquaries found serpents, sacrificial altars, mystic circles, sacred knives, and astronomical gnomons in various spots; raised up Druids by scores, and described the human sacrifices offered by the priests.

In an unpretentious book like the present, and one extending over such an area, we must expect to find little inaccuracies and omissions. Mr. Kains-Jackson uses the term "Druidical" in its conventional sense, and probably does not wish to be compelled to prove his case. It is a single word, and as convenient and as true as "Gothic" applied to more recent buildings. Here and there the writer touches on the vexed questions connected with circles and dolmens. In the second page of descriptions we have an instance of the very recent and needless destruction of two dolmens. Under Arthur's Quoit the origin and accretion of traditions is described. The writer, under Uley, very properly observes that the finding of flint in a tumulus does not prove its *ante-Roman* date. Doubtless bows and arrows were used in the chase—especially in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland—in the seventeenth century, and we can easily believe that flints might be used for arrow-points when smiths' work was difficult to procure.

In the entrenchments of Castle Dykes, and in a field close by, we have examples of two very different classes of forts. The first-named, which is doubtless the latest in date, is of the same class as the forts at Brinklow, Seckington, and Lilburn—whether Saxon or Norman need not be here argued. If rectangularity is any proof of Roman origin, the other earthwork is Roman. The size is still evident, though the greater part has been subject to the plough for a long time.

There is this much in favour of many camps, that the tendency of landowners is now, and is likely to continue, to lay down arable into pasture land.

The account of the Rollright Stones is a little misleading. The wood-cut is entitled "The Rollright Stones," which is a circle, whereas it is of "The Five Knights," a dolmen about three hundred and sixty yards to the east of the circle, the former name being confined to the circle.

Then the author mentions "two stones known as the Hoar and the Hawk stones,"



whereas the former is the dolmen near Enstone, consisting of six stones. On p. 27 he misquotes Prof. Fergusson as stating that of "The Five Knights" the tallest is five feet in height. It is the *circle* of which this is stated; but there is, or was in 1840, a stone of the circle, at about the magnetic north point, of seven feet four inches in height. The dolmen mentioned by the same author is called "The Five Knights." Here Mr. Kains-Jackson has a little fight with the professor, and at the end of the chapter he makes a confusion between the "Hoar stone" near Wardington and the "Hoar stone" near Enstone. About 1836, stone-getters discovered a few yards east of the King-stone an urn, human bones, a bronze brooch, and a ring, now or formerly in the Warwick Museum.

Some surprising deductions—not of Mr. Kains-Jackson's—will be found at pp. 35, 36. One of the examples (long destroyed) of holed-stones is described at p. 71. This mysterious virtue of a hole in a stone is not confined to that stone, nor even to Pagan monuments. In Maeshowe, p. 73, we have a monument unique in the regularity of construction and in containing runes, though not contemporary with the structure. The smoothness of the stones is owing, in great measure, to their laminated texture. Clickanim is, though much ruined, a very interesting brough, as it has outworks contemporary with the tower and later dwelling-places outside and inside. The name should be spelt "Clickemin;" and, on good evidence, the brough took its name from a whiskey-shop at the road-side, called "Click-'em-in" (catch them), being just outside Lerwick.

Mousa was once surrounded by huts, and owes its preservation to its being on an island on which buildings were not required. The supposed hour-glass form is caused by the subsidence of the outer face of the wall. Two of the broughs of Glenbeg are half destroyed—not by a horizontal, but perpendicular, cutting—and their destruction, needless in a land of rock, was perpetrated a few years ago to build field walls. They are much in need of a little clearance and repair. It is wrongly stated that the broughs have no windows or loopholes; they have many, but nearly all to the *inside*. Plans of the four broughs mentioned and of several others are in the museum at Edinburgh.

On pp. 79–81 are observations on ancient Irish monuments in general. Those who are curious in the sculptures on dolmens will find representations of those at Slieve-na-Calliagh and many others in the *Proceedings of Antiquaries of Scotland*, App. to vol. vi.

If the Bill should ever pass, and the list of protected monuments be increased beyond those of this schedule, Mr. Kains-Jackson may well publish a second edition of this book; and at present he is to be thanked for having endeavoured to draw attention, not to antiquities in general, but to specified examples of classes which are rapidly disappearing under the benign influence of civilisation.

H. DRYDEN.

## ART BOOKS.

*Art Text-Books.* Edited by E. J. Poynter, R.A. "Italian Painting." By Edward J. Poynter, R.A., and Percy B. Head. (Sampson Low and Co.) This is the first of what promises to be a very useful series, the projectors of which have been fortunate to secure so thorough an artist and so sensible a thinker as Mr. Poynter for its editor. This volume is a short history of painting in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, from the time of Rameses to the beginning of the nineteenth century, comprising short biographies of the most important painters, and tracing with great brevity and clearness the influence of successive art-impulses in Europe from our old friend the daughter of Dibutades to the Caracci. Though, of course, to a great extent a compilation, it has been constructed with much skill and care, and the criticism of the various styles shows sound discrimination and width of appreciation. Once at least we notice an apparent discrepancy of opinion, possibly owing to the dual authorship of the volume. In the second chapter we are told that, except in the knowledge of perspective, the painting of the Greeks

"was in all probability as perfect in its kind as the finest works of their sculpture which have been preserved to us; in qualities of colour, light and shade, and expression in gesture and face, it could hardly have fallen short of the best work of the Italian Renaissance; while in beauty of form and composition it may have been superior to anything that we know. We may imagine, however, that certain figures by Michelangelo—notably the Adam and other of the nude figures in the vault of the Sistine—although dissimilar in style, are not far from the perfection of Greek painting."

At the close of the sixth chapter we are informed that

"Italian painting in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is the supreme effort of the human mind in that direction. Without disrespect to the lost glories of the age of Apelles, it may fairly be said that that effort was never equalled before, as it has never been equalled since."

It may also fairly be said that, without disrespect to Mr. Percy B. Head, whose part of the volume seems to be admirably executed, or to any other of Mr. Poynter's *collaborateurs*, the value of the series as a whole must greatly depend upon the care taken by the editor to preserve consistency between the opinions expressed on different pages. It would also, we think, be well if the references to the pictures in the National Gallery were more systematic. These references are of great importance in a work designed for the education of Englishmen; and we do not see why the two supposed Michelangelos should be mentioned, and none of the undoubted Raphaels; why all those by Veronese should be alluded to, and only one of the Mantegnas; why the Bronzino and the Filippo Lippi should be noticed, and the Barocci and the Botticellis unrecorded. Many other small blemishes might be pointed out, but on the whole the book fulfils its intention worthily. The plentiful woodcuts with which it is illustrated are none the worse for having appeared before, and have been selected with much discrimination, forming together an instructive panorama of Italian art from Cimabue to Canaletti.

*Our Own Country.* Vol. II. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) This instructive work has now reached the end of its second volume, which, following the plan of the first, contains a series of articles on different parts of, or places in, the United Kingdom, without regard to geographical or other order. Chester, Exeter, Cambridge, Bedford and John Bunyan, the Isle of Skye, Gloucester and Tewkesbury, and the Menai Straits are all treated in turn, or rather out of turn, and with great impartiality as to letterpress and illustration. The wood-cuts are plentiful and well executed,

besides having the merit of faithfulness, most of them being taken from photographs.

*A Guide to Modelling and the Principles and Practice of Sculpture.* By George Halse. (George Rowney and Co.) This work is designed for the use of students and amateurs. We hope it will be widely read by persons who are neither the one nor the other. Though we do not agree with every word it contains, and the English is not above criticism, the principles it enunciates are generally sound and clearly stated.

## AMERICAN ETCHINGS.

MR. R. SWAIN GIFFORD.

THE revival of etching, which has made such rapid progress in France and England during the last twenty years, is making considerable way in the United States; and the American etchers are doing good work and a great deal of it. The *American Art Review*, the numbers of which are from time to time noticed in these columns, was started last year to do for the United States what the *Portfolio* has done for England; and one of its chief purposes was to bring these etchers more before the world and to stimulate an interest in their performances. Already some eight or ten have been well represented, and with the help of the excellent catalogues provided by the editor, Mr. S. R. Koehler, one is enabled to see at a glance what their past work amounts to. Among these eight or ten may be mentioned Thomas Moran—one of a family of artists—whose *Passaic Meadows* combines strong imagination with delicacy of touch; J. M. Falconer and H. Farrer, etchers who represent the opposite extremes of boldness and smooth finish; S. J. Ferris, who gives powerful reproductions of Gérôme; J. Foxcroft Cole, a follower of that delightful artist, Ch. Jacque; and Mrs. Merritt. But above them all we are inclined to place Mr. R. Swain Gifford, one of whose plates was appropriately chosen as frontispiece of the opening number of the *Review*, and whose complete *œuvre* shows him to be a master of his art.

A portfolio of Mr. Gifford's etchings (published by Messrs. Estes and Lauriat, of Boston) lies before us; they are only ten in number, for though the artist is forty years old he only began to etch seriously three years ago. With the exception of one Venetian scene, the subjects are all thoroughly American, as their titles emphatically show. *Nonquitt Swamp*, *Pudnamam Salt-works*, *A Hudson River Tow*, reveal their origin unmistakably; and here Mr. Gifford shows himself to be one of that worthy band of rebels against convention who are determined to find in their native land the "landscape material" which it has, till lately, been the fashion to import ready-made from Europe. The strength of this movement is, indeed, one of the healthiest signs of the times across the Atlantic. American artists are at last beginning to see what their men of letters have seen ever since Hawthorne taught them, that if a school is to flourish it must not live among exotics. The day is approaching when, as an American writer forcibly expresses it,

"there shall be more joy over one honest and sincere American horse-pond, over one truthful and dirty tenement, over one unaffected sugar refinery, or over one vulgar but unostentatious coal-wharf than there shall be over ninety and nine Mosques of St. Sophia, Golden Horns, Normandy cathedrals, and all the rest of the holy conventionalities and orthodox bosh that have gone to gladden the heart of the auctioneer and deprave American artists."

The remark about the coal-wharf was prophetic, for one of Mr. Gifford's most striking etchings—it is also one of his latest—is that called *Coal-pockets*; a scene of grim ugliness, like some of those in the Black Country out of which our countryman, Mr. Chattock, has produced such

fine effects. A vast black erection rises by the side of a river; a ship is receiving the coal; behind, the chimney of a steamer is puffing clouds of smoke. Far away on the distant bank a church tower rises among trees, as though to suggest the other side of civilisation, the non-material side. Again, in two other plates we find renderings of objects as prosaic as the coal-pits—the salt-works at Padanaram and at Dartmouth. If it were not for a fault in the figure which occupies a part of the foreground, the former of these would, perhaps, be Mr. Gifford's masterpiece. The design is simplicity itself—the straight level lines of the salt-pans, the stretch of water; and behind, in the centre of the picture, the two windmills that work the pumps, some dark roofs, and a few lonely-looking trees. The impression produced by these objects under the broad sky is primarily an impression of boundless space, rather heightened than diminished by the details of the works. Man seems to do so little and Nature so much with those vast tanks and those high solitary windmills; he has just called in the winds to help him, and to work silently for him without interference of his. If it was the artist's intention to produce this feeling he has succeeded perfectly; he has exactly rendered the quiet, the solitude, the vastness of the low Massachusetts shore.

Another most characteristic etching is the recent plate called *A Hudson River Tow*, where a steamer, throwing out volumes of black smoke, is towing straight away from the spectator a mass of some dozen barges lashed together, on the last of which he seems to stand. Here again the scene is genuinely American; the size of the river, the rude but ingenious construction of the barges, remind us of no other country. Here, and again in the studies of stunted shore-trees, of which his work contains more than one example, we have instances of that "frankness" which has been claimed for Mr. Gifford; that gift of "telling rude truths with plain lines" which Mr. Hamerton ranks so highly among the qualities of the true etcher. Frankness springs from the artist's love of his subject, which forbids him to tamper with it, to make "fancy arrangements" of it. Combine it with the power of selection, and add to the combination sufficient technical skill, and you have the fitly qualified etcher; and no one who has studied Mr. Gifford's work will doubt that he possesses all these qualities in a remarkable degree.

T. H. WARD.

#### ART SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON sold on Friday last, not generally at high prices, some drawings by Rowlandson and by William Blake, belonging to the late Mr. Smith, of Paddockhurst, but their sales at the end of last week were perhaps chiefly remarkable by reason of the sale of an important collection of the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner, which drew together on Friday many of the dealers and amateurs most interested in Turner's engraved work, so much of which he executed himself, and the rest of which he so carefully supervised.

A few of the impressions of the *Liber* plates sold at the recent sale came indirectly, it appears, from the family of the celebrated mezzotint engraver who had completed them—who had, indeed, under Turner's superintendence, done all that was required after the original drawing had been made by the artist and the original etching laid by him upon the plate. This mezzotint engraver was Charles Turner—namesake but no relative of the painter—on whose hands fell likewise much of the burden of the business arrangements in connexion with *Liber Studiorum*. He for some time published the work at his house in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, as well as engraved a

very considerable, and by no means the least exquisite, portion of it. Of those few impressions which belonged to Charles Turner himself appearing at the sale of Friday all, or very nearly all, were in high condition, but more than one was heavily printed—we think distinctly too heavily printed—a fact confirming what there has before now been occasion to suggest, namely, that the most skilled professional engraver is not always the best judge of what particular impressions of a plate best convey the intention and the spirit of the artist whose picture it seeks to interpret. Without singling out the particular impressions which, we believe, confirm very strongly the idea that the best choice will be that made by the cultivated eye of the lover and student of these things rather than that of the professional engraver, who looks perhaps chiefly at the attainment of technical excellence, we append the prices realised by the more important of the lots. They seem to indicate with fairness the present value of good, though not of always very choice, impressions of these much-sought-for prints. In one or two instances, which will be sufficiently apparent, absurd prices have been given, and these, strange to say, not always for the finest impressions, nor even for the most desirable subjects.

An impression of the first state of the *Bridge and Cows*—otherwise called "the Gainsborough Liber"—sold for £9 9s. (Colnaghi); it came from the family of Charles Turner, its mezzotint engraver; the plate is greatly noticeable for the luxuriant and free growth of its humble stream-side foliage. *The Woman and Tambourine*, one of the subjects in which Turner was best inspired by the genius of Claude—a work noticeable for imitative feeling, for traditional treatment, but likewise for very subtle charm—sold for £6 (Noseda). A somewhat damaged impression of the *Flint Castle*—generally and rightly one of the most attractive subjects—sold for a little less. A first state of the *Jason*—not, as we considered, at all a chosen impression, though of an early state—sold for £12 12s. *The Straw Yard*, first state, realised £8; of the very simple subjects it is certainly among the pleasantest, its charm arising from the perfectly harmonious representation of humble and everyday things. *The Egremont Sea Piece*, an extremely fine impression of the first state, fetched £11 11s. (Whitehead). *The Bridge in Middle Distance*, a first state from Charles Turner's family, realised £9 19s. 6d. (Rimell); a late engraver's proof of the *Dunstanborough Castle*, from the engraver's family, sold for a like sum, £9 19s. 6d. (Noseda); a first state of the *Lake of Thun* for £5 15s. 6d. A fine impression of the *Fifth Plague of Egypt* sold for £4 14s. 6d. (Noseda); the "Plagues of Egypt," even when in finest condition, are not among the most favourite, since they are neither among the most real nor the most poetical, of the plates of *Liber*. *The Falls of the Clyde*—the broad wood-side waterfall, shot by rays of sunlight—sold for £14 3s. (Noseda); it was, of course, in the first state. *The Little Devil's Bridge* fetched £9 19s. 6d. (Colnaghi), and the *Leader Sea Piece* £14 (Noseda). *The Coast of Yorkshire* realised £20 (Whitehead), and an impression of *London from Greenwich*—generally one of the noblest and most impressive prints in the whole *Liber*—£14 3s. 6d. (Colnaghi). *Near Blair Athol*—an impression from the celebrated collection of Mr. Stokes, whose cabinet of *Liber* prints was the first of any importance, and at the time of its existence certainly the greatest—realised £11 (Colnaghi). The pure etching of *Martello Towers* sold for £5 15s. 6d. *The Water Mill*—the combined etching and mezzotint again; that is, the completed print—£5 5s. (Colnaghi); the *Procris and Cephalus*, a later state, £5 15s. (Colnaghi). *Winchelsea*, Sussex—

one of the various evidences of Turner's interest, which Mr. Ruskin has remarked upon, "in the low hill and the humble antiquities of Winchelsea"—a fine second state of the low brown colour so preferable to the red, £4 15s. (Noseda). The rare *Calm* appeared in its second state, and was knocked down to Messrs. Colnaghi for £14 3s. A fine first state of the *River Wye*—with men bathing in the golden light of a late summer afternoon—fell under the hammer for £17 17s. (Colnaghi). A *Mer de Glace* was knocked down for £7 6s. 6d. (Noseda). *Norham Castle*, a first state, from the engraver's family, fetched £22 (Colnaghi); the *Tenth Plague of Egypt*, £6 6s. A second state of the *Watercress Gatherers* fetched £4 10s.; and a second state of *Pope's Villa, Twickenham*—the subject so particularly beautiful in the etched state—£6 16s. 6d. The pure etching of *Aesacus and Hesperie*, celebrated for the intricacy, yet freedom, of its tree drawing, which criticism has repeatedly praised, sold for £14 (Colnaghi); a third state of the completed print sold for £13. Of the rare and beautiful etching of the *Iais* there were two impressions, showing the slight difference which sometimes exists among the few impressions of the pure etchings—one of these etchings fetched £9 9s., the other £12 1s. The rare plate of the *Interior of a Church* appeared in the second state—a fine impression—and fell under the hammer for £5 (Noseda). It is interesting partly by reason of the exceptional character of its subject and of its presentation of features seldom occurring in Turner's art: the effect being a candle-light effect with dark and vague shadows, and the scene a town church during service time in Turner's day: the edifice Gothic originally, but overlaid with ornament and woodwork of the English Renaissance. Subsequently, from another collection of *Liber Studiorum*, but a smaller one, there was sold a first state of *Flint Castle* for £8 (Colnaghi); a first state of the *Oakhampton Castle*—one of the most lovely scenes of the order of "epic pastorals"—for £8 18s. 6d.—the pure etching of the same subject, £5 5s.; and *Blair Athol*, the finished print, £6. This completed one of the most varied sales of Turner's *Liber Studiorum* sold for some time, it having been of late too much the custom to sell the work under the hammer as a whole instead of in its separate plates, as when, for instance, a set was lately offered and sold intact for about £750.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. E. EDWARD GEFLOWSKI has recently finished his statue of the late Maharaja Ramnath Tagore, C.S.I. It is in marble, and represents the Maharaja seated in a chair in a thoughtful attitude. The face and figure express a character of great dignity, wisdom, and sweetness of disposition. It is to be erected in the Town Hall of Calcutta as a mark of esteem from his fellow-citizens.

A SPECIAL three days' exhibition was held on the 17th, 19th, and 20th inst. at the galleries of the Institute of Art mainly for the exhibition of embroidery and decorative painting by the Viscountess Hood, the Lady Dorothy Neville, and other ladies of title, wealth, and artistic faculty. Among many articles which showed skill and taste, we specially noticed a boldly painted curtain by Miss Shoesmith and a pretty and original border by Mrs. Hawtreay for a small tablecloth with a design of wild flowers. From the school of Castle Wemyss and the Working Ladies' Guild come some very creditable specimens of work.

AN exhibition of the works of Mrs. Allingham, the popular member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colour, is to be held, it is announced, next October and November, by Messrs. Dowdeswell, at their new gallery in Bond Street.

The organisers of the exhibition have already received sufficient promise of contributions to warrant them in looking forward with confidence to the show; but, at the same time, we understand that they will be glad to hear from further possessors of Mrs. Allingham's works who own such examples of her art as could fittingly be added to those already promised for exhibition. It is of course undertaken that the works lent shall be fully insured. Mrs. Allingham, our readers will allow, has already executed a sufficient quantity of agreeable and refined designs to justify the Messrs. Dowdewell's undertaking.

THE question of where to re-erect Temple Bar not having yet been authoritatively settled, we are glad to call attention to the suggestion of a legal correspondent of one of the daily newspapers that it shall, without further ado, be erected at the bottom of Middle Temple Lane. No one has before had the audacity to propose that this relic of the Fleet Street of 1670 should be set up again within a stone's throw of its earlier position. Only a distant site, with which it could have no association whatever to begin with, and with which it could never acquire one, has hitherto been thought fitting to receive the stones so carefully numbered for rebuilding. But we trust sincerely it will occur to the few people who trouble themselves about the associations of so unromantic and so unaesthetic a capital as London that nothing could possibly be better—short of putting it back where it originally stood—than to set up Temple Bar once more in its own quarter of the town at all events, and where, as the correspondent we have referred to rightly observes, "it would still be 'Temple Bar.'" While upon this matter of the relics of old London, we may say that the protest of the *Athenaeum* on Saturday against allowing the Colonnade removed from Burlington House to go unused—either in Battersea Park, or some other suitable spot—has our cordial agreement. These pieces of architecture, the Colonnade and the Bar, though of very different artistic merits, are both of them interesting objects surviving from a London that is past, and it would be monstrous to wholly do away with them. It would be most well if the aesthetic class, which has now become abundantly numerous and sufficiently in evidence, could bring itself to take a little interest in some places nearer home than the beautiful Italian cities which are the objects of its autumn tours and of its season's small talk.

OUR readers will have learnt, through the usual channels of information, that the Watson-Gordon Professorship of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh has been bestowed on Mr. Gerald Baldwin Brown, a son of the highly esteemed Nonconformist divine. The appointment has occasioned some surprise among those who had imagined that it would be given to Mr. P. G. Hamerton, or some other art critic or artist of established fame. The remuneration promised, though it is apparently liberal, may perhaps have been hardly a sufficient bribe to produce much competition among critics or painters of distinction not desirous of living in Edinburgh; but, as our readers are aware, a most distinguished critic, Mr. Hamerton, not to speak of any other, happened to see his way to the acceptance of the post, and was accordingly a candidate for it. It rests with Mr. G. B. Brown to give public justification to the selection by the excellence of his future work. Only the article in the *Nineteenth Century* is at present before the world from his pen.

Two large gold dishes, of great interest to antiquaries, have been temporarily lent to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, by Mr. Charles Kennedy, of Mullanteau. The larger one, measuring two feet nine inches in diameter,

is said to be the wedding present of the Dauphin of France to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been given by the latter to Gilbert Kennedy Earl of Cassillis, a title now held by the Marquis of Ailsa. The smaller dish is two feet in diameter, and contains in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Magi in high relief. The larger dish contains in the centre a full-faced portrait in relief.

THE *Scotsman* states that it has been decided to build an addition to Rosslyn Chapel, rising to about two-thirds the height of the rood opening, and having its roof terminating behind the rood beam. The new structure is to be carefully distinguished in point of style from the original. Mr. Andrew Kerr is the architect.

THE authorities of the British Museum have issued *A Guide to the Exhibition Galleries*, which is now the best general handbook to the exhibited treasures of the Museum, and supersedes several of the smaller guides to special sections of the collection. Mr. Bond, the principal librarian, has written a general Introduction, in which the growth of the fortunes of the Museum and the order of its acquisitions are briefly but clearly traced. The heads of departments have likewise contributed, in some cases a few lines, in others quite an interesting little essay, on the specialities of the departments for which they are answerable; and the greatest space is rightly occupied, generally speaking, by the heads of those departments whose facilities for exhibiting their possessions chance to be the largest. Wherever the visitor to the Museum means to betake himself, he will do well to spend his sixpence in providing himself with this book.

IT is stated that a landslip at Passo Martino, near Catania, has brought to light a large number of ancient tombs and artistic objects believed to belong to the cemetery of Sineatus, a town on the River Simaethus, mentioned by Pliny.

AMONG some autographs recently sold at Leipzig was a letter written by Queen Elizabeth. It fetched 375 frs.

THE subject selected for the Grand Prix de Rome this year is *The Recognition of Ulysses and Telemachus on the Return of the Former to Ithaca*. An exhibition of the paintings will be held in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts this week.

THE Versailles Salon will open on the 15th of next month.

A RECENT number of *L'Art* (July 4) contains a fine portrait of M. Grévy, etched by A. Lalauze, from the painting by L. Bonnat. It is a three-quarter length, and, although the pose is somewhat conventional, the head is grand, and exhibits remarkable intellectual strength. It is unmistakably the presentment of a great statesman.

FÉLIX BORIE, a landscape painter and songwriter of Belgium, has lately died at Brussels. His songs have just been published by subscription, and have been illustrated by some of the best Belgian artists.

M. DE CHENNEVIERES finishes his review of the Salon in the current number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. The illustrations are much better than in the two preceding numbers, many of the artists' sketches from their pictures being extremely vivid, and also well printed, which cannot always be said. We may mention in particular M. Lhermitte's drawing from his picture, *L'Aieul, Un Coin d'Atelier* by M. Edouard Danton, and *La Petite Source* by M<sup>me</sup>. Demont-Breton. M. Edmond Bonaffé finishes his brilliant study of the "Physiologie du Curieux" which we commented upon last month. He ends with an exordium to young men to beware the lures of *la curiosité*. "Chassez bien loin," he writes, "cette fâcheuse inclina-

tion. Si vous n'êtes pas prêts au détachement, aux privations, on vous excommuniera: si vous êtes riches, on vous accusera d'acheter le goût des autres; si vous êtes pauvres, vous ne réussirez à rien."

THE third number of the *Great Historic Galleries of England* contains three beautiful photographs, one of the Newnham Paddox portrait of the Infanta Maria, which is supposed to have been painted by Sir Charles Gerbier and brought over by the Duke of Buckingham after his visit to the court of Spain with "Baby Charles." The others are Gainsborough's *Housemaid*, from Castle Howard, and Meissonier's *Hall*, from Hertford House. The letterpress is careless; "Van Dyck-brown" is not the usual way of spelling that pigment, and we do not see how "out of a little brown paint" the artist, skilful colourist as he was, could produce "a dab or two of carmine" and other not less impossible "results."

THE fifth number of *The South Kensington Museum* is one of the best that has yet appeared; the plate of the Gilt Monstrance (No. 4310-1857) is very good, and the original etching by Mr. John Watkins must be even better. It is a pity that the process used for reproducing the South Kensington etchings should not do them more justice; the magnificent Japanese iron Eagle seems to be very well drawn, but any style or brilliance which the etching may have possessed has been lost in its transfer to the stone. The number is, however, with its eight plates and letterpress a wonderful shilling's worth.

WE have gladly observed for some months past that our old friend, the *Art Journal*, has shown signs of awaking from its long sleep upon its old reputation and large circulation. Mr. Beavington Atkinson's papers on etching, the original designs for art-manufacture (which this month include some for lace by Miss Jessie Hallam of great beauty), and the very fine woodcuts which illustrate Mr. Consul Rogers' article on "Street Scenes in Cairo" are worthy of the position which it ought to maintain. We wish we could extend the same praise to the steel engravings, the subjects of which are selected with little taste.

## THE STAGE.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, we hear, has been travelling in Ireland for his pleasure; but he is likely to appear in one or two of his most celebrated tragic parts in London somewhat early in the autumn.

Is there any ground for the suggestion that the American public is more wisely critical of its players than of its plays? Mr. Rankin, in the *Danites*, seems to support the theory, for, though the piece itself is undoubtedly amusing, the entertainment it affords is due rather to the novel life that is presented on the stage than to any literary excellence. In fact, its few jokes are decidedly hard worked. But Mr. Rankin is a most satisfactory actor. Again, the new play at Sadler's Wells, which we mentioned last week, is a conspicuous example of a bad piece saved by a good actor, and both are from America. This week the *Colonel Sellers* produced at the Gaiety tends to the same conclusion, though the author is no less considerable a person than Mr. Mark Twain. *Colonel Sellers* is a dramatic sketch in five acts—in other words, a dramatic sketch on too important a scale for work that is content to be sketchy. The piece has already laid itself open to a good deal of humorous reviewing—it is the presentation of a Mercadet without the genius of Balzac. Certainly the person who is the main character of the piece—this American Mercadet—has much in his temperament, and still more in his behaviour, that is in a high degree amusing; but it is chiefly to the per-

former of the part (Mr. John T. Raymond) that the amount of entertainment is due. For the character itself is not quite consistent, and its presentation, as far as the literature of the piece is concerned, is obscured by the introduction of many needless personages, and of the superfluous history of their impossible fortunes. The plot, or the under-plot—whatever that may best be called which does not deal chiefly with the speculative hero—is of too unlikely a kind to be followed with any serious interest. Moreover, more than one of the parts is ill acted—one at least with forced humour, and one at least with inappropriate pomp. But, much as Mr. Knight saves the piece at Sadler's Wells—as we said last Saturday—Mr. Raymond saves the piece at the Gaiety. He is a humorist as genuine as he is accomplished, and, battling with the occasional inconsistencies of his part, he reaches in many parts remarkable excellence. He even seems to give reality to what must otherwise remain unreal. Are we likely to see him in some weightier play, or will the undoubted entertainment he affords in this one keep it on the boards during the term of his engagement?

MDME. MODJESKA—after an amount of success which we confess to ourselves we find it difficult to explain, graceful and discreet as is the actress and famous as is the play—has for a time withdrawn from London. She had intended to proceed to her native land, which of late has seen less of her than have English-speaking countries; but we are informed that this visit has for the time been abandoned. Further acquaintance with the lady's performance in the only part in which she has as yet appeared in England does not quite confirm a first impression of it. The performance remains refined and intelligent; it cannot at any point be said to rise to greatness. Much, of course, of the absence of profound interest is to be laid to the charge of the play. Mr. Mortimer's *Heartsease* is indeed a serviceable and adroit adaptation of the *Dame aux Camélias*, but it was simply impossible for the English adapter to make a good play out of a hopelessly bad one. No added skill could transform the vapid work of M. Dumas in his youth into the likeness of the work of his maturity. The *Dame aux Camélias* is a very sickly business, full of the morbid romance of a mind not fully fledged—of an imagination unassisted by liberal experience. It is a sob in five acts, and a sob about little that is worth crying over, for it can never be said to the lachrymose and phthisical heroine of M. Dumas, as was said by Mr. Croaker in the *Good Natured Man*, that "it is a perfect consolation to be miserable with you." And Mdme. Modjeska does not succeed—perhaps can hardly be expected to succeed—in giving reality and interest to this monotony of grief. Her acting—invariably intelligent, and sometimes, as in the death-scene, vivid and affecting—is too much wanting in *élan* and passion to give continuous interest to the performance. The "Will he marry her?" is a question the answer to which might, to the advantage of the audience, be vouchsafed with less delay than at the end of nearly three hours of representation. The piece is curiously barren of episode. To us, at all events on repetition, the performance is wearisome; but it is felt that in Mdme. Modjeska the public makes acquaintance with an actress of a class of which there are too few—an actress who is a cultivated woman, who sees the bearings of all that is happening, takes a survey of each situation from no merely traditional point of view, and demeans herself always with natural refinement and distinguished grace. We may hope that some other performance will reveal qualities which entitle the lady to rank with the few actresses of high genius and consummate art of which even this generation of playgoers has had, and is still having, some experience.

UNDAUNTED, it appears, by what seemed to us the lukewarm reception accorded to the company of the Palais Royal, Mr. Hollingshead, it is announced, is going to bring over to the Gaiety next summer the company of the Gymnase, and yet another French troupe of lighter calibre. The Palais Royal people would have been more decidedly successful if more had been known about them beforehand by the average English playgoer—if, for instance, M. Sarcy's article upon them had appeared in the June instead of in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. For this article, though without any literary form, is a readable gossip, guided by good judgment. It tells much that can hardly be known even to careful students in England of the French theatre, though it tells also much that is as absolutely known to them as to M. Sarcy himself, and tells this with a curious air of ignorance of what the English public really is. It is so very difficult for a French publicist, who thinks that the civilised world is bounded by the Outer Boulevard, and that there is nothing in the universe of any importance that is not within a walk of Bignon's restaurant—it is difficult, we say, for such a person to adopt the proper point of view when writing for a foreign public, whether English or Otahaitian. Much of M. Sarcy's article of enlightenment for the Londoner on the French plays and the Palais Royal actors would have had a special appropriateness had it been addressed to the readers of the *Tasmanian Intelligencer* or of the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*. Even ignorance has its degrees, and the plunge beyond the Boulevard is not necessarily into absolute darkness.

CONSIDERABLE apprehensions seem to have been aroused that Adolphe Belot's drama, *Les Etrangleurs de Paris*, would, even in the forthcoming adaptation of Mr. Clement Scott, deal too plentifully with the adventures of the criminal class. But the *Daily News* assures us, from special sources of information, that it is "simply a melodrama of the domestic sort." From which we may deduce that, if Mr. Scott's version of the *Garotters of Paris* deals with criminals at all, it will chiefly do so in those moments of well-earned repose

"When the enterprisin' burglar's not a-burglin',  
And the cut-throat's not committin' of a crime."

Now ready, Vols. I.—XI.

## RECORDS OF THE PAST:

Being ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.

Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

Clot. 3s. 6d. (Vol. XII. in the press.)

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

This day is published.

## THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

BOOKS I.—XII.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE, WITH NOTES AND PARALLEL PASSEGES.

By SIR CHARLES PU CANE, K.C.M.G.

Large 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Just published, Fols. price 20s.

## EVANGELIUM CODICIS GRAECUS

PURPUREUS ROSSANENSIS. Litteris Argentis Scriptus. Picturisque Ornatus, secundum Editionem, seu interpretationem, et illustratorem, dargestell von Dr. O. V. GIBBERT, Göttingen, und Prof. Dr. A. HARNACK, Göttingen. With 17 Outline Drawings, and 2 Facsimiles of Text.

The above book offers the preliminary account of the discovery of an important Manuscript, written in the sixth century, and containing Matthew and Mark. While its great age places this Codex upon a level with the more valuable monuments of the original Greek text, the fact that it is upon purple parchment adds greatly to its interest for Palaeographers, since purple parchment is extremely rare.

The newly discovered Codex is important, not only to students of Palaeography and of Text Criticism, but also to students of Art, as it contains a series of magnificently executed Miniatures depicting the Gospel History:—these recent pictures are reproduced in outline. At present we possess no pictorial representation of the history of Jesus that in any way approaches them in age.

Leipzig: GIESSKE & DEYHNE.

London: WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY

has REMOVED from Rathbone-place to suitable Premises, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.G. (Twenty doors west of Mullie's Library).

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Colotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Paenographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Metals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

Note.—The special advantages of the Autotype Process for Book Illustrations are:—

- 1st. The absolutely facsimile nature of the result.
- 2nd. Its Cheapness for Small Editions of 250, 500, &c.
- 3rd. The Prints being direct on the Paper, there is an absence of all cockling and that disagreeable effect inherent to all Mounted Prints.

\* For Terms and Specimens apply to the Manager

### THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY

Displays a noble Collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, including 16 examples of the art of Angelico, 23 Bartolommeo, 30 Correggio, 37 Durer, 23 Holbein, 173 Michael Angelo, 149 Raphael, 23 Rubens, 14 del Sarto, 31 Titian, 23 Verel, &c. &c. the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and Etchings for the "Liber" examples of the art of Poynter, R.A., Meissonier, Rossetti, Corot, Burne-Jones, De Neuville, Shields, Cattermole, Rowbotham, Cope, R.A., Cave, Thomas, &c. &c.

To adorn the Walls of Home at little cost with Artistic Masterpieces, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.G.

Director of the Works, J. B. SAWYER.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD.

## THEATRES.

### DURRY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

#### THE WORLD.

By PAUL MERTT, HENRY DETAT, and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, will be produced on a grand scale on SATURDAY, JULY 31. Characters by Messrs. Harris, W. Ragnold, Charles Harcourt, Gibson, Beyer, Glover, Ford, Beck, Francis, and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Josephs.

Box-office open.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

Tonight, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called

#### THE UPPER CRUST.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Ellen Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.

Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PIERCE, called

#### HISTERS MYSTERY.

Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Letson. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3.3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

#### THE DANITES.

Mr. and Mrs. MURK KANKIN.

Preceded, at 7.30, by

#### THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to £3.3s.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.15.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Every evening (excepting Saturdays), at 7.45.

#### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

26th and LAST SIX PERFORMANCES.

SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.

Concluding with an Overture by W. G. WILKS, entitled

#### TO LANTHE.

IO LANTHE—Miss ELLEN TERRY. COUNT TRISTAN—Mr. IRVING.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8.15.

THE 26th and LAST PERFORMANCE—(MATTHIAS—Mr. IRVING)

and IO LANTHE (Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY).

LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE of

#### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 2 o'clock.

SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.

Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31st.

Box-office, under direction of Mr. HURST, open from 10 to 5.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

#### SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement of the popular American artist, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE KNIGHT, who will appear in their Comedy Drama, descriptive of the adventures of a German emigrant, entitled

#### OTTO.

As played by them and their company throughout the United States and the chief provincial towns of Great Britain with remarkable success.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta,

#### A HAPPY PAIR.

By S. THURGOOD.

At 8.10, HILMAN MIRVALL and F. C. GROVE'S original Play,

#### FORGET-ME-NOT.

(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward).

Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Annie Layton, Mrs. Bernard Beere, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Herbert Free, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Ian Robertson, and Mr. Edgar Bruce.

Doors open at 7.30. No Fees of any description.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8.15,

#### THE OBSTINATE BRETONS.

Messdames Muncy, Claremont, and May Palmer; Messrs. Tessemann, Roche, Merviel, such Graville, H. Wilton, and C. L. Carson.

Preceded, at 7.30, by THE HINDS OF

Messdames Williams, Claremont, Inglewood; Messrs. Glenville, Merisford, Ingle, &c.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

Every evening, at 8, enthusiastic reception of the Comedy of

#### FALLS SHAME.

and the Burlesque, SONNAMBULA.

Messrs. Charles Sugden, Charles Thomas, H. M. Pitt, Frank West, H. Hamilton, George Cammidge, Raleigh, and Edward Righton; Misses Maude Brennan, Marion West, Annie Coleman, Annie Lawler, Amy Hatherley and Kate Lawler.

Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.



SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

No. 430, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Memories of my Exile.* By Louis Kossuth. Translated from the Original by Ferencz Jausz. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

THIS volume is not strictly speaking an autobiography; it is a record of the political activity of the Hungarian exiles in European affairs. Its interest at the present day is twofold—as a study of the character of the political exile, and as a revelation of the proceedings of the revolutionary foreign office—a power always to be considered in European diplomacy.

If we regard Kossuth's *Memories* as furnishing an indication of the exile's attitude towards European politics, we are struck by the similarity which has always existed between members of this class. From the days of mediæval Italy to the present time, the exile has shown himself to be animated by the one idea of securing his return to his country and of realising his own political aspirations. Feeling himself to be hopelessly in opposition to existing affairs, he is ready to adopt any measures which may further his own plans. The sense of responsibility sits comparatively lightly upon him. All other questions are unimportant when weighed with the one question which is nearest to his heart. He studies European politics with all the keenness of an astute diplomatist; he has trusted agents everywhere, and is perpetually devising combinations which may further his own aims. The cold-blooded schemes of dynastic aggrandisement are not framed with greater disregard of all considerations save those which tend to accomplish their immediate end than are the righteous ambitions of an enthusiastic patriot. In both cases the game of politics is clearly recognised; the object is to move the pieces so as to bring about at last a disposition on the board which enables the acute player to cry "check."

There are, however, differences of opinion among revolutionary politicians. Kossuth preferred the calm region of *la haute politique*; Mazzini trusted to the enthusiasm of insurrectionary outbreaks. Between the two men there never existed any great cordiality. Of Mazzini, Kossuth says:—

"He always lived in the illusion that everything depended upon the beginning. He did not take circumstances into due account. He always believed that, if an audacious *coup de main* in one or two places succeeded, it would have the same influence upon the Italian people all over the country as is exercised upon the soldiers by the sound of a drum. He believed that all Italy would rush to arms, and the end of this illusion was that not only did Italy not rush to arms, but that not even a single *coup de*

*main* succeeded. . . . But to organise local outbreaks is a political error by which no reasonable purpose can be gained; and, from a moral point of view, it is to be condemned, for it unnecessarily compromises those who are ready for sacrifice, and the lives of such should not be risked in vain."

Moreover, Mazzini believed in Republicanism and distrusted the assistance of monarchs. Kossuth, on the other hand, gave the following information about his own views to Prince Napoleon:—

"I have often said to Ledru and Mazzini that I would contract an alliance for this purpose [Hungarian independence] not only with an emperor, king, sultan, or any other despot, under whatever name he may be known, but even with the very devil himself. *Seulement je prendrais garde qu'il ne m'emporte pas.*"

Perhaps the reader will scarcely feel surprise that a diplomatist who showed such *naïve* self-confidence and displayed his hands so openly should not have been very successful in attaining his ends.

The present volume of Kossuth's *Memories* deals with the Italian question in 1859, when France and Piedmont overthrew the Austrian power in Lombardy. Kossuth cannot be accused of want of frankness. He was always ready to fish in troubled waters, but on this occasion he is bound to admit that he was used for his own purposes by a more skilful angler, Napoleon III.

When it was clear that Austria was to be involved in war, Kossuth hastened to extract some advantage for Hungary. Advances were made to Prince Napoleon, and the French Emperor was willing to hear Kossuth's pleading. He argued that the independence of Hungary was a necessary complement to the independence of Italy, and that the two movements against Austria should be carried on at the same time. Napoleon III. was, of course, desirous that Austria should be crippled by an Hungarian insurrection; but Kossuth, in accordance with his principles, was opposed to a mere national rising. He demanded that Napoleon should unfurl the French flag in Hungary and issue a proclamation that he accepted the Hungarians as allies, and would help them to carry into effect their Declaration of Independence made in 1849.

The interest of the present volume lies in the account which Kossuth gives of his interview with Napoleon III. at the Tuileries on the night of May 5, 1859. It is impossible not to see how Napoleon had taken the measure of the man, and was prepared to make use of him whenever he could. Napoleon observed that the difficulty in the way of openly helping Hungary was England.

"The Tory Government now in power," he said, "manifests a decidedly hostile attitude towards my enterprises even as regards Italy. They cling to the treaties of 1815, which others, besides myself, have torn to tatters long ago."

Kossuth suggested that England should be won over by the prospect of the possession of Constantinople. The Emperor lit a cigarette over the lamp, and said, "Il ne faut jamais vouloir l'impossible." Kossuth admitted that to get actual help from England would be impossible; but he offered to secure England's neutrality by the simple process of stumping

the country, and holding meetings which should bring pressure to bear on the Government. We wonder whether the enlightened public opinion of England which made of Kossuth a hero of popular enthusiasm would be ready to value itself at Kossuth's estimate: "Your Majesty knows that public opinion is a great power in England; not because those who hold the reins of government would refrain from disregarding public opinion if they considered it their interest so to do, but chiefly because it is a support in case the Government finds it suits them to appeal to it. I would therefore commence by persuading the Lord Mayor of London to preside in person over a great public meeting."

There is a charming frankness about this confession of the way in which John Bull is managed. A fervent patriot and a monarchical plotter hold midnight conference and arrange for a series of political meetings which are to move the great heart of England. It is gratifying to our national pride to find that the Lord Mayor, under these circumstances, assumes his normal position in the eyes of foreigners as the great leader of political life. Kossuth will educate English opinion in the direction which he and the French Emperor desire, though both understand that the Government will pay no heed to it unless it be for their interest to do so.

We all know how admirably Kossuth performed his part of the bargain: how England rang with his speeches, and how Austrian tyranny was properly denounced. Kossuth takes to himself a great share of credit for having placed England's neutrality beyond doubt, and for having secured the defeat of Lord Derby's Ministry and the installation of Lord Palmerston in office. Perhaps we may console ourselves with the reflection that England's neutrality was quite certain all along, and that the defeat of Lord Derby's Government was probably due to other causes than Kossuth's eloquence. However, those things came about, and Kossuth hurried off to raise an Hungarian legion in Italy and prepare to start for his native land with French troops and Napoleon's proclamation. But Napoleon found that success against Austria came quite as quickly as he desired, without the help of Hungary. He gave Kossuth evasive answers, and when he thought that enough had been done in Italy for present purposes he concluded the Peace of Villafranca, to the despair of Kossuth and the rage of Cavour. When it was too late Kossuth gave vent to his bitter exclamations—"Such are these crowned heads! Such is their idea of the creature called man!" We are bound to admit, from Kossuth's own story, that he gave Napoleon III. the fullest possible help in forming the idea of the man Kossuth on which he apparently acted.

Kossuth's *Memories* contain many interesting personal details of Napoleon III., Cavour, Pietri, Victor Emmanuel, and others, but the chief interest of the book lies in its revelations of what we have called "the revolutionary foreign office." There is a notion largely prevalent that statecraft is the appendage of Kings and their Ministers, and that its mysteries of iniquity disappear before the fresh breeze of a healthy public opinion. Perhaps Kossuth's *Memories* may serve as a proof that statecraft is not

confined to Courts and Cabinets, and that the manipulation of English public opinion is fast passing into a stale trick of European diplomacy. In buying a horse it would not necessarily matter much whether we dealt with an earl or with his groom. In politics the patriot and the tyrant differ rather in the end they propose than in the means which they employ.

M. CREIGHTON.

*The Progress of the World in Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Instruction, Railways, and Public Wealth since the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.*  
By Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S. (Stanford.)

THIS work contains a vast amount of statistical information on the principal States of the world. It bristles with figures; but so striking are some of the features presented, so interesting some of the subjects dealt with, that even general readers may derive from its perusal a considerable amount of pleasure. The author has ransacked a vast array of official documents and unofficial compilations, and had his qualifications as a scientific statistician been at all commensurate with his industry as a collector he might have produced a work of high authority and great usefulness. Unfortunately for his readers, many of the figures presented are altogether misleading. What are we to think of a statistical writer who deliberately states that "in the interval from 1801 to 1821 the increase [of population] was 34 per cent.—that is, 17 per 1,000 annually—whereas between 1821 and 1879 it has been 60 per cent., say 12½ per 1,000 per annum"? The merest tyro in arithmetic could point out to the author the capital errors which vitiate these computations.

Many of the numerical statements made are mere guesses. The table giving the annual consumption of the principal articles of food is open to grave suspicion. Can it be possible that people in Scandinavia consume annually an equivalent of only five bushels of wheat in grain and potatoes? Broch, in *Kongeriget Norge* (1876), states that the consumption in Norway amounts to thirteen bushels of barley, which is equivalent to about eight bushels of wheat. On p. 12 we are told that average Germans drink twenty-two gallons of beer and wine annually; elsewhere they are credited with a consumption of eleven gallons of beer, and, by implication, of an equal quantity of wine. In reality they content themselves with twenty gallons of beer and two or three gallons of wine. In France the consumption of wine and beer is said to amount to thirty-eight gallons a-year, but in other parts of the volume we find it stated that four gallons of beer and twenty-five gallons of wine are consumed annually. Discrepancies such as these render this set of tables altogether illusory, even if English and foreign beer and wine, which differ so considerably in alcoholic strength, were fairly comparable.

The author is equally unfortunate in his comparative statements of European finance. On p. 39 he presents us with a table showing the national expenditure of the European States in 1820 and 1879. In the former

year it is said to have amounted to £157,000,000, or 16s. a head of the population; in 1879 to £572,000,000, or 34s. a head. Assuming these figures to be correct, they certainly do not justify the author in crying out, "Europe has quadrupled her taxation, the ratio per inhabitant having doubled or trebled in all countries except Great Britain." How a "doubling" or "trebling" of taxation in the component States can lead to a "quadrupling" among the whole we are unable to understand. But allowing this rhetorical flourish to pass, the author might be expected to know that "taxation" and "expenditure" are not identical terms. A very considerable amount of the sums which figure in budgets is derived from railways, mines, and Crown lands. In France the total national expenditure is equal to 60s. a head; the taxation only amounts to 52s.; in the German empire the total expenditure is equal to 40s., but the taxation falls short of 16s. Germany, indeed, is placed by the author in a very unenviable position, for its national expenditure is stated by him to have risen since 1820 from eight to eighty-five millions. This, on the face of it, is absurd. Prussia alone spent over eight millions in 1820. Nor has the national debt of the States now forming the German empire increased from £22,000,000 in 1820 to £215,000,000 in 1880, as stated by the author. The debts of the various States amounted in the former year to at least £55,000,000, and for this large sum of money there was hardly anything to show. In 1878 the debt had risen to £215,375,000, but £195,294,000 had in the meantime been expended upon railways, and the national indebtedness, instead of an increase of 870 per cent., exhibits thus virtually a decrease of 66 per cent. Italy fares even worse than Germany, and we are altogether at a loss concerning the sources whence trustworthy statements on the finances of the former Italian States for 1820 can have been derived.

It will be apparent from what we have said that the numerical statements presented by the author, and the conclusions based upon them, must be received with caution.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

*The Lay Folk's Mass Book, &c.* With Appendix, Notes, and Glossary by Thomas Frederick Simmons, M.A., &c. (Trübner.)

A VERY good title for a very good book, which we think worthy to take rank beside even Maskell's *Dissertation on the Prymer in English*. That told, as nothing had before told, how the more pious of our forefathers were enabled to enjoy and profit by the Breviary, simplified and adapted by Englishing to their private devotions. This recent work tells as clearly how the better educated, and even "the lewd who cannot read," were in their several degrees trained to "hear" the more popular "Mass" to their souls' health. Both *Prymer* and this (we fear) much rarer "Mass-book" were laudable attempts to remedy the mischief that inevitably followed the retention of Latin in the Roman Liturgy when it was introduced among nations that neither used the "sacred" tongue nor spoke a dialect allied to it.

The Franks were ill-treated when the authority of Charlemagne and Alcuin forced the Roman ritual "on a reluctant Church" (p. 260, &c.); for the lay folk were the great measure deprived of their old congregational responses, which, though their Frankish Latin was bad enough, they had, by habit, learnt to give intelligently: but it was worse in England.

"To the prest herkyn than,  
Jefe thee ought of the latre can,  
The office, the orison, and the pistil,  
And answe him wel with gode wil,  
Or on the bok thi-self hit rede,  
Thereto take thee wel gode hede.  
Jef thee can noht rede, ne say,  
Thi paternoster reherse alway,  
Til the decon or pe preste the gospel rede."

These lines, even in the fifteenth century, recognise the Liturgic rights of laymen; but practically they were reduced to silence, and at last (1554) even sober men like Christophererson could write thus (p. 364):—

"When they come to church, and hear the priests who saith common prayer for all the whole multitude, albeit they understand them not, yet, if they be occupied in a godly prayer themselves, it is sufficient for them. And let them not so greatly pass for understanding what the priests say, but travail themselves in fervent praying, and so shall they highly please God. Yea and experience hath plainly taught us, that it is much better for them not to understand the common service of the Church, because when they hear others praying in a loud voice, in the language that they understand, they are letted from prayer themselves, and so come they to such a slackness and negligence in praying, that at length, as we have well seen in these late days, in manner pray not at all."

There is boldness in this appeal to the experience of some six years (1548-54); but, be it well founded or not, it expresses the opinion of the Reactionists in Mary's reign; while a very interesting trace of the jealous care of the Reformers still survives in the rubrical direction that the *Te Deum* shall be said in *English*.

The rich fullness of Canon Simmons's book, not only for our many students of Old English but also for a wider circle of readers, is evident from its contents. He gives us the four most important texts of the "Mass-book," with various readings from two other MSS.; five forms of York Bidding Prayers; the York "Hours of the Cross;" the Order of Mass for Trinity Sunday, according to the same use; Expositions of the Eucharist (fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth centuries), one paragraph in which reads by a clerical error "unum" for "vivum," and so leads to a misquotation on p. 227.

Then comes the important (Vernon MS.) treatise of "The Manner and Mede of the Mass" (ab. 1370), intended for recitation:—

"Lustneþ here and 3e wol lype  
Of a talkyng · I wol 3e kipe,  
Cumfort · to al Mon-kynde,  
pat is pe Meedes · of the Masse . . .  
But better ping · pen I haue told,  
Herde 3e neuere · of 3ong ne old  
On ground · pat men may fynde,  
Sane fyue wordes · wipouten drede,  
pat no mon · but a prest schulde rede,  
Is comen · of cristen kynde."

Dan Lydgate's *Merita Missae* and his very curious but disreputable *Venus-Mass* com-

plete the list; and all is made intelligible and useable by a good Glossary and Index.

The most valuable part is the "Mass-book" itself. We refer the reader to the able Introduction for the ingenious identification of the author, Dan Jeremy, with an ecclesiastic of Rouen (ab. 1175). It was, of course, first written in Norman, and followed in the wake of a great Normanising movement in England (p. xxxiv.). The original is lost, but, when our conquerors became good Englishmen, a translation was given them about the end of the thirteenth century (we note a misprint on p. li., line 10) in a North-country dialect; and this again received a Midland version, in which the transcriber attempts the necessary changes in orthography and grammar, and replaces obsolete or unfamiliar words by others, as far as the rhyme permits. All this is brought out very clearly by the editor, whose acquaintance with the Cleveland dialect gives him a great advantage.

In the notes we have, as it were, a scholar's *index rerum* lavishly laid at our feet; they are abundant, but we do not wish them fewer by one; they are discursive, so discursive that when we came to "paternoster" we looked for some remarks on fishing; but they are, on the whole, most instructive (one we have found useful in reading the LXX.).

The English scholar will find much information on our own dialects, and many a minor detail is well given—e.g., the long battle between "thou" and "you," the pronunciation of "prayer" and "saith," the etymology of "pay" and "erase" (p. 378; but is not this compound a later Latinism?); the queer old vulgarism of "nere" (ear) in "Helde pi nere [aurem tuam] to me and lyre," with which compare the "pink nyez" of the baited bear in Laneham's *Letter*, 1575, &c.

In history, we read here of the old gilds, the papal schism, the habits of the Norman barons; but from the nature of the subject the student of ecclesiology will find far more to reward him—such as the altar drains of our ancient churches, the sance bell (p. 272), the sacryng bell (p. 282), the innovation in the shape of the chasuble to facilitate the "leuacyoun," the osculatorium (p. 295), ablation of the chalice (p. 381), and the vesting of the priest (and here we think the editor right as to the "chesepull cloth," and may note that in old churchwardens' accounts we have seen "surplice" spelt "syrp-cloth"). The foreign ecclesiastical terms imported by our earlier Latin missionaries are (p. 351) contrasted with the home-grown. We have an account (and instances) of "farsing," its formal abolition in 1570, and its survival in the diocese of Rheims till 1686; the various modes of signation with the Cross, and its use in deprecation when evil names must be written (pp. 172, 358); the communication of the French kings in both kinds at their consecration (p. 381); the English use of the *Ave Maria* (p. 184); a very interesting note on "messe-reat" and "messe-hakelan" (p. 334).

Again, the student of the formularies of the Church of England since 1548 will find much suggestive matter—(1) As to phrases: "lighten" (*Te Deum*); "meekly kneeling upon

your knees" (p. 162); "God's board" (1549–1637) (p. 358); "thought, word, and deed" (p. 187); "sung or said" (p. 171); "of heaven" (p. 209); "pardon and forgiveness," &c. (p. 189); "the office or introit, as they call it," 1549 (p. 190); the narrower sense of "Sacrament" (1604 and art. 29); "Holy Writ" (p. 365); "forsaking all other" (p. 249). (2) On the ancient custom which bound the parishioners in turn to offer the "just valour and price" (1549) of the holy loaf ("We salte also pray for pame pat ris day gafte brede to ris kirk haly brede to be made of"—p. 71—though this is only of the hali brede, eulogiae or *pain béni*); knocking on the breast (note of 1549); Ponce Pilate (cf. "ipined was under ponce pilate," thirteenth-century form) (p. 223); the gathering of alms by the churchwardens (1552); &c.

It is not easy to cull passages; but how could the "Embolis" be better given than thus?—

"for he wil saie with hegh steuen  
pater-noster to god of heuen;  
harken him with gode wille,  
and while he saies, hold ye stille,  
but answer as temptacionem,  
set libera nos a malo. Amen."

What can be more touching than this?—

"A! good and gracious swete Lord, who may suffyse for to penke ye leste sparkele of pi wonderful sweete loue—sopeely no man. . . . A! lord, lord, now ful mercyful lord, what schal I do? I haue putte fyre in my bosom, and I feele noon heete of it. Lo! Lo! lord vere ful mercyful to synneful wreechis. I haue put hony in my moup, and I fele no maner swetnesse per-of. . ." (p. 126).

Why have the writers of devout prayers and meditations in later days so completely passed by the Prymer and the earlier orisons?

An interesting paragraph (p. 120) shows the stern dogmatism of our Church authorities in 1413 as to the utter desition of the Eucharistic elements by transubstantiation.

To conclude. We cannot think (we wish we could) that this treatise of Dan Jeremy was wholly successful in bridging over the chasm that severed the lay folk from the priest in his office; but we close the book in hearty communion with those who used it, and with thankful recognition of the industry that has given us these full pages and of the learning which fills them.

E. H. KNOWLES.

*The River of Golden Sand: the Narrative of a Journey through China and Eastern Tibet to Burmah. With Illustrations and Maps from Original Surveys. By Capt. William Gill, R.E. With an Introductory Essay by Col. H. Yule, R.E., C.B. In 2 vols. (Murray.)*

CAPT. GILL comes before the public with the strongest testimonials that a traveller can well have, for he has received that reward which is the great object of an English explorer's ambition, while a geographer of world-wide reputation stands godfather to his book. Though Capt. Gill modestly omits to obtrude the fact on our notice, it is only right to state that in April of last year the Council of the Royal Geographical Society awarded to him one of their gold medals for the admirable geographical work he performed

during two long journeys of exploration along the northern frontier of Persia and over previously untraveller ground in Western China and Tibet. What may be termed the scientific record of the latter journey, by which Capt. Gill's name is best known, appeared in the last volume of the *Journal* of that society, accompanied by a magnificent series of hypsometrical and other observations, a remarkably detailed itinerary from Chêngtu, the capital of the Szechuen province, through Eastern Tibet, to Têngyüeh, in the south-west of Yunnan, and an admirable route-map reduced from his original drawings. In the two handsome volumes now before us we have a more popular account of Capt. Gill's travels in China and Eastern Tibet and of the experiences of his every-day life among the Chinese, the aboriginal tribes of the western frontier, and the Tibetans. To this work Col. Yule has contributed an introductory essay, which, as might be expected, contains a mass of geographical information with regard to the region of the River of Golden Sand, or the upper course of the Yangtsze-kiang, between the head-waters and the confluence of the Wên River at Sui-fu (until recently known as Sü-chow), in the south of Szechuen. Though Capt. Gill's book might well have stood on its own merits, we trust that no reader, impatient to reach the amusing recital of his experiences, will pass over this prefatory chapter, for, apart from the pure geography which it contains, he will find much interesting matter in it.

Capt. Gill's attention was first directed to China by the chance remark of a friend whom he met in Trafalgar Square in May 1876, and, though at the time he did not pay much heed to it, the result was that in June he began to make arrangements for a journey in the Celestial Empire. He arrived at Shanghai on September 8, and at once proceeded on a preliminary journey to the north, going, *via* Chefoo and Tientsin, to Peking, whence he travelled in a north-easterly direction to the Great Wall. He made a short excursion beyond it, but gave up his idea of visiting Jehol, and after a visit to the sea terminus of the Great Wall, on the Gulf of Liaotung, he returned to Shanghai. Here Capt. Gill commenced active preparations for an extended journey in the interior, and on January 23, 1877, he started up the Yangtsze-kiang in company with Mr. E. Colborne Baber, of H.M.'s Consular Service, who was proceeding on duty to Chungking, in Szechuen, under an arrangement made in the Chefoo Convention. The first part of the journey to Hankow was made by steamer, and the remainder in a Chinese boat, Chungking (about 1,520 miles from the sea) being reached on April 8. Parting here with much unwillingness from his genial companion, whose spirits never seemed to flag, Capt. Gill went on alone to Chêngtu-fu, the capital of the province, and while waiting for Mr. Mesny, an Englishman in the military service of the Chinese Government, who had promised to join him there, he made what he terms "a loop-cast towards the Northern Alps." In this excursion Capt. Gill travelled by way of Lifan-fu, near the western frontier, to Sungpan-ting, in the mountainous north-west of

Szechuen, returning to Chêngtu by a more easterly route, *via* Lungan-fu and Mien-chow. The trip was a particularly interesting one on many accounts, and gave Capt. Gill an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the aboriginal tribes on the borders of China proper. On his return to Chêngtu he determined with great reluctance to forego his projected journey to the Kansu province and Kashgaria in consequence of the then complicated state of European politics, which might have made progress westwards very difficult, and after much deliberation resolved to return home with the utmost speed *via* Batang. Mr. Mesny had now joined him, and the two commenced their arduous undertaking on July 10. They reached the frontier at Tachienlu, now becoming quite familiar to foreigners as the gate of Eastern Tibet from the reports of English travellers and French missionaries. "This place," Col. Yule tells us,

"stands itself at a height of 8,340 feet above the sea-level, but the second march westward carries the traveller to the summit-level of the great Tibetan table-land, on which, with the exception of one or two early dips into the gorges of great rivers, he might continue his way, did Lamas and others withdraw their opposition, without ever materially descending below 11,000 feet, until he should hail the Russian outposts on the northern outskirts of Pamir, 1,800 miles away."

This, however, our traveller did not propose to attempt, but we must leave the reader to gather from his second volume the details of the journey across the plateau to Litang and Batang, thence in a southerly direction, through the region of the River of Golden Sand, to Tali-fu, the capital of Yünnan, and over the south-west frontier into Burmah. Suffice it to say that the journey from Chêngtu—a distance of 1,100 miles—was accomplished in 115 days, a feat on which Capt. Gill may well congratulate himself.

The work is illustrated by the author's own excellent route-maps, supplemented by Mr. Baber's survey between Tali-fu and Bhamo; and Dr. Keith Johnston's general map of China, slightly extended so as to include Bhamo. There is also a useful sketch-map to elucidate recent exploration on the Tibeto-Chinese frontier.

The mode, or rather modes, of transliterating Chinese sounds adopted in this work demand a word of notice. Capt. Gill, though, as we are told by Col. Yule, he "was weighted with a serious disadvantage as a traveller in China by his unacquaintance with the language," has boldly introduced Sir Thos. Wade's orthography, but he is not always consistent; Col. Yule, after a mild protest against its use, combines this with the Morrisonian system; and, as regards the general map, we cannot pretend to say what or how many systems are represented on it. A natural result of this complication is that the work has lists of *errata* prefixed to each volume, and in a second edition will need even further correction. It is much to be regretted that Capt. Gill should have made this innovation, for however admirably adapted Sir T. Wade's orthography may be, and undoubtedly is, for the instruction of students in the Peking dialect, we agree with the late Mr. Mayers in thinking that it is not suited for a standard system of orthography. The question involved

is a far more difficult one than most people imagine, and will probably be solved by a combination of systems; indeed, we have reason to believe that this course is now under consideration in China.

This matter of orthography, however, need not vex the English reader, and to him we heartily commend Capt. Gill's work as in every respect an amusing and fascinating book of travel; and lest anyone should take fright at our previous allusions to the scientific aspect of his journey, we may reassure him with Col. Yule's remark, that "the bright personal narrative contained in these two volumes does not represent Capt. Gill's scientific results;" to which we may add that the reader would hardly guess that such work was being so thoroughly performed.

EDW. DUFFIELD JONES.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Lady Laura.* By M. E. Christie. (Strahan & Co.)

*Pipistrello.* By Ouida. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Workers in the Dawn.* By George Gissing. (Remington.)

*There's Rue for You.* By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. (Chapman & Hall.)

*A Son of Mars.* By Major A. Griffiths. (Remington.)

*Leaves from the Ash.* By Margaret Field. (Sampson Low and Co.)

*People She Knew.* By an Old Maid. (Remington.)

*The Story of Heritage.* By Herbert Gough. (Remington.)

*My Boys.* By Scriba. (Remington.)

*Wandering Will.* (Remington.)

*Qui nous délivrera des Athées et des Libre-Penseurs?* They promise to be much more troublesome than the Greeks and the Romans, and a deliverer is much more urgently required at the present moment. In novels in particular they are very terrible, and a man can never tell where he is likely to have them. The religious novel of old days had a certain frankness about it. It was like a church, sufficiently distinguished from other buildings to make sure that he who entered it should enter it with his eyes open, and not unawares. But the freethinking novel generally begins in the most insidious way, as if it were a work of pure literature; and the wretched reader finds suddenly that dreadful people who are quite certain that the religion of God is done for, and are troubled about the religion of humanity, have got him "fast as the gin's grip of a wayfarer." Here is Miss Christie, for instance, who has written a novel in some respects a great deal better than ninety-nine novels out of a hundred, who has taken immense pains with the writing of it—though she should not say "euphuistically" when she means "euphemistically"—and who has imagined two really delightful characters, Lord Rhooos and Cassandra Gwynne. And yet these pleasant places are positively infested with the aforesaid gins and traps of dreary freethought. Of course if anybody likes exact pathological descriptions of spiritual stomach-ache we cannot help

it, and must content ourselves with a protest. To return to the pleasanter task of eulogy, let us repeat that readers will find in this book some extremely careful and satisfactory work. The introduction is perhaps a little too elaborate—it never does for a novelist to be long in getting under way. The hero is a limp and rather idiotic person, but as he is the principal representative of freethought that is probably unavoidable, and the heroine is even worse when she arrives at the counsels of freethinking perfection, though she is rather nice before. But the character of Cassandra Gwynne is strong enough and fresh enough to bear even this ordeal. The other good figure we have mentioned, Lord Rhooos, is slightly drawn, but is very good indeed, and shows that Miss Christie has an ample power of imagining men as well as doleful creatures who want to know about the "new covenant of human sympathy." If she can do thus well in Egypt and the Desert we shall expect excellent things from her when she finds her way, as she ought to do, into the Promised Land.

The Greeks and the Romans are to the fore again in *Pipistrello*, and, as usual in Ouida's hands, justify themselves by being at least novel and amusing. *Pipistrello*, who constantly repeats the statement, "I am *Pipistrello*," very much after the fashion of the gentleman in Thackeray's ballad who remarked, "I am a merry bard," is a "saltimbanc" (*Ouidesque* for acrobat), who runs away all in his early age, but possesses a surprising amount of scholarship, having read Pliny and knowing all about the nymph Canens and the Lake Vadimon. A wicked woman, a fine specimen of Ouida's favourite kind, is, of course, his ruin, and the language is of the richest and raciest "ensign's quality." By-the-way, there are no ensigns now. After this rubbish come some stories, so fresh, so affecting, and so charmingly written that only a person tolerably experienced in the *lubies* of authors can believe them to be by the same hand. If the anti-vivisectionists clubbed together to give Ouida a crown of gold for "The Marriage Plate" it would not be undeserved; and "Umiltà" and "Birds in the Snow," though a little extravagant here and there, are not very much inferior. "A Hero's Reward" is in every respect inferior, and "Fame" is extravagant and not wholly original in *donnée*. But the three stories already praised are among the very best things the author has done, and, what is more, are absolutely good.

Mr. Gissing is one of those persons for whom the heart of the sensitive reviewer feels a certain sorrow. His book is in every sense an extravagant one. He has got into his head the very common notion that social order as at present established is the root of all evil, and he writes a long (a very long) novel to illustrate this notion. Nearly all his people of the upper class are foolish or wicked, and nearly all those of the lower are wretched and wronged. Yet, oddly enough, the bad ends to which nearly all, rich and poor, come are occasioned almost in every single instance by some personal error or folly which it is difficult to connect with the social system at all. Nor has Mr. Gissing been



fortunate enough to make his portraits, at all events in the case of the upper classes, in the least life-like. Yet when the necessary and important deductions have been made for all these shortcomings, there remains something to be said for the author. He possesses sincerity, which is a great thing, and imagination, which is a greater. Although any reader of some little experience will know that his pictures are partly false and partly exaggerated, yet his book leaves on the mind a certain "obsession"—there is no word for it in English, though neither thing nor term is specially or properly French—which merely insignificant work never produces. It ought to be mentioned, perhaps, that *Workers in the Dawn* is not exactly intended for the well-known young ladies whose bread is cut in the equally well-known *tartines*. There is nothing in the least unclean in Mr. Gissing's handling of his subjects, but in his choice of them he is more adventurous than is usual with the English novelist.

It is always a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us when we can get a clear moral out of a book, and fortunately Mrs. Arthur Kennard has illustrated a moral which a child may draw, and which is of the highest importance to bearded men. If—we are addressing the bearded man—you know a young gentleman who writes poems in green covers with gold sunflowers on them, and who on the very first occasion of meeting your wife exchanges roses with her, and who reads Herbert Spencer, and who has a Government appointment and hereditary madness in his family, don't ask him to your house. If anybody after this rushes on his fate the fault is not ours or Mrs. Arthur Kennard's. Nor have we the slightest intention of deterring readers from reading *There's Rue for You* by giving this summary of its teachings. There is much matter in it for the attentive peruser. A description of Mr. Mudie's establishment in Oxford Street which would do honour to M. Zola himself; a collection of characters with handles to their names, among whom lords and ladies simply "do be jostling one another;" some very choice Italian, and some baby talk which we venture to think philologically incorrect, await the reader. We are not sure, by-the-way, that the counsel to the bearded man which we have just given might not be amplified. It is not well for him—we endorse the recommendation with as many underlinings as there are in the most urgent "whip"—to remark to his wife, who is literary, that "*Faust* is not a book for a lady's table." For our own personal part we should consider this a sufficient ground for a divorce, inasmuch as the wife thenceforward is bound to think of her husband as a fool.

Major Griffiths has written another military novel in a plain and straightforward fashion which is by no means devoid of attraction. This class of romance has gone through three stages with us. There was the military novel on active service, as it may be called, which practically died out with the generation that sat at the feet of the participators in the great war. There was (and is, though it has sadly fallen off) the novel of the guardsman

who wore roses anointed with Burgundy, the novel which mourns its father, Mr. George Lawrence, and is but seldom the object of attention to its mother, Ouida. Lastly, there is the actual novel of actual barrack life. Of this Major Griffiths is a chief practitioner, and *A Son of Mars* is a very good specimen of its kind. The revolution and discovery sacred to classic art are indeed applied to it to heighten the interest; but its real merit is the exhibition of the fact that even in these days there are worse careers for a sharp-witted, fairly educated, and well-disposed youth than that of Thomas Atkins.

*Leaves from the Ash* is a very ambitiously titled book which we fear hardly justifies the ambition of its title. Considering that the ash is no less than the tree Igdrasil, and that Mr. Carlyle's famous words in *Hero Worship* are cited, one expects something in which the common is made to look somewhat more uncommon than is the case in Miss Field's book. There is no harm in the volume, and if it had been called *Margaret Raymond* or *Aytoun High Street* or some such jog-trot appellation we should have recommended it as an appropriate enough girl's book and passed it by. But when Miss Field tells us and her readers that she is going to enlighten them on "the meaning of what seems the sorrowful riddle of life," we are bound to say that the smile on the Sphinx's countenance seems to our mind's eye to broaden not a little. Leaving, however, Miss Field and the Sphinx to settle it, we shall only request the former not to talk about "Pygmalion and Galatea" as if the name Galatea had any classical authority, and still more not to accuse Pallas of breathing life into the statue. This latter piece of absurdity simply murders the myth.

If all old maids would write stories as good as some of those in *People She Knew* the unjust opprobrium which at present weighs upon the class would disappear. These stories are not faultless, and in places are carelessly and incorrectly written; but they often show power. The first and last, "Our Organist" and "The Power of Love," are among the best. "Esther Macmichael's Tale" is another good one, with an amiable editor in it who ought to conciliate all rulers of the waste-paper basket to the "Old Maid."

The *Story of Heritage* has nothing to do with wills or intestacy laws, but concerns a young woman whose godfathers and godmothers gave her that surprising name. It is autobiographical, and has many touches which remind us of a personal experience. We once asked a young lady why she adopted a certain peculiarly awkward fashion of narrative, and she replied, "Oh! isn't it right? I never thought about it; all the writers in the *Magazine* do it." We can perceive traces of a similar implicit faith on the part of Mr. Herbert Gough. His story is not a bad story as stories go, but there is a certain difficulty in calling it a good one.

*My Boys*, on the other hand, is not only good, but better than most such tales, without, however, possessing any very remarkable merits. The central incident, the curiously improbable act of a girl who passes herself off as her own dead sister and as the mother of that sister's child, seems to us to be not quite suffi-

ciently made out or justified, and to be looked on in a very odd way by the other characters of the book. But in those characters there is something life-like, and there are occasionally to be recognised bits of accurate observation and drawing which are not too common.

The slight narrative of *Wandering Will*, filling, like the last four or five books noticed, a single volume only, is little more than the account of a runaway youth's steerage voyage to America, and his few adventures there before he was able to get money from his friends to go back. It hardly deserves the name of a novel, but the story is not badly told, and has no undue pretension.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The Thorough Guide to the English Lake District.* By M. J. B. Baddeley, B.A. (Dulau and Co.) Mr. Baddeley's concise little work is one that the English tourist at this time will readily welcome, for it possesses merits hitherto absent from most other guide-books dealing with the same subject. The English lakes have always called forth an abundance of picturesque writing; this Mr. Baddeley knows; and it has led him to preserve a distinctly practical tone throughout. There is no wish to dictate to us that which we ought or ought not to admire; he has merely striven to be the faithful guide and instructor of those who are willing "to spare a short space of their holiday life for an examination of those natural beauties which lie, comparatively speaking, at the threshold of their homes." To a great extent the arrangement is an alphabetical one. As Ambleside, or Bowness, or Grasmere is usually the first point that tourists reach, there is nothing confusing in this; in fact, it is better to visit the different places just as they rank in the order of the alphabet. In addition to general maps, there are ten coloured sectional ones, all very carefully and delicately executed, the tints indicating in each case the contours of altitude at intervals of 500 feet. Certainly, these maps are the leading feature in a very admirable and useful volume, to which the epithet *thorough* may with justice be affixed.

*L'Italie Actuelle: Lettres à un Ami.* Par Emile de Laveleye. (Hachette.) By this re-issue in volume form of his letters upon the Italy of to-day—originally printed in the *Revue de Belgique*—M. de Laveleye brings the subject before a wider public, that will doubtless hear his opinions with the attention they deserve. There are not many Europeans, perhaps, who could have written with such wisdom, impartiality, and insight about a people whose past history has been both great and glorious, yet who, in these days, offer no striking claim to the interest of other nations. But the author shows that Italy, so far from needing development in this respect, yields much that might be copied with advantage. As he says, it was not in the cause of art, not with a view to studying the priceless treasures of her museums or the magnificence of her landscapes, that M. de Laveleye took the road to Italy; he aimed at a right knowledge and understanding of her existing institutions, at an appreciation of the intentions of those of her citizens who were most active for her welfare. For the Italian system of education the author finds considerable praise. Points of difficulty that have arisen in the Belgian scheme of public instruction have, in Italy, been successfully and decisively overcome. Much attention is given to the teaching of gymnastics; upon the value of this the author repeatedly insists. Certainly,

gymnastics are healthful and invigorating within certain limits; to the foreigner they best supply the want of a national athletic pastime, such as our cricket, rowing, or lawn tennis. But, if the youth of Italy had these things, gymnastics would assuredly be found to rank second in their favour. Another admirable feature in Italian education is the care with which the national tongue and the history of the national literature are taught. A taste for literature, it seems, is steadily and systematically encouraged; the past and present classic authors are very generally read and studied. Although, in this volume, the author is largely occupied with questions relating to political economy, he touches throughout upon social and general subjects with great breadth and clearness of view; he has, moreover, descriptive power, added to a charmingly easy style; this saves an occasional minuteness of detail from becoming in the least tiresome to the general reader.

*Guide to Kelso: Historical and Descriptive.* (Kelso: J. and J. H. Rutherford.) This is an interesting account of the most attractive of our border towns, situated at the junction of Teviot with Tweed—rivers which hold at command a thousand historical associations, and are endeared to anglers and agriculturists. Through the encroachments made by the manufacturers, the increase of pollution, the want of a close-time for trout, the prevalence of poaching habits also in the ascendancy, the tributaries of Tweed are all of them in high danger of losing caste as angling resorts, and otherwise retrograding. The purity and sanitary condition of the water are also being affected, and it will require strong and immediate measures to avert the calamities in prospect. The volume under notice extends only to eighty-four pages, but embraces in this limited space a large amount of correct and useful information. The type is good and the illustrations, of which there are several, well got up. We highly commend it.

*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for 1877-78.* Vol. II. (Bristol: Jefferies.) The youngest of our county archaeological societies has started upon its useful career with abundance of energy. Five hundred members, among whom are several names of more than local reputation, have given it their support, and the second volume of its *Transactions* contains several valuable and interesting papers. The late Mr. Joyce's remarks on the Fairford windows are very copious, and successfully establish his statement that this glass "resembles a great illuminated book, an illustrated *evangelium*, divided into distinct parts, each part having its own pages." The paper does not deal with the vexed question—What hand designed or executed the paintings? but incidentally disproves the often-repeated assertion that they were drawn by Albert Dürer. In the great east window the artist, skilful in other details, shows his utter inability to delineate a horse. The animals are not only badly drawn but are in the most unnatural and constrained positions, and this, not from accident, but in order to get them into the lights where they are now placed. The work, therefore, must have been done upon the spot, and probably at a date earlier than that of the great Flemish painter. The papers upon "Local Names near Cirencester," "The Tombs in Tewkesbury Abbey," and "Tenures of Land in Cirencester" are solid contributions to the work which the society has undertaken; and the genealogical monographs on the families of Tyndale and Selwyn contain a good deal of interesting matter. The editor will do well to exclude from future volumes all memoirs which have not some distinct bearing upon the locality in which the society operates. Reviews of such

books as *Studies of the Times of Abraham* or *Opie in his Works* are out of place in the *Transactions* of the Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, which has a sufficiently definite field assigned to it by its very title.

THE current number of the *Journal of the Statistical Society* (Stanford) contains, among others, two very valuable and opportune papers dealing with the sources of our food supply; the one by Capt. Craigie, the other conjointly by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert. From certain wild statements we have recently noticed both in the press and in Parliament, we should imagine that the following figures are not generally known. The total area in the United Kingdom under corn crops is slightly under twelve million acres, or 21·8 per cent. of the grand total. Of this, just three million acres are in wheat, nearly three million in barley, and just four million in oats. The area in wheat shows a marked diminution of 700,000 acres, or 19 per cent., during the past ten years. After this, it is not surprising to find that, whereas twenty years ago the home produce supplied nearly three-fourths of the national consumption of wheat, it now furnishes barely two-fifths. In the same period of twenty years the imports have multiplied roughly threefold, from 4,500,000 to 13,500,000 quarters. And yet we are accustomed to regard the production of wheat as the main occupation of the British farmer. In forcible contrast with these figures, we may bring forward the case of two provinces in India. The Punjab has nearly seven million acres in wheat, or 37 per cent. of its total cultivated area. The Central Provinces have more than three million acres in wheat, or 23 per cent.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Bampton Lectures on *The Organisation of the Early Christian Church*, recently delivered before the University of Oxford by the Rev. Edwin Hatch, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Rivington.

MRS. HAWES, in accordance with a suggestion repeatedly made by schoolmasters and others engaged in tuition, is preparing a *Chaucer for Schools*, founded upon her well-known *Chaucer for Children*, several thousands of which have already been sold. The book will not be illustrated, but will be carefully annotated, and specially adapted to class lessons.

PROF. T. H. GREEN, with the help of some friends at Oxford, is preparing a translation of Lotze's *System der Philosophie*, which will be published by the Clarendon Press, probably in the course of next year.

MESSRS. WILLIAM MAXWELL AND SON will publish in a few days *A Treatise on Private International Law, with Principal Reference to its Practice in England*: being in Lieu of a Second Edition of the Work published in 1858, by Mr. John Westlake, Q.C.

DR. E. MÜLLER, who has been employed by the Colonial Office to collect the ancient inscriptions in Ceylon, will return to Europe next autumn.

WE are sorry to hear of the sudden illness of Dr. Burnell. He has been sent home by his doctors, and will not be able to return to India for some time. The printing of his translation of *Manu*, which was nearly finished and was to appear in "The Sacred Books of the East," will be delayed.

*Tasmanian Friends and Foes, Feathered, Furred, and Finned*, is the title of a forthcoming work, illustrated with wood-cuts and coloured plates, upon the natural history of Tasmania, to

be issued this autumn by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. The volume is from the pen of Mrs. L. A. Meredith, the author of several well-known works upon this colony, and gives, in a popular, easy, narrative style, accounts of the kangaroos, bandicoots, wombats, and other marsupials, as well as of the birds and fishes. Several of the species described the author believes to be new to science, and the marvellous intelligence displayed by some of these low-class mammals when kept by the author as household pets will be both new and interesting to English readers.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD has accepted the presidency of the Perry Bar Institute, Birmingham, and is to deliver his presidential address on October 19 next.

A SERIES of historical notes on Gourrock, compiled by the Rev. David Macrae, will shortly be published.

AN interesting exhibition of books was held lately for a few weeks at the Cercle de la Librairie in Paris. In the retrospective department an attempt was made to obtain the first books printed in each French town. The catalogue of this exhibition was a marvel of typography. Eight printers, eight paper-makers, and eight ink-manufacturers undertook to produce it gratuitously; and, as they were all left entirely free in their choice of type, paper, and colour of ink, &c., a most bizarre and original work was produced, but one which does high credit to French typography.

THE Committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival have, in conjunction with Messrs. Novello, made arrangements with M. Gounod for the first performance at the Festival of 1882 of a great oratorio upon which he is now engaged.

LITERARY ladies are rapidly coming to the front in the United States. Mrs. Kate A. Sanborn has been appointed to the Chair of English Literature in Smith College, at Northampton, Massachusetts.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Chasiotis is about to publish, with M. Leroux, a work on *Public Instruction in Greece*, with numerous maps and statistical tables.

IN consequence of a motion brought forward in the Italian Parliament by the member for Arezzo, Prof. Pasquale Villari, a Bill has been passed for the formation of a library in Rome exclusively dedicated to the collection of books, newspapers, and documents relating to the emancipation of Italy. This is an important step, for up to this time materials for a history of the wars of independence and the rise of Italian liberty have remained scattered in local libraries throughout the kingdom.

THE results of the examinations of the Society of Arts for the present year, which have just been printed, show that 2,325 papers were worked in the various subjects, as against 2,302 in 1879, 2,094 in 1878, and 1,776 in 1877. After the present year, the examinations will be modified, so as to comprise the following subjects only:—Political Economy, Domestic Economy (including clothing, cookery, health, and housekeeping and thrift), and the Theory and Practice of Music. The examination in the practice of vocal and instrumental music brought forward 272 candidates at the three following centres—viz., Society's House, London, 153; Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, 90; and the Midland Institute, Birmingham, 29. Of these, nine only failed to pass the examination. These examinations were commenced in 1879, and will be held twice a year in future.

SIGNOR NICOMEDE BIANCHI is about to publish the original text of King Victor Emmanuel's speech on the opening of Parliament

in 1859, together with the marginal corrections in the monarch's handwriting, comprising the memorable phrase: "We are not deaf to the cries of pain raised to us from so many parts of Italy."

THE Belgian Literary Congress will meet at the Palais des Académies, Brussels, from August 12 to 15.

WE regret to learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* that the *Annual Record of Science and Discovery*, which the Harpers have been publishing for seven or eight years under the editorship of Prof. Spencer T. Bayard, is to be discontinued for lack of sufficient support. The publication of the *Literary Journal* has likewise been suspended, and some of its features will be transferred to the *Publishers' Weekly*.

THE Swedish Government has nominated M. Carlson, formerly Minister of Public Worship, as delegate to represent that country at the Educational Congress to be held at Brussels August 22-29 next. The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has just announced to the executive committee of the Congress that, in addition to the delegates already appointed by that country, Signor Albert Errera, professor at the University of Naples, has been requested to attend the Congress, and to devote his attention specially to the subject of technical education.

THE *Nation* announces that Mr. Charles W. Tuttle has in preparation *Lives of Sir Humphrey Gilbert*; of Capt. John Mason, the founder of New Hampshire; and of Capt. Francis Champernowne; *Memoirs of Edward Randolph*; of William Blaxton, the first settler on the site of Boston; and of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland; and an historical account of the conquest of Acadia by the Dutch in 1674. A campaign *Life of Gen. Hancock*, by Col. J. W. Forney, is, according to the same paper, to be one of the literary curiosities of the season.

THE memoirs of Johann Georg Rist, a Danish diplomatist at the beginning of the present century, furnish some piquant details of the daily life of Charles IV. of Spain. The first part, just published by Perthes of Gotha, leaves Rist in London, at the time of the bombardment of Copenhagen.

THE subject of the Lamoy prize essay in the University of Strassburg is the "History of City Architecture among the Greeks." The competition is open to all, without distinction of nationality.

M. MASPERO has been sent on a mission to Italy for the purpose of collecting in the museums of Naples, Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Turin the documents necessary for the publication of a History of Egypt.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened for the purpose of setting up at Felletin (Creuse) a marble bust of the eminent French Hellenist, J. J. Courtaud-Diverneresse.

ABEDDIN PASHA, the Turkish Foreign Minister, who is an Albanian by birth, writes and speaks Greek fluently, and has lately published a poem in that language entitled "To the Almighty."

THE *Church Quarterly Review* for July has for its first article a very good paper on "Cassiodorus," reminding one, more than the Review has done for some time, of the admirable article on Theodore of Mopsuestia in the first number. After this, the best-written paper is "Heroines of Charity"—on the lives of Sister Dora and other ladies of the same type, Roman Catholic and Protestant. Much of the same sort of merit as characterises this article belongs to that in the *Dublin Review* on St. Catherine of Siena. The only other paper in it of much literary

interest is that on "The Greek Church," by Prof. Lamy, of Louvain.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives some further details concerning the losses of literary treasures in the burning of Mommsen's Library. Of the unedited inscriptions of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, the addenda to vol. x. (containing Lower Italy, West) are to be considered as destroyed. Greatly damaged are the "Instrumentum Domesticum" of vol. ix. (Lower Italy, East), the "Columnae Militariae" (Sicily and Sardinia) of vol. x., the "Index Auctorum" of vols. ix. and x., and the inscriptions of Helvetia of vol. xiii. Vol. viii., containing Africa (begun by Wilmanns and finished by Mommsen) remains intact. The four Jordanes MSS. of the libraries of Heidelberg (Palatinus 921, of which, however, collations fortunately exist), Berlin, Vienna, and Breslau are destroyed. The critical text of Jordanes which Mommsen had prepared for publication in the "Auctores Antiquissimi" of the *Monumenta Germaniae* is saved, as also the Preface and account of the MSS. used by the editor. Not a single book of Mommsen's own library escaped the flames. More lamentable even than the loss of books and MSS. is the destruction of Mommsen's own *Collectanea* and works still in MS.; among these is said to have been Mommsen's MS. of the *History of the Empire*, of which nearly three volumes were ready. We have much pleasure in mentioning that it is proposed to raise a subscription in England for the purpose of lessening in some degree the material results of Prof. Mommsen's irreparable loss, and of testifying the sympathy of English scholars for one to whom they are so deeply indebted. Mr. Henry J. Roby, of Wood Hill, Pendleton, has undertaken to receive any contributions for such a fund.

MR. GEORGE CLEMENT BOASE the elder died at Fairlie House, Bridge of Allan, on the 23rd inst., in his seventieth year. He was the author of several theological tracts and fugitive poems, most of which were printed at Dundee during his residence there as cashier of the Dundee Bank. Since his retirement from business he has been the pastor of the Catholic Apostolic Church at Brighton, where a volume of poems bearing his initials was printed by him in 1876.

THE death is likewise announced of Mr. Benjamin Poole, author of a History of Coventry; of Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the well-known authority on aquaria; and of the Rev. Barnas Sears, formerly President of Brown University, and agent of the Peabody Fund for promoting education at the South.

THE *Oswestry Advertiser* learns that a memoir of the late Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, and trusts that the council at the head of affairs in connexion with the Cambrian Archaeological Association will see the fitness of giving with the paper a portrait of the deceased gentleman. Such a course would commend itself to every member of the society.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris: July, 1880.

THE period which has elapsed since my last letter has been extremely fruitful in publications of all sorts, but the quality is by no means equal to the quantity, and the greater part of the books lying on the critic's table do not merit the exercise of the paper-knife. We will, however, endeavour to detach from this medley of various works those which deserve to be considered by the English reader as remarkable specimens of French production.

I was regretting, in one of my recent letters, the dearth of literary criticism in Paris. I have

now, however, to note the successive appearance of several volumes, devoted to subjects of criticism, proceeding from the pens of those who, in the daily journals, still represent the old tradition—that is to say, the long article appearing at regular intervals. The taste for rapid and concise intelligence brought into vogue by M. de Villemessant, the founder of *Figaro*, has caused the gradual rejection, by all the popular journals, of the long article, such as was written by M. Sainte-Beuve, and the substitution of the bibliographical *bulletin*. MM. Edmond Scherer, Barbey d'Aurevilly, and Paul de Saint-Victor are among the last representatives of this style, which demanded from the journalist the knowledge of a reviewer. It is to them that we owe the recent publication of the books of higher criticism to which I propose to devote a few lines. The first, M. Edmond Scherer, possesses an intellect just rather than brilliant, incisive rather than sympathetic. Although he leans to advanced sceptical opinions, he yet retains a tinge of the severe spirit of Protestantism in which he grew up, and he has not that bloom of poetry which Sainte-Beuve was able to preserve even in the most abstract studies. M. Scherer, moreover, has, unfortunately for literature, thrown himself into active political life; he occupies the position of a Senator in our Upper Chamber, and writes much less than could be desired by those who have learned to appreciate his powerful qualities as a writer. In a very curious article, published some years since under the title of "Inter pocula," M. Scherer has thus depicted himself under the name of Montaigne:—

"He always goes straight to his ideas without troubling himself to adorn them; one would say that, with him, our intellect is a machine for knowing and elucidating, and that ornament has no business even with a question of literature."

Elsewhere he calls himself "a railway train which takes you to the goal, and that rapidly, but without showing you much of the country on your way" (fifth volume of *Studies on Contemporary Literature*). He now presents us with a book on Diderot—*Diderot, Étude* (Lévy), à propos of the complete edition of the works of that author published by MM. Assézat and Tournoux, in twenty volumes, through the firm of Garnier. Diderot is one of those impassioned and passion-inspiring writers who are never judged with coolness. After having been completely forgotten, he is now in high favour among us. The analogy between his philosophic ideas and the Darwinian conceptions; the character, more violent than regulated, of his genius, render him calculated to please the French nation of to-day. M. Edmond Scherer has endeavoured to put this great figure in his true place, equally removed from excessive admiration or excessive disdain. He examines Diderot in his private life, in his philosophy, in his dramatic criticism, in his plays, in his literary criticism and in his romances, in his aesthetic criticism and his dialogues. The most remarkable chapter is that which analyses the philosophy of Diderot; all the frequently obscure and contradictory theories of the chief of the encyclopaedists are here explained and elucidated with great art. This is the masterpiece of the work. It seems to me that the conclusion arrived at, though a little severe, is nevertheless just. In M. Scherer's opinion, Diderot only possessed some of the qualities of a writer, and does not constitute a complete writer, or one of really the first rank. But he is animated and inspired in the highest degree, and this redeems the numerous faults which he displayed, and in the first rank of which cynicism and immaturity are too manifest.

Anyone who desires to form an exact opinion of the views of those bitter antagonists of

Diderot of whom I have spoken—for there exist some even at the present day—should read M. Barbey d'Aureville's book, *Goethe et Diderot* (Dentu). M. Barbey d'Aureville occupies on the *Constitutionnel* the place long filled by Sainte-Beuve—that is to say, he contributes every Monday an article on the book which has appeared in the previous week. But he has none of the ideas of Sainte-Beuve. An Ultramontane Catholic, he represents the ideas of Joseph de Maistre and Bonald; and, now that M. Louis Veuillot has given up writing, it may be said that he is the only member of the irreconcilable Catholic party who possesses genuine talent. His present volume is a furious attack upon Goethe and Diderot, whom he considers, not without reason, as brothers in their ideas, and whom he accuses of having exercised a disastrous influence on human thought. Putting on one side the party spirit which, with M. d'Aureville, is always dominant, it is extremely curious to see by what arguments the Ultramontane critic develops a thesis so contrary to all received opinions—namely, that Goethe was not a great poet, and that Diderot was not a great writer. There is much brilliance and imagery in the style of M. d'Aureville, and occasionally a very delicate critical vein. What, for example, could be more true than this remark?—"The great originality of Goethe consists in having made life an art, far more than in having made art a life." It is to be regretted that evident injustices, such as the denial of all poetic merit to the first part of *Faust*, should find a place to startle the reader and cast a doubt on the capacity of the critic.

M. Paul de Saint-Victor is, like M. Barbey d'Aureville, a periodical critic. For about thirty years he has written the dramatic weekly article in the first journals of Paris. At present he is connected with the *Moniteur Universel*. With him the review of the pieces played during the week is a very secondary matter. He makes it the peg on which to hang an historical or literary study, and he has thus expended, in the daily press, more talent than was needed for the acquisition of real fame, in this resembling Théophile Gautier, who was likewise hindered from giving us all the works which he had in his brain by this necessity of writing articles for the daily press. So bad is the financial position of writers in France that they neither produce dramas nor romances, because they are compelled to gain their living by this journalistic work, which fritters away their talent. M. Paul de Saint-Victor, however, in the midst of this continual labour, has set before himself an object—that, namely, of writing a history of the ancient and modern theatre, and he now gives us the first volume, which is devoted to Aeschylus. The work is called *Les Deux Masques* (Lévy), to indicate that the author proposes to write the history of comedy as well as that of tragedy. The style of M. de Saint-Victor is certainly the most brilliant to be found at the present day among French journalists. Lamartine happily indicated this brilliancy when he said, "I only read Saint-Victor through blue spectacles." The erudition of this master of style, as is admitted by all competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject, is equal to his talent in exposition. The interpretation of Greek history by the dramas of Aeschylus is certainly carried out in a masterly way. I may call particular attention to the portrait of King Xerxes, and the pages on the sentiment of melancholy in antiquity, *à propos* of the *Persæ*.

Another distinguished critic, but one chiefly occupied with antiquity, M. Gaston Boissier, of the French Academy, has published, under the title of *Promenades Archéologiques* (Hachette), a series of studies on Rome and Pompeii, conceived in a spirit at once highly scientific and very picturesque. Taking advantage of the discoveries made by the most recent researches

concerning the Forum, the Palatine, and the paintings of Pompeii, M. Gaston Boissier has endeavoured to group around the precise spots which formed the theatre of ancient life all the information which the most advanced scholarship affords us on that life. The fourth chapter, which treats of the villa of Hadrian, appears to us the most successful model of archaeology for the tourist who only makes use of science to enable him, by a more perfect understanding of the beauties of the spectacle before his eyes, to enjoy it more thoroughly. M. Gaston Boissier has here very happily traced the portrait of that *dilettante* emperor, who, having passed his life in travelling, endeavoured, by means of buildings of every order and every nation, to form an epitome of the ancient world within the vast area of his villa. The figure of Hadrian is the more pleasing to the moderns because he possessed all the qualities and all the faults of a refined civilisation. A large tolerance was united in him to the strangest kind of intellectual scepticism and inconstancy. We need but recal his well-known farewell to his soul, "*Animula vagula, blandula*," for these words give us his true measure. M. Gaston Boissier's pages likewise give us a very precise view of the taste of the ancients for nature. A chapter is devoted to the catacombs, and another to Ostia. In a word, this book may become an excellent guide for the traveller in Italy who desires to profit by his sojourn in the land of Virgil, Horace, and Pliny by seeking the traces of the private life of the Romans in what has escaped the ravages of time.

This book, in which criticism and art are so closely mingled, leads me by a natural transition to speak of two posthumous volumes of Théophile Gautier which M. Charpentier has just published under the titles of *Fusains et Eaux-Fortes* and *Tableaux à la Plume*. All the pieces contained in this collection may be regarded as unpublished, since they are articles which appeared in the daily papers from 1830 to 1870, and which had never been brought together. All is not of equal interest in these pages, written as they were to meet the requirements of daily journalism. Nevertheless, there will be recognised in them those qualities of Gautier's talent which obtained for him among his *confères* the name of "The Impeccable." Gautier could write a complete *feuilleton* with an unhesitating pen, without erasure, and in a charming little hand; and such was the scientific character of his vocabulary and the flexibility of his intellect that the article thus written almost had an appearance of too careful elaboration, so perfect was it in the details of style. Thus, Gautier said in conversation, "My phrases are like cats; I throw them into the air without troubling myself about them. I know they will fall on their feet." In *Tableaux à la Plume* will be found seven first-rate studies on the French museums, which may be looked upon as a *résumé* of Gautier's opinions on art. In *Fusains et Eaux-Fortes* we must remark two excellent studies on Théophile de Viaud and Saint-Amand, the French poets so ill-treated by Boileau, and who deserved something better than the oblivion into which they have fallen. I cannot refrain from quoting these four lines by Théophile de Viaud from the beginning of an elegy on Solitude, distinguished by an accent not to be found again in French poetry until Lamartine:—

"Dans ce val solitaire et sombre  
Le cerf qui brame au bruit de l'eau,  
Penchant ses yeux dans un ruisseau,  
S'amuse à regarder son ombre."

I cannot too strongly advise the English reader who wishes to understand the poetical movement of the nineteenth century in France to

turn to the poets who preceded Boileau in order to discover the source whence issued the new style that has given fresh youth to the old classical alexandrine. From this point of view, the articles of Théophile Gautier are the best information that can be given; for Gautier, even more than Sainte-Beuve, was a master of the theory of romantic poetry.

This is so decidedly the case that living poets are all affected by the influence of Gautier even more than by that of M. Victor Hugo. I need only mention, by way of proof, the various volumes of verse which have been recently published, and which are nearly all written in that cadenced rhythm and that style of precise imagery of which Théophile Gautier gave us a perfect model in his *Émaux et Camées*. The *Ailes d'Or*, published by M. Armand Silvestre with M. Charpentier, show these peculiarities of metre and colouring in a high degree. Of all the poets of the new school, M. Silvestre is the one whose verses are most eagerly chosen by composers for setting to music, precisely on account of the finished rhythm of which I have spoken. M. Massenet, the first of living composers, has wedded his prettiest melodies to two pieces by M. Silvestre. It is only to be regretted that this writer should not devote his talent to more substantial work, and that he contents himself with pieces too short for the perfect development of his inspiration, which is very considerable.

A new comer, M. Laurent-Tailhade, has just published a collection of poems dedicated to M. Silvestre, called *Le Jardin des Rives* (Lemerre), in which, though in a less degree, is likewise found the same finished character of form. Like M. Silvestre, M. Tailhade is a Neo-pagan. He loves to sing of Adonis, Herakles, Dionysos, and Aphrodite. The reproach which may be urged against these verses, so exquisite in expression, is that passion is wanting in them, or, if it be manifested at all, it is veiled, and as it were a prisoner in a marble tomb. Consequently, volumes of this kind do not pass beyond the circle of *connoisseurs*. The French public, increasingly attracted towards exact literature, seems to require something less artistic, but more human, in a poem. Thus it receives with marked preference those young poets who, less careful as to form, employ themselves in painting pictures of real life. Two considerable efforts have just been published in this style, one by M. Guy de Maupassant, the other by M. Jules Breton. M. de Maupassant's volume is simply entitled *Des Vers*. Certain hazardous details, which betray the youth of the author, almost caused the prosecution of the book. Fortunately, people had the good sense to perceive that M. de Maupassant wrote his verses from an artistic point of view, and not with the desire of causing scandal. Among other pieces in this collection, one called "La dernière Escapade" may be given as a type of the pessimism which pervades the so-called naturalistic literature. It is the legend of Philemon and Baucis, rewritten, and regarded as an incident of real life. The poet supposes that a married couple have completely realised the dream cherished by all lovers—a perfect married life, prolonged into old age. On a fine spring day, this husband and wife wish to return to the park which witnessed the dawn of their life. Two shadows, attended by lacqueys, are seen moving towards a seat, while the splendour of nature around them overflows in perfumed flowers, quivering leaves, and the songs of birds. Then the feeling of their decrepitude seizes on the aged couple, who die of despair at finding themselves thus lost and circumscribed before the implacable, unalterable serenity of things. There is much power in the execution of this melancholy narrative, which is, as will be seen, the precise opposite of the subject as it is usually



treated by poets. M. Jules Breton is the celebrated painter of the beautiful picture *La Procession dans la Campagne* in the Luxembourg, which would indicate that his poetic talent lies principally in description. His poem of *Jeanne* has for its scene a village of Artois, that province of the North of France in which the artist resides for the greater part of the year. There are some delicious bits of landscape in this narrative, perhaps almost too romantic, of the misfortunes of a peasant woman. The language, also, is too concise, too condensed, to be pleasing, but the effort forms a good example, for nothing is more repellent in poetry than the grand French verse, excessive in its monotony and obstinately inflexible, notwithstanding the pains which the disciples of M. Victor Hugo have taken to render it more pliable.

It will be seen that poetical productions have been as abundant as in the times of Pliny; "*Magnum proventum poetarum annus attulit*," says the old man of letters. Romances have not been less numerous, but not one has appeared which merits a long analysis. There is, to begin with, the volume of novelettes by M. Zola and his friends, *Les Soirées de Médan* (Charpentier). Médan is the little village in the environs of Paris where M. Zola has a country house. The authors of this work proposed to give exact sketches of various scenes from the last war. The most remarkable among the stories in the volume is from the pen of M. Guy de Maupassant, mentioned above, and is called "*Boule de Suif*." It is an account, very wittily given, of the misadventures of a party of inhabitants of Rouen, who take flight in the same carriage before the arrival of the Prussians. These misadventures recal to some extent Bret Harte's story of *Miggles*, but lack the exquisite idealism of the American author. One of the authors of the *Soirées*, M. J. K. Huysmans, has just published separately a little volume of *Parisian Sketches* (Vaton), in which are found some curious pictures of the poor and of the gay quarters of Paris. M. Huysmans' prose is certainly the most Byzantine product of our epoch. Extremely elaborate, full of rare words, sometimes crude to brutality, sometimes refined to enervation, this prose is akin to that of Baudelaire and the brothers Goncourt, but preserves a very original note which secures for its author a place apart. M. Huysmans, who is a passionate admirer of Dickens, often employs the method of the great novelist in depicting the smallest details of miserable objects. The influence of the author of *David Copperfield* is also very visible in this group of writers, and it would not be difficult to cite from the romances of M. Alphonse Daudet, for example, situations borrowed from one or another story by the English author.

Under the influence of a reaction against the naturalist school, a man of great talent, M. Edmond About, has just published a romance, all the characters in which are respectable people. It is called *Les Mémoires d'un brave Homme* (Hachette). The situation of M. About in French literature is very peculiar. Having commenced his career as a successful novelist, this author seems to have conceived a contempt for letters, and has devoted himself almost wholly to politics. He is the editor of one of the most important papers in Paris, the *XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. M. Edmond About has by degrees lost his rank as a novelist, without acquiring, on the other hand, the influence deserved by his talent as a politician. It is, in fact, the characteristic of French electors that they do not willingly accord their suffrages to those men of letters who claim them. A doctor, even of indifferent talent, and a fifth-rate advocate would easily find a constituency to nominate them; while MM. Renan, Prévost-Paradol, Weiss, and many others, without

reckoning M. About, have never been able to obtain a seat in the Chamber. M. Edmond About has, therefore, returned to letters, and he has acted wisely. His present romance reveals in its author the same qualities of good humour and freedom from affectation which have obtained for him more particularly the name of "a son of Voltaire." He represents in a peculiar manner the Old French language, composed of ideas, in opposition to the modern, which consists of imagery. I must also quote among the romances of the day, *L'Elang des Sœurs grises*, by M. A. Matthey (Charpentier); *Les deux Guenons*, by M. Eugène Faiyre (Dentu); and *Séraphim et Cie.*, by M. Vast-Ricouard (Ollendorf). They are agreeable stories, which prove that the spirit of observation continues to be the great quality of French literature.

Philosophical publications have been more scarce than works of imagination. We must, however, notice, in the first place, *De la Solidarité morale*, by Henri Marion (Germer-Baillière). This book is a thesis maintained at the Sorbonne. M. Marion belongs to that group of philosophers formed at the Ecole Normale Supérieure by M. Jules Lachelier. Under the superintendence of this master a movement of ideas has taken place which by degrees has substituted for the old eclecticism professed by Cousin a kind of idealism mixed with psychological studies. M. Marion rather represents this second phase of the ideas of the school. He studies in succession the conditions of moral development in the individual and in society. He shows in what manner is first produced among us that unity of actions which, linking one to another by an indissoluble chain, renders us truly responsible; and he also shows how this responsibility becomes collective in the sense that every individual of a society is completely united to the others in such a manner that he cannot act without the entire society feeling his influence. This is the psychological explanation of what the mystical authors call the dogma of reversibility. I shall, in my next letter, have to give you an account of another thesis, recently maintained at the Sorbonne by M. Ollé Lapruné, also a professor in the university, on *La Certitude morale*. M. Marion's language is very clear and intelligible. It is that of a moralist more than of a metaphysician. It appears, moreover, that the genius of our race rather inclines to the moral than to the metaphysical side. Thus, the book just published by the Messrs. Lévy under the title *Pensées, Essais et Maximes*, by M. X. Doudan, is a thoroughly French one. The success obtained last year by the letters of this writer, who was a tutor in the Duc de Broglie's household, and who had never before given anything to the public, will be fresh in your memory. As an elegant, judicious, somewhat misanthropical, but most perspicuous intellect, M. X. Doudan will take his place as a rival of Joubert, of Vauvenargues, and of all those who may be called, in our literature, the successors of Montaigne, i.e., among the philosophers of real life—without a system, but with much ingenuity. We must also place in the number of essays a publication by M. Litttré, *Etudes et Glanures* (Didier), in which will be found a very interesting piece entitled "*Comment j'ai fait mon Dictionnaire*."

I will conclude this letter by pointing out two more particularly historical publications; the one a study on Mozart (Hengel), by M. Victor Wilder, one of our first musical critics. The life of Mozart, that singular romance, is here recounted in a style of great clearness, and with the help of fresh documents. The work of the master is analysed according as the events of his life have led to the production of a new arrangement. Finally, the firm of Quantin has published the third and fourth volumes of the *Chansonnier historique du dix-huitième Siècle*.

This is a collection of the songs which relate to the anecdotal history of Law's system. That curious epoch which witnessed the origin of stockjobbing also saw the elevation of Dubois to the cardinal's purple and a revival of the religious quarrel between Molinists and Jansenists. The songs bring before our eyes all the figures, great and small, of the tragedy-comedy of the years 1718, 1719, and 1720. It is impossible in reading them to avoid remarking the change which has taken place in public manners in France—and it is not one to our advantage, for this fine art of satirical poetry is completely lost. PAUL BOURGET.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. Quelques Mots sur l'Esprit humain. Paris: Hetzel. 1 fr. 50 c.  
GROS-KOST. Courbet: Souvenirs intimes. Paris: Dervaux. 3 fr. 50 c.  
HOMER, E. F. V. Reise nach Helgoland, den Nordseeinseln Sylt, Lyst, etc. Frankfurt-a-M.: Mabla. 2 M.  
NOVALIS Briefwechsel m. Friedrich u. August Wilhelm, Charlotte u. Caroline Schlegel. Hrsg. v. J. M. Raich. Mainz: Kirchheim. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
PLAYFAIR, G. M. H. The Cities and Towns of China: a Geographical Dictionary. Trübner. 25s.  
RACINET, A. Le Costume historique. Livr. 9. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 12 fr.  
RIKOR, M. Klinger in der Sturm- u. Drangperiode. Darmstadt: Bergsträsser. 8 M. 60 Pf.  
SAADI. Le Boustan ou Verger, traduit par A. O. Barbier de Meynard. Paris: Leroux.  
SAINT-REUVÉ, C. A. Nouvelle Correspondance, avec des Notes de son dernier Secrétaire. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
SCHAUSPIEL U. BÜHNE. Beiträge zur Erkenntnis der dramatischen Kunst, hrsg. v. J. Lepsius u. L. Traube. 1. Hft. München: Ackermann. 2 M.  
TEIPER LE FRANC, J. Histoire de la Vie et de la Mort du Baron Gros. Paris: Martin.

### HISTORY.

- BACKER, L. de. Le Droit de la Femme dans l'Antiquité, son Devoir au Moyen Age d'après des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris: Claudin. 7 fr. 50 c.  
FORCELLA, V. Catalogo dei Manoscritti relativi alla Storia di Roma che si conservano nella Biblioteca Vaticana. T. II. Roma: Bocca. L. 15.  
GESCHICHTSQUELLEN der Prov. Sachsen u. angrenzender Gebiete. 11. Bd. Halle: Hendel. 12 M. 50 Pf.  
MARTENS, F. Recueil des Traités et Conventions conclus par la Russie avec les Puissances étrangères. T. 5. Traités avec l'Allemagne, 1650-1702. Petersburg: Devrient. 10 fr.  
MÉLANGES HISTORIQUES. Choix de Documents. 2<sup>e</sup> Série. T. 3. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 12 fr.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- MÉGNIN, P. Les Parasites et les Maladies parasitaires chez l'Homme, les Animaux domestiques et les Animaux sauvages avec lesquels ils peuvent être en contact. Paris: Masson. 20 fr.  
MITCHELL, A. The Past in the Present: What is Civilization? Edinburgh: Douglas. 15s.  
NOIRÉ, L. Das Werkzeug und seine Bedeutung für die Entwicklungsgeschichte der Menschheit. Mainz: Diemer. 9 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- EARLE, J. English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century. Clarendon Press. 5s.  
SKERT, W. W. Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Part III. Clarendon Press. 10s. 6d.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE WATSON-GORDON PROFESSORSHIP.

Autun: July 26, 1880.

The very kind allusion to me in your number for July 24 induces me to offer a few details, not yet known to the public, with reference to the recent election.

I became a candidate in obedience to the wishes of others, and not of my own motion. I should not have proposed myself if many gentlemen well known in the fine arts and the universities had not believed that I was the person needed for the work to be done. I was asked to make a private sacrifice for a public duty, and my candidature was a simple consent to undertake a task which, for me, presented inconveniences more serious than the reader of these lines can possibly imagine. An old affection for Scotland led me to consent, and the real private reward for me was to be the

pleasure of seeing friends in Scotland and the North of England.

The income from the endowment was at first stated to me (of course in perfect good faith, but after insufficient enquiry) as £600 a year from the endowment only, and it was expressly added that the class fees would be outside of, and above, this £600. Afterwards I was told that the endowment would probably give an income of £500. When the chair was instituted, the announcement was that the income was the interest from a certain sum and the class fees, but the rate of interest was not stated. Further enquiry elicited the information that the real income from the endowment was £440.

Notwithstanding this pecuniary disappointment, I kept my promise to stand, though I began to think that the professorship would be a losing business for me.

It was at one time intended to impose upon the professor the duty of delivering a hundred lectures a year, while the time of his work was likely to extend at least partly over the two sessions. Through my friends and supporters, and by means of their influence in the Senate, I obtained the limitation of the professor's work to the winter session, and to forty lectures instead of a hundred. After these concessions, I felt still more bound to maintain my candidature.

My election was now considered a certainty, and my work as a professor was roughly chalked out for me by a very high authority in the university, who evidently counted upon the acquiescence of the University Court. Had I been a little less prudent, I should have begun at once to read for the professorship and prepare my forty lectures—by no means a light task.

The University Court, when it announced the existence of the chair, left very little time for candidates to print their testimonials. Mine were lying at the printer's ready to be put in type, and by the help of the telegraph and a friend in London they reached Edinburgh just in time. Other candidates were not in time with theirs, so the Court deferred the election from the beginning of April till the middle of June, to give them time to conform to its requirements.

At the June meeting the patrons again postponed the election—this time till July 16—and the secretary wrote to ask me for fresh copies of my testimonials for the patrons, because some of them had "mislaid" those previously sent and could not find them. I thought that, as my testimonials were in fact a collection of letters from men of the very highest eminence, they might, in deference to the sources from which they came, have been treated with rather more consideration.

At the same time, the secretary informed me of an entirely new condition. When the patrons, in the month of March, had induced candidates to come forward, they had made no mention whatever of any necessity for calling upon them personally at their residences. In consequence of their silence on this point, I and my friends had believed canvassing calls to be unnecessary, so I had made my year's arrangements accordingly, and promised my time; but now, after June 16, more than ten weeks after the publication of the conditions, the secretary was ordered to tell me that I was expected to call upon the patrons, or some of them, and he kindly informed me for my convenience that one was at Aix-les-Bains, another in Germany, and the rest, he believed, might be found at their residences in Scotland. I replied by asking if this new and entirely unforeseen condition were a *sine qua non* or not, and received for answer that no answer could be given to my question until the meeting of the patrons on July 16.

For reasons with which I need not trouble you,

it was simply impossible for me to go to Edinburgh at the end of June; but, if it had been possible, I should not have felt disposed to go and pay my court to the patrons under the circumstances. Had I been informed of this condition in March, I should probably have gone to Edinburgh in April.

From a sense of what was due to my supporters, as the secretary did not positively say that the new condition was a *sine qua non* I did not withdraw my name from the list of candidates, though the result was what might have been anticipated.

By their decision, the patrons have relieved me from duties incomparably more onerous than those of the Slade professors, and left me free to work in my own way, to my infinite contentment; but if I had strongly desired to be elected, instead of merely consenting to be a candidate, I should have thought it unfair to have been induced to come forward by the publication of certain conditions, while another, that of personal presence in Edinburgh, was held for more than ten weeks in reserve. Either the patrons should have said at the beginning that we must call upon them, or else, having forgotten that, they should have excused us from calling afterwards. However, I suppose that, being great lords and baronets, they do not think it necessary to observe the usual rules in intercourse with artists and literary men.

P. G. HAMERTON.

#### SOME BASQUE NOTES AND QUERIES.

St. Jean de Luz: July 19, 1880.

In common with all who take an interest in the Basque and in the Romance languages, I feel most grateful to Prince L.-L. Bonaparte for his very valuable letter in your issue of July 17. When considering some of the Latin names of Basque toponymy, a question has formerly occurred to me whether the Latin name is not often independent of, but really as descriptive as, the Basque, only noting a different characteristic. Thus, is it certain that "*Roscida Vallis*" is merely a corruption of *Roncesvalles*, which the Prince has clearly shown to be a translation of "*Orreaga*"? *Roncesvalles* is indeed at the altitude at which the juniper especially flourishes in the Pyrenees—viz., towards the upper limit of the beech—but I have not observed any abundance of it in the neighbourhood. The absence may be owing to cultivation and pasture, and it may have been quite different in former times. But is not *Roncesvalles* also peculiarly a "*Roscida Vallis*"? It is a land of fog and mist and dew. Four times I have been there in fine weather below, and twice I have been completely baffled by fog and mist on two successive days in my attempts to take the bearings, and fix the exact position of some curious (prehistoric?) fortifications on one of the neighbouring hills. I called the attention of a friend, who is making a geological map of the country, to these remains, and he has been twice baffled by the same cause. It is well known to all readers of Napier's *Peninsular War* how Erlon and Soult, and afterwards the British generals, were hindered by fog at *Roncesvalles*. In 1638, a French army was also prevented from invasion by a miraculous fog. I am informed by a friend who passed some time there that, in the hottest and driest weather, the dew lies peculiarly heavy, and remains late in the day, so that "*Dewy Valley*" may be almost as topographically correct as "*Thorny Valley*." May not the Latin and the Basque names of *Fuentarrabia*, "*Fons rapidus*" and "*Ondarroa*," be also independent topographical descriptions—the one of the tidal race of the river as seen by a landsman from the town, the other of the site as it appears to seamen at the bottom of the sack-like bay whose apex is at "*la Marina*"?

Can Prince L.-L. Bonaparte kindly inform me of the Basque name of the "*Thé de la montagne*," a *Lithospermum (officinale?)*? I have tasted the infusion at the caserne of Ste.-Engrace, and have seen the plant there. A muletier of Larrau brought me specimens from the mountains there, and also from Navarre; but in neither place have I been able to learn the native name. The *thé* is a slight sudorific, and, like tea, seemed in my own case to drive away sleep. The flavour is neither strong nor disagreeable.

The fortifications alluded to above consist of a wall of loosely piled stones of from three to ten feet in height, of an irregular elliptical form, following the configuration of the hill, with a circumference of about 320 metres. In the middle of the enclosure is a smaller and more regular ellipse of about eighty metres in circumference, with an opening to the south. They are on one of the hills to the south-east of the Col de Bentarte, as nearly as could be judged in the fog. My companion, M. L. Letrone, made a careful plan, which was sent to the Congrès Scientifique at Pau in 1873, and there lost. I have no more than the above scanty data. Military men who saw the place gave a decided opinion against its being any kind of modern military fortification. Whether it is merely a shepherd's defence may be more doubtful. Three much smaller remains, with walls only a foot above ground, may be seen on the hill Lichatre, near the mountain path between Larrau and the caserne of Ste.-Engrace. Our muletier, a man past middle age, said that he had known them in their present state from a boy, and had often enquired of older men, and no one had ever seen them different.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

#### THE VANNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

Oxford: July 26, 1880.

An important step forward towards the decipherment of the so-called "*Vannic*" inscriptions has just been made by M. Stanislas Guyard in the last volume of the *Journal Asiatique* (Mai-Juin 1880). As is well known, these inscriptions are written in a modified form of the Assyrian syllabary, introduced among the Mannai or Minnians of Armenia by King Lutipri and his son Sarduris or Se-duris in the ninth century B.C., and are engraved on the rocks of Van and its neighbourhood as well as in other parts of Armenia. M. Guyard has been acute enough to notice that a particular formula found in these inscriptions must correspond with the imprecatory formula in which the Assyrian monarchs were in the habit of denouncing those who injured or removed their monuments. The use of the ideograph which signifies "*a tablet*" first led him to this discovery. The chief results of it are that the suffix *-daie* or *-dae* denotes the third person sing. or pl. of the conditional, that *-ni* is the suffix of the accusative, and that *mei* is the affixed pronoun "*his*." *Aluse* will also mean "*whosoever*." M. Guyard will find that I suggested a somewhat similar signification for the last word in a short article on the Vannic Inscriptions in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, N. F., iii. 4 (1877), comparing it with *alsu*, which I showed must mean "*multitudes*," and *aläsi* or *aläse*, "*populous*" or "*all*." M. Guyard's corrections of Dr. Mordtmann's reading of the Vannic characters have been mostly anticipated in the same article, in which I have further drawn attention to the fact that Mordtmann has attempted to extract a spurious kind of Armenian out of an Assyrian inscription!

A. H. SAYCE.

## EDGAR POE'S LIFE.

London: July 26, 1880.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway did me such friendly service in America when reviewing my 1874 *Life of Poe* that I am pained to differ from him now. But it is necessary. Misled by the *New York Independent*, which has considered it requisite to sustain its allegations against Poe by personal abuse of his would-be vindicator, Mr. Conway has ventured to question my data. He deems Poe could not have been born on January 19, 1809, as stated by me, because Mr. Stoddard, in the *Independent*, avers that he "has found files of the *Boston Gazette* of that year showing that Poe's mother appeared on the stage on January 20." If Mr. Conway will refer to the Boston papers for 1809 (copies are in the British Museum) he will see that Mrs. Poe did not appear between January 13 and February 10, but that she did perform on the 21st and 24th of the latter month, so that her son could scarcely have been born on February 20, as alleged by Mr. Stoddard. This latter authority forgets how he settled in his own mind (*vide Independent*) the date of Poe's birth; it was from an incorrect "copy" of Mr. Wertenbaker's memorandum, now in my possession. I obtained the original also, and found that January 19 had been really given by Poe and by Mr. Wertenbaker.

Mr. Conway questions my statements about Poe's school-days at Stoke Newington. I have letters from Mrs. Clemm and relatives of the first Mrs. Allan (Poe's adoptive mother), in proof of their correctness, as also from pupils of the poet's English schoolmaster, Dr. Bransby. The *Athenæum* for October 19, 1878, contains corroborative evidence. I cannot ask or desire space sufficient for a refutation of all Mr. Conway's statements, but I may refer him to the *verbatim* report of the Court Martial, pp. 89-91 of my work, to prove that Poe was not expelled from West Point "for obstinately refusing to attend church," and may add that my account of the poet's death is not derived from any published source, but from long and patient investigation, verbal and epistolary. As regards the article in the *Southern Literary Messenger*—which Mr. Conway, probably because of some chance words of mine some years ago, deems written by a deceased relative of his own—I can but refer him to the words of the editorial proprietor, Mr. J. B. Thompson, of the number in which it appeared, as to what was thought of it then and as to how it came to be published: it was the basis of Griswold's vilest slanders, slanders which Mr. Conway himself formerly contemned. The allegation that of Poe's acquaintances "few or none of them remained his friends" is certainly disproved by facts that general statements will not refute. I am sorry to have to differ so widely from Mr. Conway, but personal feelings may not be permitted to interfere with public truths.

JOHN H. INGRAM.

## "PARSIMONY."

Chicago, United States of America: July 9, 1880.

Mr. T. E. C. Leslie, in your issue of June 5, notices an article of mine, published in the *Chicago Times*, on "Industrial Depressions;" and, as he seems to be in error, either regarding a matter of fact or in misunderstanding the sense in which I use the word "parsimony," I should be glad to explain my position.

The over-production argument which has been accepted as proving that the parsimony of the rich must be beneficial to the community as a whole rests on the primary assumption that a desire for certain specific articles is the ultimate incentive to every act of production. This assumption I disputed, claiming, instead, that the motive which very often incites individuals to produce is a desire for wealth in the abstract, for a general purchasing power useable at a

remote and indefinite future, or, as I named it in my article, for "value in store." On the corrected premisses which this new element in economics gave me, I then sought to show by deductive logic that, under conditions similar to those existing for the past thirty years, just such a depression as we have experienced might result from parsimony.

Mr. Leslie seems to admit the truth of my theory, but claims that it does not apply to the late depression, for, as he says,

"The English and American are prodigal, not penurious, nations, and never were more so than just before the depression. In France, Germany, and other parts of the continent of Europe, again, habits of superfluous expenditure, in comparison with former times, have certainly been developed, and parsimony has diminished."

Now, in the sense in which Mr. Leslie uses this word "parsimony," these statements are all true; for he, in determining whether the people were more or less parsimonious, institutes a comparison between the amount of products they consumed and amounts consumed at previous times or in other places. In my use of the word, however, parsimony is not a term dependent on a comparison between amounts consumed at different times or places, but between the amount consumed and the amount produced at the same time and place.

The parsimony which I had reference to is the parsimony which causes products to accumulate, and bring on general over-production; and that such parsimony existed before the depression is shown by the statistics of accumulating wealth to be found in the latest English and American encyclopædias. The figures there given show that, fast as consumption had undoubtedly increased, production must have increased still more rapidly, and this result is sufficient for the application of my theory to the recent period of depression.

In answer to other objections raised, I would say that all general statements in my article were intended in the broadest sense as applying to the world as a whole, and not to particular countries or classes. I might add that the sweeping assertion of mine which you quote was followed by a qualifying clause which was intended to cover the exception which Mr. Leslie takes to it.

EDWARD F. SWEET.

## THE SECOND LINE OF GRAY'S "ELEGY," ETC.

Haileybury College: July 26, 1880.

As the reading in Mason's edition is "herd winds," and no mention is made in Mason's notes of any variation, it seems probable that "herds wind" is an "improvement" by some editor who objected to the sound of "winds slowly."

As your correspondent speaks of Mr. Storr's school edition as performed with great taste and judgment, I should be glad to point out the following notes which would lead, I think, to an opposite conclusion.

*Ode to Spring*:—"The sportive kind reply." Mr. Storr actually takes "kind" for an adjective, and makes this observation: "The reply is sportive—i.e., satirical—but there is nothing but the poet's word to show that it is not unkindly meant"! In the same ode Mr. Storr considers "female" a vulgar expression. On "responsive to the cuckoo's note," he makes this valuable comment: "not to be understood literally."

This editor is in doubt whether Gray uses "purple" in its proper sense, or as in Latin. And yet he quotes "purpureum ver," and seems aware of the poet's fondness for classical expressions. Mr. Storr makes a painful effort to interpret literally the lines in *The Progress of Poesy*:

"When Latium had her lofty spirit lost,  
They sought, O Albion! next thy sea-encircled coast."

In his note he remarks that there is a period of only three hundred years between Claudian and Caedmon. It seems hardly probable that Gray was thinking of Caedmon.

In the *Elegy*, Mr. Storr finds a "grotesque term" in the fourth line and a "blot" in the tenth. In line 22 he thinks "care" hardly English, and necessitated by the rhyme. It is surely quite in Gray's manner of adopting Latinisms. In line 78, Mr. Storr considers "still" to mean "notwithstanding." Is this credible in anyone who must have read some Shakspeare? So convinced does this critic appear of his superiority to the poet that he says of a certain line that it has almost as many faults as words.

There is much irrelevant and irritating etymology, which appears to be indispensable in primers, but the unfortunate school-boy is not in this particular primer pestered with Grimm's Law.

F. B. BUTLER.

## SCIENCE.

*The Sacred Books of the East.* Edited by F. Max Müller. Vols IV., V., and VII. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE university, as well as Prof. Max Müller and his fellow-labourers, must be congratulated on the rapidity with which the great work of editing the sacred books of the Eastern world is being carried on. Hardly have we had time to read and digest the first three volumes before the next instalment is in our hands. The student of religion sees the materials he has so long needed and desired fast accumulating for his use, and the time is not far distant when he will be able to compare with confidence the sacred records of ancient faiths, translated by trustworthy scholars with all the aid of modern science and research.

In the seventh volume Prof. Jolly gives a translation of the Vishnu-sūtra, or Institutes of Vishnu, which may be described as a collection of aphorisms on the sacred laws of India belonging to the period of the Sūtras. As he points out in his Introduction, it is really a law-book, and, like the famous Code of Manu, belongs to one of the 'Sākhās or schools of the Black Yajur Veda. The Black Yajur Veda, it may be observed, or Jaittiriya Sanhitā, is the older recension of a sort of choristers' liturgy compiled from the hymns of the Rig-Veda. The 'Sākhā, of which the Vishnu-sūtra was the law-book, was that of the Chārāyāniya-kathas, a companion-school to the school of the Maitrāyāniya-Mānavas, whose law-book formed the basis of the so-called Code of Manu. In their present form both law-books have been considerably modernised; indeed, the interpolations of the Vishnu-sūtra have been many and serious; but it is still quite possible to discover the earlier strata which have been concealed under later regulations and superstitutions. We can, for instance, distinguish the additions made by the Vishnuitic editor, or point to laws that stand in marked opposition to others which sanction the later practice of burning widows. It may seem strange, perhaps, that a code of this kind should be included among the sacred books of India. But it is not more strange than that Leviticus, with its ceremonial enactments, should be included among our own sacred books; while we must remember that

the Dharma-sāstras, or law-books, promulgated by the eighteen inspired lawgivers, possessed only a reflected inspiration, and stood to the Veda in much the same relation as that in which the Lives of the Saints stand to the Canonical Scriptures in the Latin Church.

The fourth and fifth volumes are devoted to the great Puritan religion of the Aryans, generally known as Zoroastrianism. The Vendidad is translated by M. James Darmesteter; the Bundeshesh, Bahman Yasht, and Shâyast Lâ-Shâyast by Dr. West. Both translations are preceded by very able Introductions, in which, as is natural, the two Zend scholars do not always agree with one another, as, for example, in regard to the historical character of Zoroaster. From the two Introductions the reader will obtain a clear and precise idea of the many complicated questions connected with the Zend-Avesta and the Parsi literature based upon it. I shall here confine myself to one only, that of the country in which the Zend language was originally spoken and the Zoroastrian religion first grew up.

The general opinion has been that this country was Bactria. Here Zend was spoken at the same time that its sister-dialect, the Old Persian of the Achaemenian inscriptions, was spoken farther to the west. At a period not very long before the age of Cyrus it is supposed that the Bactrian Persians made their way into Media, and there imposed their language and religion upon a people of alien race. In revenge, the Protomedes, for so we must term them in order to distinguish them from the Aryan Medes of later days, introduced into the purer faith of Zoroaster some of their own idols and superstitions. The Magi constituted one of the chief Protomedic tribes. M. Darmesteter, however, thinks otherwise. According to him, Media, and more especially the north-western province of Atropatênê, was the home of the Zend language and the Zoroastrian creed. Zoroastrianism developed naturally, and without a struggle, out of that Early Aryan nature-worship and mythology of which we have a record in the Rig-Veda, and its priests and promulgators were the Magians. In fact, the Magians were from the first what they were afterwards—the interpreters and apostles of Mazdeism.

The natural and gradual growth of Mazdeism has been fully proved by M. Darmesteter; but against the other part of his theory there seem to me to lie grave and insuperable objections. There is, first of all, the difficulty of accounting for the close connexion between Zend and Sanskrit, if the region within which the former was spoken be removed to such a distance from the Punjab. In the second place, Darius Hystaspis, the great champion and restorer of Zoroastrianism, distinctly states that the Magian usurper had destroyed the temples, and taught heresy or a false religion. He makes the overthrow of the Magi as much a religious as a political revolution. Similarly, Herodotus states that the Persians celebrated annually the festival of the Magophonia, when no Magian could venture out of doors, in memory of the massacre of the Magians after the murder of the usurper. Thirdly, the

names of the Median pretenders who revolted against Darius, and claimed to represent the old line of kings, are not only not Zend, but non-Aryan. The chief argument against Darmesteter's new hypothesis, however, is derived from the Assyrian inscriptions. The Medes are first mentioned by Shalmaneser (B.C. 840), under the double name of *Amadai* and *Matai*, and placed in Matîcê. Kurdistan was occupied by the Namri or Zimri, and between them and the Amadai intervened the Parsuai with their twenty-seven kings. Oppert and Lenormant long ago showed that the Parsuai cannot be the Persians, the Parsai of the Assyrian inscriptions; but neither can they be the Parthians, as the French scholars believed. Another text shows that they occupied the western shore of Lake Urumiyeh. In the time of Samas-Rimmon (B.C. 820) Khanatsiruca was king of the Matai, a name which certainly has not an Aryan sound. Tiglath-Pileser II. (B.C. 735) gives a list of Median districts on the southern and south-western shores of the Caspian, most of which have non-Aryan names; and it is not until we come to the reign of Sargon (B.C. 713) that we find a list of Median chieftains with such Aryan names as Pharnes, Ariya, and Vastakku. Sennacherib declares that he received the tribute of "the remote Medes of whom none of the kings his fathers had heard the name of their country;" but it does not appear that tribute was brought from any district unknown to Sargon and Tiglath-Pileser. Esar-haddon, however, received the homage of the Median chiefs of Partakka and Partukka, the situation of which he describes as the farthest towards the east in the known world. These localities are called by the common name of Partakanu in the list of Sargon, in which they are mentioned last; and Partakanu evidently represents the Parâtakêni of Herodotus, one of the six tribes into which the Medes were divided. The city of Agamtanu, or Ekbatana, first makes its appearance in the time of Cyrus; it had no existence in the age of the Assyrian inscriptions. The district in which it stood is called Aranzi by Sargon, a name preserved in the Orontes Mountains of classical geography.

So far, therefore, as the evidence of the Assyrian monuments carries us, it shows that up to the seventh century B.C. there was no population in Atropatênê which spoke the Zend language. The Aryan Medes were still considerably to the east, though they were slowly making their way westward. But even in the time of Cyrus the Median monarch bears a name which can hardly be explained as Zend or Aryan, Istuvegu, the Greek Astyages. I am unable, therefore, to see how, in the face of such facts, M. Darmesteter can maintain his hypothesis.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Geodesy.* By Col. A. R. Clarke, C.B., F.R.S. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) Dr. Thomas Burnet, in the sixth chapter of his *Reflections* appended to his *Treatise on the Sacred Theory of the Earth*, writes, "'Tis now, you know, become a common controversy or enquiry what the figure of the earth is." Should anyone put this question to us, we know of no work more suitable

for putting the enquirer *en rapport* with everything relating to the investigation of this somewhat difficult subject than the book before us. Col. Clarke is an investigator who, having borne the burden and heat of the day in the course of active service in this work for some thirty years, has now found time to put into clear language the results he has gathered up from his own labours and from the study of previous treatises on geodetical subjects. He himself writes of the Astronomer-Royal's Essay in the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana* (published so long ago as 1831) that it is "the only adequate treatise on geodetic surveys which has been published in the English language." This statement must now be modified, and we must say that no English student can henceforward consider himself to be fully qualified for geodetical work who has not mastered this latest treatise. As an evidence of its thoroughness and novelty, we may point to the fact that the writer has embodied in his pages an account of M. Perrier's successful connexion of the triangulations of Spain and Algiers—a result completed so recently as October last. A perusal of the article with the same title in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* led us to expect a work embracing nearly everything bearing upon the subject, for Col. Clarke, from the share he has taken, as before indicated, in obtaining the results of which he writes, is no mere theorist, but is, perhaps, as well qualified as anyone to give a thoroughly practical account of all matters of detail connected with the several parts of this wide subject. He is one who can say, "We speak of that which we know." To those who have any acquaintance with the subject, what we have written is superfluous; but our object in thus prominently putting forward the writer's qualification is to direct the attention of any students who may have thought of "going in" for such enquiries to a book which must be indispensable to them as a handy book. For the laity generally it will be of no service to indicate how it is shown that "the once generally accepted ratio 298:299 for the earth's axes has finally disappeared, and been replaced by 293:294," nor how "the formerly received value of the same ratio, as deduced from pendulum observations, is now altered from something like 288:289 up to the same figures as now represent meridian measurements (those given above), namely, about 292:293." Such news would be but an idle tale to the vulgar; but all will honour Gen. Walker, Col. Clarke, and the many other energetic workers in this field for the successful accomplishment of what they have essayed to do. We look forward to future editions of this work. May its shadow not grow less, and may it be enriched with a full index! To the geodetical student our advice is, add to your Airy's *Figure of the Earth* and Todhunter's *History of the Theory of the Figure of the Earth* this work on geodesy.

*Text Book of Elementary Plane Geometry.* By Julius Petersen. Translated by R. Steenberg, Jun. (Sampson Low and Co.) Prof. Petersen having put his *Methods and Theories* into an English dress, now presents English students with this small work, in which, while there is much of interest, there are some few things which do not quite commend themselves to our views on geometry. There is a collection of 228 exercises. One point we may note, and it is that the author bases his proof of the theorem that the sum of the exterior angles of a polygon is four right angles, on making a line coincide with one side, thence turning it on to the next side, and so on. His application to parallels is thus obvious, viz., when the angles formed by the intersection of one straight line with the parallel lines are equal, they will be equal for all straight lines. What would the Shade of Euclid or what would Mr. Dodgson



say to this? There are a few (to us) novel symbols employed in this little book; on the whole we are confirmed in the previous good opinion we had formed of Prof. Petersen as a teacher.

*Euclid for Beginners.* Books I. and II. With Simple Exercises. By the Rev. F. B. Harvey, M.A. (Longmans.) This book aims at making Euclid more attractive to boys by means of the arrangement of the text and the printing in red ink of the particular enunciation and of the statement (or statements) to be proved. By cutting off here and there unnecessary verbiage, the demonstrations are shortened and in many cases made clearer. However, in all this there is no special novelty, but we may say the book is a handy one and neatly got up, and may suit some learners. More attention should be given to the drawing of figures intended for junior pupils.

*Change as a Mental Restorative.* By J. Mortimer-Granville. (David Bogue.) In this very readable pamphlet—a reprint from the *Lancet*—the author insists on the importance of accurately defining the “change,” whether of scene, habits, or occupation, designed as a remedy for incipient mental failure in any individual instance. Failure may be due to disuse and deficient stimulation of the “centres of energy,” or to their having been inadequately developed by education in the first instance, or to their having been exhausted by prolonged and uninterrupted strain. The nature of the compensation needed to restore equilibrium will obviously be different in the three cases; and a random prescription of “change,” without any precise adaptation of details to the special requirements of the individual, is likely to do more harm than good.

*Medical Education and Practice in all Parts of the World.* By H. J. Hardwicke, M.D. (J. and A. Churchill.) A useful digest of information concerning medical teaching and practice in all civilised communities. The regulations of all the British and foreign universities and medical schools, and the conditions under which medical practitioners may legally follow their calling in different countries, are briefly but sufficiently stated. The book is an indispensable one for purposes of reference.

*Observations on the Construction of Healthy Dwellings.* By Douglas Galton, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.) This very valuable work presents in a condensed form most of the scattered information which exists bearing on the construction of healthy dwellings. It is obvious that the author has had public buildings, such as barracks, asylums, and prisons, chiefly in view while writing; much of what he says, however, is equally applicable to private houses. The substance of the book was originally embodied in a course of lectures delivered to engineer officers at Chatham. It would be well if the principles laid down concerning the choice of sites, purity of air, warming, purity of water, removal of refuse, and disposal of sewage could be impressed upon the minds of all architects, civil engineers, and others responsible for the construction and maintenance of our cities. These principles are abundantly illustrated by examples drawn from the author's own experience and from published works. Great simplicity of language and a liberal supply of wood-cuts bring all the subjects discussed within the reach of those readers who are altogether without special knowledge; while the mastery displayed over all the applications of physical and physiological laws to hygiene entitle the book to a standard place in technical literature.

*The Art of Washing.* By A. A. Strange Butson. (Griffith and Farran.) This little volume, luxuriously printed on paper of three

different colours, is designed to spread information on a well-worn subject. Personal washing, clothes washing, and house washing are dealt with in succession. There is not much that is new in the advice given by the author; she may be right, however, in thinking that so much ignorance prevails on the subject, even among educated people, as to make it worth while to devote a special treatise to it.

*An Introduction to the Elements of Euclid.* Part I. Being a Familiar Explanation of the First Twelve Propositions of the First Book. By the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, M.A. Third edition. (Longmans.) Mr. Hawtrey is to be congratulated on the success he has achieved in reaching a third edition in this age of editions of Euclid of all sorts—of which it may be said, “Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria.” The verdict in this case is that our “Introduction” ranks among the “bona.” All Mr. Hawtrey's work re Euclid is quaint, racy, and telling, and we are wont to dip into it ever and anon when sated with teaching boys, and find we seldom fail to catch some of the enthusiasm of our veteran Euclidophilist. A clever boy, though he might fret at going as slowly as our author goes, could not fail to pick up much of interest in the perusal; but the real aim of the book is to help the lame dogs over the stile, and this Mr. Hawtrey does admirably. No better book on the subject, we think, has been put together for beginners and for the class of private students, mechanics and others, who have not the advantage of skilled assistance.

*Elementary Applied Mechanics.* By Thomas Alexander, C.E. (Macmillan.) The full title runs on—

“being the simpler and more practical cases of stress and strain wrought out individually from first principles by means of elementary mathematics, illustrated by diagrams and graduated examples, intended as an easy introduction to the general treatment of the subject in Rankine's *Applied Mechanics*.”

When we state further that the writer is Professor of Civil Engineering in the Imperial College of Engineering at Tokei, Japan, it will be seen that the primary scope of the book is to afford practice in working examples for engineering students. Without going into any detailed critical examination, we can recommend it (we have detected but a few errors) as a carefully compiled handbook which promises to be useful to engineering students in this country also. The figures are very numerous and clearly drawn. This first part treats of elasticity, resilience, pure strain, simple and compound, the ellipse of stress (direct and inverse problems) and its application to stability of earthwork.

*Examples in Arithmetic.* By Samuel Pedley. (Macmillan.) A vast collection of arithmetical exercises, “the second parts containing a number of miscellaneous examples arranged as examination papers, gradually increasing in difficulty.” When we say that “the whole of the exercises are original,” and that the answers are appended at the end of the volume, we have said enough to commend this work to any who want practice, having elsewhere got up the theory.

*The Parabola, Ellipse, and Hyperbola, treated geometrically.* By R. W. Griffin, A.M., LL.D. “Dublin University Press Series.” (Dublin: Hodges, Foster and Figgis.) Another tribute to the fascination which these curves exercise over mathematicians. There is no strong reason against the subject coming early in the student's course of reading, and, in view of some examinations from which the analytical treatment of the conic sections proper has been recently excluded, we should advise a study of the parabola, at least, as useful in the subsequent study of pro-

jectiles—a branch retained in the examinations we have referred to. Dr. Griffin starts from the usual definitions of the curves, and treats of their properties in three chapters, like properties being similarly treated in the three cases. Tangents are treated from the Euclidian definition. On the parabola are given thirty-five propositions; on the ellipse, forty-one propositions; and on the hyperbola, forty-five propositions. We have read the proofs with interest, as they are clearly and elegantly demonstrated, and are not more copies from the writings of others. Further, there are several propositions which are new to us as text-book theorems. The “get-up” of the work reflects credit on the printers, though we have no great affection for the white figures on black ground. There are not many errors of consequence; the most frequent are the omission and faulty insertion of accents. The only important ones we have noted are on p. 26, line 3: “...” is wrong, the equality depends upon a different reason altogether; pp. 79, 150, the first proportions are wrongly placed, and a junior student would be much puzzled, F'T, F'P, should change places. On p. 178, which is an Appendix, there is a wrong reference, which we have not been able to correct. But the most serious error, though the proof is right in theory, is on pp. 97, 166. The best way would be, we think, to introduce B', and prove that it coincides with B'. The definition of the section of a cone which gives a parabola (p. 43) ought, perhaps, to be amended by the addition “and perpendicular to the plane containing that line and the axis.” The collection of exercises for practice is very limited, being only twenty in number. Without going so far as to say “the work supplies a want,” and will displace other text-books, we can say that Dr. Griffin has performed his self-imposed task of writing an elementary school treatise on conics in a very satisfactory manner.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE International African Association have received intelligence down to March 9 from their station at Karema, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. MM. Cambier and Popelin were still there, as well as Mr. Carter, who had been assisting in the completion of the station, and all three were reported to be in good health, notwithstanding the unhealthy position of the place. An opportunity had already occurred for making the station useful for one of the purposes for which such places are designed. The Algerian missionaries in their eastward march from the coast had been compelled, through want of porters, to leave a portion of their baggage at some distance from Karema; and, as soon as this came to M. Cambier's knowledge, he at once sent fifty-two of his own men to bring it in to the station. He was, moreover, able to give them even more valuable assistance by handing over to them from his own stores a supply of cloth, of which their stock was exhausted, so that they might continue their onward march. M. Popelin, at the date of the last letters, was preparing to cross Lake Tanganyika, and intended to establish a post on the western shore, where he will leave provisionally a portion of his merchandise, &c.; so that, in case of accidents, he may be able to refit there. He will then move westward in the direction of the Manyema country and the River Congo. Mr. Carter was on the point of starting for the coast to organise the new expedition, which is to undertake the capture and training of African elephants.

Dr. MATTEUCCI has addressed a letter to Signor Barateri, of the Italian branch of the International African Association, giving an interesting description of the country he had

traversed between Khartum and El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, a distance of about 250 miles, which has been accomplished on camel-back in eight days. Prince Giovanni Borghese had shown himself quite equal to the fatigues of the journey, and had proved competent to make useful observations. Dr. Matteucci, however, was afraid of the effect the rainy season might have on his constitution, and appeared to entertain hopes that on reaching the western limit of Darfur the Prince would be satisfied with his first experience of African travel, and consent to return to Europe. Lieut. Massari had been working diligently at scientific observations which promised to be of great value.

MOR. MASSAJA, well known for his services to the cause of science in Eastern Africa, has just resigned his see after thirty-four years of continuous labour, chiefly, we believe, in the Galla country.

GEN. SIR J. BISSET has undertaken a somewhat novel experiment, having lately started for Natal with a party of some twenty young men, whom he proposes to train in the ways of colonial life, and chiefly in farming, at the mouth of the Umzimkulu River.

For some time past an uncomfortable feeling has prevailed as to the revival of the slave trade in the Portuguese possessions in Mozambique; and it is therefore satisfactory to learn from a public statement by the Visconde Duprat, the Portuguese Consul-General in this country, that, according to a telegram just received, the operations of the slave-trader, Macusse, have been put a stop to, and that persons have been stationed at several places along the coast to prevent a continuance of the traffic.

We understand that Baron Charles de Berthou, who has already made extensive explorations in the Malay peninsula, is about to undertake another journey in that region, where much still remains to be done for the cause of geography. Should circumstances admit of his so doing, he proposes afterwards to visit the interior of independent Burmah, Siam, and other parts of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. On the occasion of his former journey he accumulated much useful cartographical material, to which we hope he may be able to add during his present expedition.

SOME time back a plan was originated at Paris for forming a colony in the South Seas, and two months ago news was received that the first detachment of colonists had been landed at Likiliki Bay in New Ireland from the vessel *Chanderagore*, and it was further announced that a steamer had left Barcelona on January 25 for the same destination, while another was to follow with the originator of the scheme, the Marquis de Rays, Bolivian *chargé d'affaires* at Paris. A telegram from Sydney states that the first party had been reduced to great straits by want of provisions, and they had suffered severely from fever, ague, and dysentery. Had it not been for the assistance kindly afforded them by the Rev. George Brown, a well-known missionary, from Duke of York Island, one hundred and sixty miles distant, their condition would have been very serious, and even now it is thought that the project will have to be given up. No definite intelligence has yet been received with regard to the other two vessels, but some excitement has been caused in Western Australia by the impression that they were sent out to found a foreign colony in North-west Australia.

THE new number of the French Geographical Society's *Bulletin* contains an interesting report by the secretary-general, M. Ch. Maunoir, on the work of the society and the progress of science during the past year. His summary of

the various explorations in Asia, though not strictly confined to the year named, is especially good; in dealing, however, with M. Severtsoff's journey in Ferghana and the Pamir, he commits the singular error of confounding Kulja with Gulcha. M. Revoil's account is also given of his journey in the country of Mijjertain Somalis, illustrated by a good map and wood-cuts. We may further call attention to a communication on the climate of Sumatra by Col. Versteeg.

MR. GEORGE DUNCAN has lately issued (Madras and London) a tenth edition of his useful little *Geography of India*, comprising a descriptive outline of all India, and a detailed geographical, commercial, and political account of each of its provinces, accompanied by historical notes.

DR. EMIL HOLUB, the South African traveller, is now exhibiting in Vienna his collections in the departments of anthropology, ethnography, and natural history, of which he has published a detailed catalogue.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Fresh-water Rhizopods of North America.*—It is well known that Dr. Hayden, in conducting the Geological Survey of the Territories, has encouraged the study of the general natural history of the districts under examination, and has in several cases authorised the publication of works upon pure zoology among the official Reports. The handsome volume which we have just received from Washington shows that Dr. Hayden still holds these wide and enlightened views as to the scope of his survey. In this volume Dr. Leidy describes the Fresh-water Rhizopoda of North America, illustrating his subject by nearly fifty chromo-lithographic plates. Prof. Leidy spent the greater part of four seasons in the West, carefully exploring the country about Fort Bridger, the Uinta Mountains, and the Salt Lake Basin, where he collected the materials upon which he founded his microscopic studies for this work. As the marine rhizopods—especially the Foraminifera—have played so important a part in the formation of calcareous strata, such as the Chalk and the Nummulitic Limestone, it requires no great latitude to bring their fresh-water congeners within scope of the work which is carried on by the Geological Survey of the Territories.

THE second examination in technology, under the direction of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, was held in May last. The report just issued shows a considerable advance over last year's results. In 1879, 202 candidates were examined at twenty-three centres in seven subjects, of whom 151 passed; in 1880, 816 candidates were examined at eighty-five centres in twenty-four subjects, of whom 515 passed. The towns furnishing the greatest number of candidates were Crewe, Bolton, Oldham, Kenmare, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In eight subjects no candidates presented themselves—viz., in fuel, glass manufacture, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, lace manufacture, manufacture of oils, colours and varnishes, oils (illuminating and lubricating), printing, and sugar manufacture. 164 candidates were examined in blowpipe analysis, 115 in steel manufacture, 100 in mechanical engineering, eighty-seven in flax, and eighty-three in iron manufacture. A remarkable feature of this examination is the large number of candidates who have presented themselves on the results of their own private study.

A SOCIETY has been lately set on foot "for the prevention of blindness and the physical improvement of the blind," having for its special object the study of the causes of blindness and its

prevention, which it is hoped to attain by popular instruction in the hygiene of the eyes, by inducing the examining bodies granting medical licences to be more strict in their examination for eye diseases, and by determining the best methods of preventing eye disease in all those occupations and trades predisposing to them. It is not proposed to spend money in building special institutions, as one object of the society is to induce the committees of the various blind institutions already established to pay more attention to the physical development of all blind persons. Communications should be addressed to the Rev. J. J. Beresford, 4 Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park; or Dr. Roth, 48 Wimpole Street, W.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND Co. write:—

"In the review of the second series of our *Familiar Wild Flowers* in your current issue you state that there are twenty coloured plates. May we ask you to mention in your next number that there are forty coloured plates in each series?"

PROF. T. MCK. HUGHES is writing the Life of Prof. Sedgwick, but wants much which he fails to find in the mass of MS. placed in his hands, especially letters from Prof. Sedgwick himself, giving his account of contemporary persons and events. Prof. Hughes will be glad of any help in this matter.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Indian Antiquary* for June 1880 contains a translation from the Chinese, by the Rev. Samuel Beal, of a Buddhist Sutta, entitled *Nyan Shih Niu* (i.e., silver white woman), which Mr. Beal identifies with the well-known *Sivi Jātaka*. It is the tale of the woman who, moved by charity, cut off her own breasts to feed another woman whom she had found in a starving condition. There are illustrations of this Jātaka in the Ajanta Caves. The same scholar follows with a list of the Buddhist so-called Patriarchs, or chiefs of the Buddhist Order of Mendicants, as traditionally preserved in China and Tibet. The list differs *toto caelo* from the similar and much shorter list preserved in Ceylon; though the fourth name, Sanakavasa, reminds one of the third in the Southern List, who is there called Sonaka. And what is more curious, it differs also from the list drawn up by Mr. Wylie for the Index to Eddkins's *Chinese Buddhism*. Mr. Walhouse has brought together an interesting collection of instances of rags being hung on bushes from religious motives in his article on "Rag Bushes in the East," in which he discusses similar customs prevalent in all parts of the world, and traceable even in prehistoric times. Mr. Sandford, of Secunderabad, gives a full account of some excavations near the well-known Manikyāla Tope, of which the expense was generously borne by Mr. Grant, Director of State Railways in the Western District. These excavations afford some valuable additional information supplementary to that contained in the "Archaeological Reports," but were not rewarded by any striking discovery. Prof. Jacobi, of Münster, contributes a long and important paper on "Mahāvira and his Predecessors," in which he compares the Buddhist and Jain accounts of the founder of Jainism; and endeavours, we think with success, to show that Mahāvira was not the originator of a new system, but the reformer of one already well established. The number closes with the first part of an article by Dr. Bühler and Pandit Bhagvāntal Indrajī on "Sanskrit Inscriptions from Nepāl," the conclusion of which occupies the July number.

A *Grammar of the Chinyanja Language as spoken at Lake Nyassa, with Chinyanja-English*

and *English-Chinyanja Vocabularies*. By Alexander Riddel. (Edinburgh: Maclaren and Son; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) The Livingstonia Sub-Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland deserves credit for having published this little manual of a hitherto unknown language, which will be useful not only to missionaries but to philologists as well. The Chinyanja is widely spoken in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa, the most southerly of the great lakes of Central Africa, and belongs to the Bantu family of speech, occupying a middle position between the Zulu, or southern branches, and the Zangian, or middle branch. Consequently, it has all the characteristics of that interesting family of languages, the study of which has been placed on a scientific basis by the late Dr. Bleek, marking, as it does, the relations of words in a sentence rather by prefixes than by affixes, and distributing its nouns into fifteen classes, distinguished by different prefixes attached to them and all the words with which they agree. Mr. Riddel says he cannot "give a perfectly satisfactory account" of the use of an apparently double prefix used with *ngono*, "littleness," and one or two other words; but it is evident that the second prefix in all these cases is the third personal pronoun combined with the characteristic of the class of nouns to which it refers. We may notice among the forms or voices of the verb two which Mr. Riddel calls the Qualitative and the Qualifying. The first expresses the condition in which the subject is, or can be; the second, that the state or action denoted by the verb has reference to an indirect object. The Frequentative is formed very simply by reduplicating the root, and the infinitive, as in English, by prefixing the proposition *ku*, "to." Among the interjections are some which Mr. Riddel describes as "mostly onomatopoeic, usually placed after verbs, but sometimes after nouns. After verbs, they serve to make the description of an action more graphic and vivid, and so far they are like adverbs. After nouns, they impress the mind with a vivid idea of the attitude or condition of the object spoken of, and so far they are like adjectives. On the other hand, they do not affect the grammatical construction of a sentence; they stand last, and are pronounced without exception in an exclamatory tone."

The language seems to possess no clicks; at all events no mention is made of them. An examination of the vocabulary brings out several curious facts. Thus we learn from it that stammering is not unknown among the tribes of Lake Nyassa, and that the various tribes are distinguished from one another by special tattoo-marks. *Lema-k-eza*, again, is explained to mean "to make heavy; to honour," showing that a similar idea of the connexion between weight and honour exists among the uncivilised inhabitants of Africa as existed among the Semites, with whom *cabad* was at once "heavy" and "honourable," or among the Romans, with whom *onus* and *honor* were originally one and the same word.

*Il Mito di Adone-Tammuz nei Documenti cuneiformi*. By Fr. Lenormant. (Nutt.) Whatever M. Lenormant writes is sure to be brilliant, learned, and suggestive, and the little pamphlet before us forms no exception to the rule. Assyrian research has stripped off the mystery that formerly enfolded the name of Tammuz, and shown that he was but the Accadian Sun-god who came in time to take upon him the part of a solar hero, and originate the myth which passed to the Greeks through the hands of the Semites in the shape of the legend of Adonis and Aphrodite. The bi-lingual hymns of early Chaldaea are full of allusions to the beautiful shepherd, beloved by the goddess Istar, who was slain by the boar of winter, and condemned to pass half his existence in the

gloomy under-world. A Semitic translation of the Accadian poem which described the descent of Istar into Hades in search of her lost husband, has been found, and future excavations will doubtless bring to light other poems recounting the rest of the story. Tammuz or Dumuzi signified "the only" or "the beloved son," and so corresponds with Isaac as well as with the deity referred to in Zech. xii. 10. In Accadian astronomy, Tammuz answered to Orion.

*Du Parler des Hommes et du Parler des Femmes dans la Langue caraïbe*. By Lucien Adam. (Paris: Maisonneuve; London: Nutt.) One of the most interesting facts of philology is the existence of a double language in a single community—one set of words and grammatical forms being peculiar to the men, another set to the women. One of the best authenticated examples of the fact is to be found among the Caribs. The explanation usually offered for it is that the women were taken from another tribe than that to which their husbands belonged, and, in consequence of the little intercourse that exists between husband and wife in a savage and bellicose society, preserved their mother speech [from generation to generation. This explanation is verified by M. Adam's researches, the results of which are given in the present brochure. He finds that while the language of the men is allied to Galibi, that of the women belongs to a wholly different family of speech—the Arawak. What is singular is that the language of the women has strongly influenced that of the men, no doubt through their learning it when children; so that not only is Carib grammar a mixed one, but in the mixture the Arawak element predominates over the Galibi.

*Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua chiquita*. By Lucien Adam and V. Henry. (Paris: Maisonneuve; London: Nutt.) The Chiquita language of South America is an interesting specimen of the Maipurian or Andes group, which is usually considered to be isolating, but should rather be regarded as semi-agglutinative. The Grammar of it published by MM. Adam and Henry is an example of what a grammar should be—clear, full, and scientifically conceived. It is followed by texts, translated and explained, from unpublished MSS. of the eighteenth century, as well as by an excellent vocabulary.

*Preadamites; or, a Demonstration of the Existence of Men before Adam*. By Alexander Winchell. (Chicago: S. C. Griggs; London: Trübner.) This is a handsomely got-up book, with numerous engravings and maps, printed on good paper and in large clear type. The author is a learned and conscientious worker, who knows the difference between good and bad authorities. But the book is one which could hardly have appeared anywhere else than in America or England. Nowhere else is there a public which wants to believe in the newest facts of science, and, at the same time, is unwilling to give up its old way of looking at the text of the Hebrew Bible. It is likely, therefore, to sit gratefully at the feet of Prof. Winchell while he shows us how it is possible to accept all that we are told in Genesis about Adam and his descendants by simply turning them into Aryans and Semites, and leaving to science the remaining races of the world under the title of Preadamites. We confess that this mode of "reconciling" science and Scripture seems to us to land its advocates in greater theological difficulties than those it seeks to avoid, and that, for the present at all events, it would be better for both science and theology to pursue their way independently. When theologians and men of science alike have finally settled what we are to believe in their respective spheres of study, it will be time

enough to see whether their conclusions are harmonious or antagonistic. Meanwhile, the numerous class of half-read but intelligent persons who cannot afford to wait will find in Prof. Winchell's book not only an answer which will satisfy them, but also one which will not lead them scientifically astray, and will, on the contrary, tell them much that they did not know before.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, July 16.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair. —A second special meeting was held to continue the discussion of the partial correction of English spellings. It was understood, as at the previous meeting, that the results of the discussion should be taken merely as preliminary expressions of opinion, not in any way binding on the society. On the following reforms there was general unanimity of opinion:—Omission of superfluous *e* in such words as *have, give, gone, feeble, looked*, (to be written *lookt*), *cities*; omission of *a* in *breast, earth, &c.*; change of *ie* into *ee* in *field, brief, &c.*; change of *o* into *oo* in *move, &c.*; restoration of *u* in *come (cum), worm, comfort, &c.*; the parallel restoration of *u* for *ou* in *young, country, &c.*; omission of *u* in *quest, guard, &c.*, together with *e* in *tonque (tung), catalogue, dialogue, &c.*; shortening of useless double consonants in such words as *add, traveller*; omission of *b* in *debt, limb, &c.*; of *g* in *reign, foreign, &c.*; of *h* in *ghost, rhyme, Thames (Tems), &c.*; of *s* in *island, demesne, aisle (ile)*. Also on various minor ones. It was considered that all these changes are either necessitated or justified on combined etymological and phonetic grounds. Many other reforms were agreed to be equally called for, but it was thought that any attempt to introduce them at present would excite too much prejudice. The most important is the consistent carrying out of the distinction between *s* and *z*, writing *z* in such words as the verb *close* as distinguished from the adjective, which would make it possible to eliminate the unhistorical *c* in *mice, pence, &c.* There was diversity of opinion as to the treatment of *gh* in *high, &c.*, but it was agreed to omit the *g* where the *gh* is silent, retaining it where the *gh* = *f*, as in *laugh*; a considerable majority was in favour of substituting *f* for *ph* everywhere. There was a certain diversity of opinion as to whether incorrect spellings such as *scant* should be retained to prevent confusion with such words as the participle *scent*. The general result of the meeting was to postpone the final discussion till next session, Mr. Sweet being requested to complete and expand his statement in accordance with the result of the discussions, so that it might be in the hands of members during the autumn. Mr. Sweet also promised to prepare a graduated set of specimens showing the effect of carrying out practically the changes discussed in various degrees of completeness. A resolution was passed requesting the members to refrain from the use of corrected spellings in the Society's *Transactions* until definite conclusions had been arrived at.

## FINE ART.

*Essays on Art and Archaeology*. By C. T. Newton, C.B. (Macmillan.)

NOTHING can be more welcome to the student of classical archaeology than this collection of papers from various sources, in which Mr. Newton has recorded his valuable work and his long experience. We have no authority on the subject at all comparable with him. Scholar and discoverer combined, traveller and student in one, he has been placed in the very position most fitted to bring out his talents and facilitate his researches. Not only has he the finest collection of antiquities in the world under his charge, but he has probably the most complete library of reference

at his hand as well; so that, while other scholars are often at a loss for a reference or for a rare authority, he can command them in his national museum. The outcome of these opportunities is very adequately represented in the volume before us, which, though not a systematic handbook of archaeology, touches on almost all the recent discoveries of importance, and all the main branches of the science. Indeed, such a book is vastly better than a systematic handbook for the earnest student, as he must compare and combine the various aspects of many questions for himself, and form his own conclusions from the premisses scattered through the book. It is a pity that there is not a chapter on the discoveries at Troy, but doubtless, when Dr. Schliemann's new edition of his work appears, there will be a far better opportunity of saying something mature and final about the various controversies which he has raised. Beside this addition of a chapter on Troy, we may fairly request Mr. Newton in a new edition to print his notes under the text, and not at the end of the volume. The constant reference from the numerals in the book to the authorities at the end is what the Germans call *sehr störend*, and is a labour which the reader might be saved. But we will not complain of such things as if we had a right to more than Mr. Newton chooses to give us, though we should be very thankful if the notes were fuller, especially when they refer to works not easily accessible. The fourth essay, "On Greek Inscriptions," is doubtless the most important, and is a valuable introduction to the science of *Epigraphik*, so little studied, alas! at our universities. We may expect that from his Chair the author will now give us a systematic body of lectures on this subject, as well as on the more special one of sculpture and painting. The inscription from Budrum, printed in the Appendix, is not only valuable for its matter, but for its dialect, which gives additional confirmation to Mr. Newton's former discovery, that the home of Herodotus was an Ionic-speaking city, and not Doric-speaking, as had been assumed. Another curious relic of Ionism in a Doric district is the Olympian dedication of the Methanians from near Epidaurus (p. 192). There are very interesting and suggestive comparisons between Greek and mediæval priesthoods scattered here and there (pp. 151, 231) through the book. But to note such things were endless. So full a mind treating of such rich material must necessarily be fruitful in suggestions.

I will note one or two points in the essay on Mycenæ on which a difference of opinion may be allowed me from so great an authority. When it is stated (p. 247) that Mycenæ was destroyed in 468 B.C., I cannot but hold, as I have endeavoured to show in *Hermathena*, that this is a mistake of our authorities—all of them late as to the date—and that it should be placed far earlier. The discoveries show no single object which can fairly be attributed to the sixth century B.C.; and Dr. Schliemann has now printed my remarks in the French edition of his *Mycenæ*. It is part of the same theory to object to Mr. Newton's statement (p. 256) which implies that the watchmen at the opening of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon* looked out from the

heights of Mycenæ. Aeschylus does not even once mention Mycenæ, and lays the scene of his play at Argos—one of the strongest arguments that Mycenæ had not been destroyed in his day by the Argives. With the main conclusions of Mr. Newton on the treasure found by Dr. Schliemann I am perfectly agreed, and am happy that my published conclusions are in harmony with those of so cautious and competent an enquirer. But with one conjecture of his I am not quite satisfied. He thinks that the so-called treasure houses, which we agree to regard as tombs, were older than the tombs in the acropolis, and that when the Mycenæan power shrank they began to bury their dead within the fort (p. 300). I venture to suggest that the reverse was the case; that the tombs in the acropolis, with their mixture of rudeness with splendour, their crushing together of the bodies in a narrow room, and piling treasures upon them, represent an earlier and less advanced form of burial than the splendid chambers of hewn stones, fitted into a gigantic cone, in which the dead were laid, no doubt with order and ceremony. Any one who compares these great chambers with the rude and narrow holes in the acropolis will, I think, be disposed to side with me. Unfortunately, the treasures from which the greater and better-built tombs got their name were rifled long ago. Dr. Schliemann has a story about this being done by Veli Pasha in 1810. He must be wrong, because Clarke, travelling about 1806, found that of Atreus not only open and empty, but showing no traces of being recently opened.

The essay on Olympia will be read with keen interest by every scholar, and here again we will hope that in a new edition many later discoveries will be utilised. I confess I could not feel the enthusiasm for the *Nike* by Paeonios which far better judges have expressed, and I think, on the other hand, that the pediment of Alkamenes receives from them scarcely its due. But on such points, which require minute technical knowledge, a mere amateur has no right to speak, except so far as an honest public opinion can only be formed by each independent observer speaking out, with due modesty, his own mind, and not reflecting those of the experts. There have been cases in which such an honest public opinion has corrected the judgment of experts, especially in matters of taste, and caused them to modify an opinion formed upon too narrow grounds. There is happily but little controversy about the *Hermes* of Praxiteles (p. 350), though here, too, German critics could not but suggest sceptical doubts. The recent news that fresh pieces of the boy Dionysus have been found leads us to hope that even the magnificent photographs of the main figure (in vol. iii. of the German *Ausgrabungen*) will be surpassed by future plates of the two figures in their exquisite grouping.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE are glad to learn that it has been decided by the Council and the General Assembly of the Royal Academy to grant the sum of £100 towards Dr. Richter's proposed publication of the literary works of Leonardo da Vinci.

THE Obelisk is now no longer screened from

view, but has one of the two sphinxes in model to show the general appearance, besides other additions the correctness of which might be open to considerable discussion. One fragment of its varied history seems to be worth recording. The *Cleopatra*, when ready to sail, was insured by Mr. Dixon to the amount expended by him—£4,000. On its being saved for the nation the difficulty of salvage arose, and the Obelisk being considered an object of *virtù* worth £25,000, costs and £2,000 were given to the salvors. An action against the insurance company recovered for Mr. Dixon about £1,500, reducing his loss to £3,000 in cash. One would naturally have thought that the matter had ended; but, a case coming before the House of Lords in which judgment was given reversing the previously received interpretation of the law, the verdict for Mr. Dixon was appealed against, and the appeal resulted in his having to pay the costs of both sides, or £5,000. The bare expenses of bringing over this object of interest (about £11,500) appear not to have exceeded the calculations; but when it is considered that to this sum of £11,500 are to be added £3,500 law costs and salvage, and a further sum of costs amounting to £5,000, increasing the total expenditure to £19,500—of which £10,000 was paid by Prof. Wilson, the whole remainder, £9,500, falling on Mr. Dixon—it must be admitted that, however anxious people may be to preserve for the nation such ancient monuments, most would pause before incurring like responsibilities.

A SERIES of etchings by F. Flameng from Frith's dramatic series of paintings called *The Road to Ruin* will shortly be published by the Art Union.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Aberdeen for the purpose of utilising the buildings of the old grammar school by turning them into a museum. The Municipal Council of Aberdeen have voted £100 towards carrying out this scheme, and £800 has already been raised by general subscription.

M. FRANK DILLON, who recently exhibited at the Burlington Club the remarkable collection of Japanese drawings formed during his residence in Japan, has had some of the most important and interesting of these drawings reproduced by photography. They are published by Messrs. Hogarth, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, and form an interesting series of works showing the extraordinary aptitude of the Japanese for decorative art.

WE learn from the *Portfolio* that Mr. Holman Hunt hopes to finish the large picture upon which he has been engaged during the last four years, within the course of the next six months. The subject of this picture is the traditional one of the Flight into Egypt; but we may be sure that Mr. Holman Hunt is not likely to be governed much by tradition in his treatment of it. The donkey from which he has painted is stated to be an animal of purest breed, boasting a genealogy of two centuries; while the Virgin is taken from a lovely Jewish maiden living in the neighbourhood of Bethlehem. One original feature in the picture will be a procession of infant spirits—those of the murdered Innocents.

PROF. OVERBECK (*Berichte d. k. sächs. Gesell. d. Wiss.*, April 1880) has come to the rescue of the old name of the "Three Fates" which used to attach to the three figures at one of the ends of the east pediment of the Parthenon. He confesses that he himself had been one of those who decried this name; but the discovery of an ancient marble relief now in Madrid has shown that the Fates really were, in at least one instance, conceived by an ancient artist to have been present at the birth of Athena; and, since this was the subject of the east pediment of the



Parthenon, Overbeck sees no objection to their being in it also. He is confirmed in this by finding that the three statues in question when correctly viewed form a triad closely knit together as were the Three Fates. Nor does he see any difficulty in their being so far removed from the central action of the pediment, which with some others he supposes to have represented the moment after the birth of Athena. As regards the so-called "Theseus" at the other extremity of the pediment, he is convinced that Dionysos is the proper name for him. It should be conclusive on this point that the figure in question has both drapery and a panther's skin. No other male deity or heroic person has both these things.

A FINE statue in bronze, of Rameau, was lately erected at Dijon, the great musician's birthplace. The statue, the work of a Dijonnais artist, stands in the Place du Théâtre, close to the house in which Rameau was born.

A BRONZE statue to the memory of Hans Christian Andersen was inaugurated on June 26 at Copenhagen.

THE triennial exhibition of fine arts in Ghent will be opened next month. Like all the Belgian exhibitions of this festival year, it will be, it is affirmed, exceptionally brilliant. The French Government send to it most of their acquisitions at the recent Salon.

DR. KONRAD LANGE has just published (*Berichte d. k. sächs. Gesell. d. Wissen.*, April 1880) a new arrangement of the frieze of the temple of Apollo at Phigalia now in the British Museum. In some points he is to be congratulated on his success, particularly in his distribution of the slabs on the two short sides (north and south) of the cella. Still it cannot be said that he has satisfactorily removed what has always been a great difficulty—viz., the distinct separation of the two subjects of which the frieze consists—the battle of Greeks against Amazons and of Centaurs against Lapiths. The frieze was an internal decoration, and in arranging it the natural desire, perhaps, is to separate the two subjects by means of the corners of the building. But that cannot succeed, because the two parts of the frieze are of unequal length. The question then arises whether it would not be better to go to the opposite extreme and look for the junction of the two friezes more or less near the middle of the two long sides of the temple. Lange does not appear to have tested this possibility, but has kept as near as he could to the corners as means of junction. That is to say, he finds one corner available, and with questionable judgment has placed at it one of the slabs of the Centaur frieze which itself obviously contains an ending of a scene in the shape of a tree which rises along the end of the slab, and thus, instead of gaining in effect by being placed in a corner, really loses thereby. At the corresponding opposite angle he has, as has been said, been unable to get a junction of the friezes, but one slab away from it he has placed the group of Apollo and Artemis in a car drawn by stage. This slab, no doubt, has formed at one point a connexion of the two subjects; but there does not seem to be any great weight in the argument that, in the position here assigned to it, it would be the first part of the frieze which would catch the eye of the visitor entering the temple from the east door.

THE national historical exhibition of Belgian art extending from 1830 to 1880 will be opened on August 1, in the grand new Palais des Beaux-Arts which has just been completed by M. Alphonse Balat, architect to the King of the Belgians. The building is said to be perfectly simple in construction, but to show great taste in all its details.

THE Municipal Council of Paris have voted a sum of 250,000 frs. for the execution in

bronze of M. Jules Dalou's noble monument of the Republic, of which several illustrations were given in *L'Art* last year. M. Eugène Véron wrote of M. Dalou's work at that time in the highest terms of praise, saying that "since Carpeaux the French school had produced no work in sculpture of equal value."

THE *Nation* mentions with approval a recent article in the *Salem Gazette*, from the pen of Mr. Henry F. Waters, who contests with Mr. Ben Perley Poore the honour of having the best collection of Colonial furniture in the United States. He remarks upon the extreme particularity of the inventories contained in the probate registry down to 1694, and traces a connexion, or at least a parallelism, between changes in forms of government and of furniture:—

"The larger furniture of the Colonial period (meaning by that the period down to the creation of a Provincial form of government in 1692) seems to have been made of oak chiefly, or combined occasionally with pine, chestnut, cedar, and walnut. After the change in the form of government, when the fashions also seem to have been changing, walnut seems to have become the most fashionable wood in use, while the shapes and the style of decoration had also become more or less changed. The chest, especially, which had been gradually encroached upon by the addition of drawers beneath the box, now merged into the more useful form of a chest of drawers—all drawers and no box—which was no chest at all. Birch and maple were also used, evidently for cheapness. Mahogany succeeded as the favourite wood for cabinet-work, and the first furniture made out of it is said to have been made by Wollaston, in London, out of a few planks given to Dr. Gibbons in 1720. Of course its introduction into the Colonies would be much later."

M. LEFILLEUL, 27 Boulevard Poissonnière, Paris, has just published an etching by M. de Marne of the crayon portrait of Fragonard by Lemoine.

THE Grand Prix de Rome for painting has been awarded to M. Doucet, pupil of MM. Jules Lefebvre and Boulanger; and the Seconds Grands Prix to M. Truffaut, pupil of MM. Bouguereau and Lehmann, and M. Royer, pupil of M. Cabanel.

AN exhibition of decorative paintings by old masters was opened at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs on the 22nd inst.

THE Marseilles exhibition opens on October 1.

THE Louvre has just acquired two valuable examples of the Florentine school. One is a large fresco by Fra Angelico representing *Christ on the Cross, with the Virgin and Two Saints*, and the other is a portrait of an old man by Ghirlandajo.

A LARGE etching by Gaujean is given in *L'Art* this week from a very remarkable picture by M. Luminais that appeared in the last Salon. It is called *Les Enervés de Jumièges*, and represents two apparently dying persons, lying against pillows on a raft which seems to drift aimlessly on a large river or lake. The scene around is utterly desolate; not a boat or any sign of humanity is to be seen, except the poor emaciated sufferers. The effect produced is powerful, but very painful.

VICTOR SCHULTZE'S *Archäologische Studien über alt-christliche Monumente* (Wien: Braumüller) will no doubt excite, by its title, the interest of archaeologists, and the more so as we very seldom meet with publications containing original studies on the earliest Christian monuments in Italy. But from the titles alone of the eight monographs which form the volume it becomes evident that only two of them can be welcomed as a contribution to the literary sources of Christian archaeology—viz., the explanation of the sarcophagus of Juno Pronuba,

discovered by Schultze in the Villa Ludovisi (iii.), and the catalogue of the monuments preserved in the Museo Kircheriano (viii.). The other six monographs treat of subjects already discussed by other well-known archaeologists, who perhaps have better claims to be considered as authorities than the new *dozent* of the University of Leipzig. In his Preface Schultze tells us that the study of early Christian art is of no scientific value unless brought into accordance with modern theological researches; and, as he happens to be a Protestant, he is disinclined to accept any of the results gained by *savants* such as G. B. de Rossi, who, with his principle "archaeologum non theologum facio," has certainly avoided as completely as possible the arena of theological polemics. More than once Schultze accuses those who have written before him on the same subjects of being too superficial in their investigations. It is, however, very doubtful whether he will hereby secure credit for his own statements. It seems to us quite unnecessary to enter into any detailed discussion of the new theories, the results of which are, in our opinion, as hasty as the diction is obscure and inconclusive. He wishes, for instance, to prove that such common subjects in the Catacombs as the Good Shepherd and Jonas reposing are by no means representations of Christian origin. He considers the former as a figure of Hades, and to prove this he quotes some passages from Aeschylus and Pindar; the latter he simply explains to be an Endymion.

IN the *Portfolio* of this month there is an excellent etching by G. Greux from Munkacsy's celebrated picture of *Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his Daughters*. The light and shade in this work are most effectively managed, and the warmth of colour of the original is wonderfully rendered in black and white. E. S. Seeley's interesting paper on "Lions in Art" is continued in this number, the lion in mediaeval and Renaissance art coming now under notice. The illustrations of these mediaeval lions are many of them very quaint, especially one taken from the sketch-book of the Flemish architect Villehard de Honnecourt, who lived about the same time as Niccolò Pisano. His sketch-books contain various drawings of lions evidently intended for architectural purposes; but among them is one drawn from the life, it is supposed, though it is as unlike the noble animal given on the next page, and really drawn from the life by Rubens, as it well can be.

## THE STAGE.

THE season at the Lyceum and the Haymarket Theatres closes as this is in the hands of our readers, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's first season at the Haymarket finishing last night, and Mr. Irving's performances at the Lyceum concluding for the summer to-night. *Charles the First* has been given at the Lyceum during the latter nights of the week, there having been a good deal of desire to see again one of Mr. Irving's most picturesque performances, and a play which has at all events the merits of being full of human interest and of abounding in poetical diction.

AT the Haymarket, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's season will be immediately followed by the production of a new comedy of Mr. Boucicault's—*A Bridal Tour*—which will engage the talents of Mr. H. B. Conway, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and other approved actors. The company organised for this performance will probably retain possession of the theatre until after Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's return from the Continent.

*The Guv'nor*—which, it is now stated, is by Mr. McKay, jun., the son of the acting, manager of the Vaudeville—has, it seems

settled down into a definite and marked success at a theatre where of late successes have been lamentably few. We predicted for this piece something of that public favour which we are glad it is obtaining; nor was there much temerity in the prediction, for if *The Guv'nor* is confessedly lacking in grave interest, the dialogue is highly cheerful, the construction adroit, and the acting—that of Mr. James especially—very excellent. The piece, it is needless to say, does not repeat the success of such a play as *The School for Scandal*, or even of *Two Roses*, with which the best traditions of the Vaudeville are associated; but it does repeat, in a measure, the success of *Our Boys*, which was phenomenal in its extent and well deserved of its kind.

It appears probable that Mr. Charles Warner will shortly venture upon a Shaksperian performance. Nothing is yet settled, but the *Daily News* informs us that, should Mr. Gooch open the new Princess's with legitimate drama, Mr. Warner may be expected to appear as Othello. There is much precedent for the anxiety of a triumphant actor of melodrama to engage in a Shaksperian part. Mr. Irving's success in *The Bells* led on to the successful attempt at Hamlet. And, indeed, the conditions of our Stage are such that it is difficult for an actor to appeal to the public with fair chance of success in Shakspeare until he has already won their attention by performance in melodrama or in modern comedy. The associations of Mr. Warner with so repulsive a part as that of Coupeau are therefore in no way a barrier to his essaying Othello.

#### AGENCIES.

*London Agents*, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

*Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.*

#### PARIS.

*Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.*

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

to

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

## The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following statement will afford some idea:—

#### CURRENT TOPICS.

Comments on the legal events of the week.

#### LEADING ARTICLES.

Essays upon branches of law and matters of professional interest.

#### RECENT DECISIONS.

Explanatory and critical disquisitions on recent cases, pointing out their relations to the previous law.

#### CASES OF THE WEEK.

Short reports of cases decided during the previous week; during the Long Vacation, reports are given of cases before the Vacation Judge.

#### REVIEWS.

New legal works are carefully noticed in this department.

#### GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. NEW ORDERS.

All new orders and rules are given, sometimes before they can be obtained by the public.

#### COURTS.

Special reports are furnished of cases decided by the Railway Commission, and of Solicitors' cases; selected cases in the County Courts are also reported.

#### PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

##### LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

Under this head careful criticisms are given during the Long Vacation of the legislative results of the session.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARY.

##### SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law Societies. A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal News of the week, and Special Attention is bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court Papers.

The First number of Volume XXIV., published October 31st, 1879.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—“Solicitors' Journal” only, 20s.; by post, 28s.; when paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

OFFICE: 52, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

## THEATRES.

### DURRY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

#### THE WORLD.

Sensational Drama by Messrs. MEHITT, PURITT, and HARRIS, will be produced on a grand scale TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), JULY 31.

Messrs. A. Harris, W. Rignold, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Biley, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, Beck, A. C. Lilly, Durhan, J. Francis, J. Bailey, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Josephs.

Synopsis of scenery by Emden and Cuthbert—Tab. 1. Cape Colony. Tab. 2. The Burning Ship. Tab. 3. Raft at Sea. Tab. 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tab. 5. The Great Hotel. Tab. 6. The Office in Lincoln's Inn. Tab. 7. The Madhouse. Tab. 8. Palace Chambers. Tab. 9. The Public Hall.

Box-office open.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called

#### THE UPPER CRUST.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Messrs. Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, HESTER'S MYSTERY.

Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and L'iston. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3 3s. No free list. No fee for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

#### THE DANITES.

Mr. and Mrs. M'KEE RANKIN.

Preceded, at 7.30, by

#### THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.15.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

OLD ENGLISH COMEDIES FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2ND, at 8, Goldsmith's Comedy, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. AUGUST 9TH, Sheridan's Comedy, THE RIVALS.

In both plays the veteran artist Mr. W. H. Chippendale, supported by a carefully selected company, will appear in characters identified with a name for the many years he was a member of the world-famous old Haymarket Theatre.

Mrs. Bateman is happy to afford her patrons a brief opportunity of enjoying the finished performances of a gentleman whose dramatic work, though well-nigh ended, may be justly regarded as an invaluable model for students, and who leaves no successor likely to obliterate the remembrance of his artistic excellence.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'O'LY CARR.

#### THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by THE SULKERS. Messrs. George Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, Rutland, Birrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Mesdames Marion Hood, Jessie Bond, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8.15,

#### THE OBSTINATE BRETONS.

Mesdames Muncey, Claremont, and May Bulmer; Messrs. Tesseman, Roche, Meriscord, Hugh Granville, H. Wilton, and C. L. Carson. Preceded, at 7.30, by THE RENDEZVOUS. Mesdames Williams, Claremont, Inglewood; Messrs. Glenville, Meriscord, Inglis, &c.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Managers, Miss KATE LAWLER.

This evening, at 8 precisely, an entirely new Farce Comedy, in three acts, adapted from the French by R. REECH, Esq., entitled

#### PARLOURS.

Characters by Messrs. Charles Fagden, Edward Righton, Charles Groves, Frank Watt, Miss Kate Lawler, and the Royalty company. To conclude with the Burlesque of

#### SONNAMBULA.

The ROYALTY is cooled by the new PUNKAH FAN VENTILATOR, and is now the most comfortable theatre in London during the hot weather. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.

### YATES & ALEXANDER,

PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

#### PRINTING WORKS:

LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE (OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

No. 431, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Voyages and Works of John Davis, the Navigator.* Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Albert Hastings Markham, Captain R.N., F.R.G.S. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)

CAPT. ALBERT MARKHAM, who is now serving in the Pacific, employed the short time he was ashore in editing the voyages and works of John Davis, the great Elizabethan navigator. Of eight of his voyages there are accounts in Hakluyt and Purchas which have never, with one exception, been elsewhere reproduced. Mr. Clements Markham, who acts as honorary secretary to the Hakluyt Society, edited for this society in 1877 the voyage of Sir James Lancaster to East India in 1600, in which Davis took part, though he is mentioned but once, and that incidentally; this narrative, therefore, Capt. Markham has omitted.

Davis's three Arctic voyages, written, the first and third by John Jane or Janes, the last by himself, though only to be found in *extenso* in Hakluyt, have been constantly referred to and quoted from. They were the best-known of Davis's voyages, and on them his reputation, in a great measure, rests. Yet they were only a part, and hardly the greatest part, of his achievements. Certainly, for adventure and incident, for perseverance, daring, and heroic endurance of suffering, they are left in the background by his voyage to the Strait of Magellan in Cavendish's last expedition. So terrible were the sufferings of the crew from cold, hunger, and scurvy that out of seventy-six men only sixteen returned alive. The account of this voyage, written by Janes, is given by Hakluyt.

It was on his return from this voyage that Davis composed two treatises now exceedingly rare. Of the first, entitled *The Worlde's Hydrographical Description*, published May 27, 1595, only two copies are known to exist, one in the Grenville Library, the other at New York. The second treatise, entitled *The Seamans Secrets*, went into two editions. The first is lost; of the second, published in 1607, there is a copy in the British Museum. The object of the first of these treatises is to prove the existence of the North-west Passage, and one is struck in reading it with the mixture of fancy with sound sense in the arguments. Davis proves that America is an island; and, as the only hindrance to sailing along the north of it would be ice, he proceeds "to proove by experience that the sea ryseth not." He asserts that "under the Pole is the place of the greatest dignitie," and the people who live there "have a won-

derfull excellencie and an exceeding prorogative above all nations of the earth." "Why, then," he asks,

"doe we neglect the search of this excellent discovery, agaynst which there can be nothing sayd to hinder the same? Why doe we refuse to see the dignity of Gods Creation, sith it hath pleased his divine Majestie to place us the nerest neighbor thereunto."

He justifies his arguments with quotations from Isaiah. In this treatise is an amusing example of the incredulity of a credulous age. Davis says that before Sir F. Drake passed the Strait of Magellan "the matter was in question, whether there was such a passage or no, or whether Magillane did passe the same, if there was such a man so named." *The Seamans Secrets* is a sort of nautical catechism, with questions and answers, and illustrated with wood-cuts of mathematical and nautical instruments. These two treatises Capt. Markham has reproduced word for word, and with the wood-cuts from the copies in the British Museum.

In 1598 Davis turned his attention to the East Indies, and sailed as chief pilot in a Dutch merchant ship. He wrote an account of his voyage himself, which is given in Purchas, and reproduced by Capt. Markham. From this voyage he returned in July 1600, and shortly after sailed with Sir James Lancaster, returning in September 1603. Little more than a year after this he set out on his last voyage as pilot with Sir Edward Michelborne, and in December 1605 was murdered by pirates whom he had treated with too much humanity. The account of this voyage by an unknown author is reproduced by Capt. Markham from Purchas.

Davis may justly be taken as a type of an heroic age. Mr. Froude, in a very picturesque article in the *Westminster Review*, 1852, says of him—

"Brave as he was, he is distinguished by a peculiar and exquisite sweetness of nature which, from many little facts of his life, seems to have affected everyone with whom he came in contact to a remarkable degree."

Pure as his character was he did not escape calumny. Cavendish, with his dying breath, and in the bitterest terms, charges him with deserting him. And the late Mr. de Jonge, in his *Rise of the Dutch Power in the East Indies*, accuses him of being a spy. These two charges the editor successfully refutes.

Capt. Markham prefaces his work with a Life of Davis, the result of considerable research, and he has at length set at rest the disputed point as to whether there were two sea captains both named John Davis.

Purchas gives (lib. iv., cap. 6) "a Ruter, or brief direction for readie sayling into the East-India, digested into a plaine method by Master John Davis of Lime-house, upon experience of his five voyages thither, and home againe." This distinct person has been till now generally confounded with the great John Davis, and the Davis who has been so often in the mouths of the advocates of Arctic research was in fact two persons rolled into one. The author of this case of mistaken identity was Prince, who published his *Danmonii Orientales illustres; or, The Worthies of Devon*, ninety-six years after the death of Davis. In his Life of Davis, Prince

jumped to the conclusion that the author of the *Ruter* was the same person as the John Davis of whom he was writing, though Purchas himself makes a distinction by styling him of Limehouse. With this Life, at least, Prince took so little pains that, with Purchas apparently before him, he writes, "when or where this eminent person died I do not find; and so can give no account of his interment or funeral monument." Now, Purchas gives a full account of Davis's murder. Prince's error was detected in the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica* (1750), where it is shown in a note that either the *Ruter* was not written by the eminent John Davis, or that he was not slain in the East Indies in 1605. The writer adds:—"This point we must submit to the curious and inquisitive reader, not being able to determine it at this great distance of time." Succeeding writers, however, including Mr. Froude, were not sufficiently curious or inquisitive, but, content to take Prince for their guide, continued to confuse the two John Davises. Mr. Froude, in the article referred to, attacks the Hakluyt Society with some acrimony, and, while reproaching the society for its treatment of Davis, falls himself into a hopeless confusion between Davis of Sandridge and Davis of Limehouse. We should not have alluded to this article had not Mr. Froude thought proper to republish it in 1868 in his series entitled *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, with its assault on the Hakluyt Society unsoftened by any acknowledgment of the valuable work it had performed in the intermediate fifteen years, and without any correction of the errors respecting the two Davises. Mistakes that may be overlooked in a periodical become serious when repeated in a work intended to endure. A very little care would have obviated them in this case. In 1853 Mr. Bolton Corney pointed out in *Notes and Queries* that the great John Davis was a different person from Purchas's J. Davis of Limehouse, and Mr. Froude must himself have felt the difficulty of identifying Sandridge, in Devonshire, with Sandwich. Capt. Markham now gives the history of the author of the *Ruter* in Purchas; it is clear that he was a younger man, and of inferior birth to the great John Davis; he was fifteen years in the East India Company's service; he was given to drink, and died at Batavia in 1622. His Will was sent home in the same year.

Capt. Markham has complemented his work by a *facsimile* in a separate cover of the very rare map, or "Hydrographical Description," sometimes bound up with the Hakluyt of 1598-1600. This map, on which Mr. C. H. Coote, of the British Museum, has furnished a learned note, was prepared under the direction of Davis by Edward Wright, the mathematician, and is the first drawn in England on Mercator's projection, the principle of which was the discovery of Wright, and not of Mercator. What gives a special interest to this map is that it is undoubtedly the *new map* referred to in *Twelfth Night*, act III., sc. ii., where Maria says, "He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map, with the augmentation of the Indies." No one can glance at the map without seeing the justness of the simile.

This map contains no less than 1,209 names, which the editor has tabulated.

The Hakluyt Society has seldom printed a more interesting volume than the present one, and is to be congratulated on its editor. Capt. Markham has spared no pains, and has done his work thoroughly well. His notes are, for the most part, concise, and always to the purpose. The text is not overburdened with them—indeed, we sometimes wished he had given us more.

It is to be regretted that the benefit of this volume is confined to the subscribers to the society. Hakluyt (even the reprint of 1809–11) and Purchas are practically out of the reach of the ordinary reader, and, as a rule, it is only from abridgments and extracts (often untrustworthy) that he can form any notion of the deeds and characters of the Elizabethan navigators.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

*Historia de los heterodoxos Españoles.* Por el Dr. M. Menendez Pelayo. Tomo I. (Madrid.)

THE work of which this is the first volume will, when complete, be an indispensable complement of every Church History of Spain.

The author was roused to the task by emulation of the care and zeal wherewith Wiffen, Usóz, and Bohemer have collected and edited the writings of the Spanish Reformers. In his Preface, Dr. Pelayo has a full and generous appreciation of the literary merits of these authors, and also of McCrie and of Castro. He proposes to complete their work, for all Christian time, and for the whole Peninsula; but from an opposite point of view. They were Protestants and foreigners; he writes "con espíritu español y católico." (The italics are the author's.) As a Spaniard, he maintains that almost every heresy that has appeared in Spain is of foreign origin, and insists that "Spain is the least superstitious country upon earth" (pp. 235, 570). The great writers among Spanish Arabs and Jews are proved to be mostly the descendants of apostates, and of Spanish blood. As a Catholic he defends the execution of heretics and the establishment of the Inquisition; but this he does in a much less offensive way than do many other writers. "Would," he exclaims (p. 111), "that never a drop of blood had been shed for the cause of religion, or for any other!" "*Dura lex, sed lex*," is his comment at another time (p. 437). The Inquisition is defended on the ground that it was less cruel than the indiscriminate massacres of the populace, and less monstrous than the savage and inconsistent laws of the petty kings—a defence which is almost the opposite to that of Gams.

Thus much we have said in order to put our readers in possession of the standpoint of the work; but let none be prejudiced thereby. A book of deeper interest we have seldom read. It is full of curious and extensive learning. The style is singularly clear and spirited, and is free from the diffuseness and ampulosity which disfigure so much of modern Spanish writing. The book is worth a glance if only for its specimens of Spanish dialects incidentally quoted—*e.g.*, extracts

are given from Asturian poems of which even the French translators of Diez confess their ignorance. The present volume reaches only to the end of the fourteenth century, and, beside more purely theological heresies, tells of the superstitions of early and mediæval Spain, of the state of learning among Jews and Arabs, and of the wild theories that arose among converts and apostates. The next promises still more interesting matter; the story of the Moriscos, of the expulsion of the Jews, of the great outbreak of sorcery in the sixteenth century, of the history of the Inquisition and of the Spanish Protestants from the original records. Another volume will discuss Jansenism in Spain, the Molinists, Encyclopaedists, and the heresies of our own time. The whole work will be comprised in three volumes of eight hundred to a thousand pages each. The last two are already in the press. Our author is no Arabic scholar, but he draws his information from the best sources, and numbers among his friendly helpers the best Arabic scholars of Spain. In all purely Spanish matters his information is the latest. Among other merits he scrupulously details his sources, whether first, second, or third hand. He distinguishes whether he writes from an original document itself, or only from copy or extract made by friend or official. Such thorough honesty would atone, if needed, for a multitude of faults.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

*Croker's Boswell, and Boswell: Studies in the "Life of Johnson."* By Percy Fitzgerald. (Chapman & Hall.)

CROKER has himself to blame for the failure of his literary career. His hand was lifted against any person who came in his way, and his friends cannot complain if his blows have been returned with interest. In nothing did he succeed more completely than in drawing on himself the animosity of the most skilful reviewer and the keenest political satirist of this century. The effect has been disastrous for his reputation. His name is now a by-word for malignity, and the average reader, under the fascinating influence of *Macaulay's Essays*, considers him a shocking example of discreditable inaccuracy. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has critically examined the controversy in the pages of the *Edinburgh* and *Blackwood* on the merits and faults of the celebrated edition of Boswell, and has been enabled, by careful study of the biographies of Johnson, to complete the exposure. Everyone who has read with attention Croker's editions of the most delightful biography in the English language will allow that he committed many blunders in fact and detail, that he entered upon the task of annotation with inveterate prejudices against many of the most eminent persons of that age, and that he encumbered his notes with much idle speculation on the opinions and frailties of Dr. Johnson. On these points there is no room for any difference of opinion. The danger now is that we may be led, in remembering these faults, into overlooking the advantages which Croker undoubtedly possessed. He had himself seen and conversed with many

of the illustrious characters admitted to intimacy with Johnson; he had learnt much from those whose knowledge of the great Cham was derived directly from friends. For many years he had investigated minutely the connexions of the celebrities who flourished during the reign of George III., and his enquiries were pushed into every quarter where they seemed likely to be attended with success. The world has long been promised by Mr. Murray the present of a revised edition of Croker's *Johnson*, and is anxious for the redemption of the pledge. If Mr. Fitzgerald's labours should induce the new editor to omit the groundless surmises and the delusive theories of his predecessor, this volume will have served its purpose. Part of the necessary correction was accomplished in the edition which appeared in ten volumes in 1835, but much still remains to be done. The success of the long-promised volumes of Mr. Murray will depend on the omissions as much as on the additions.

The great point of discussion with all the editors of Boswell lies in the place to be assigned to the *Tour to the Hebrides*. Croker placed it in the body of the *Life* under the date of the year; Mr. Fitzgerald prefers that it should be printed at the end of the work. There is much to be said in favour of either view; but if Mr. Fitzgerald insists that the balance of advantage inclines to his side we are willing to yield to his wishes. The most remarkable omission in Croker's text—we cannot but believe that the error was accidental—occurs in the account of Dr. Johnson's death. Boswell wrote that "Mr. Windham having placed a pillow conveniently to support him, he thanked him for his kindness and said, 'That will do—all that a pillow can do;'" but the words are not to be found in the editions for which Croker was responsible. There are graver errors than this in his edition. He seems to have considered himself entrusted with the especial duty of correcting the arguments or disputing the conclusions of Johnson. The reader's attention is continually distracted by some foot-note intended to prove that Croker could set the doctor right with the same cleverness with which in previous years he had confuted his opponents in the House of Commons. Partly in consequence of this besetting sin a considerable portion of the volume before us is occupied with an examination of Croker's fallacies. They are curious and amusing; the ingenuity with which he could find arguments in support of conjectures that were groundless often extorts admiration. When an idea had once found a lodging in his brain it required a considerable amount of adverse evidence to expel it. Some of these delusions—take as an example the contention that Johnson was lacking in affection towards his mother—are but "the baseless fabric of a vision." It is, perhaps, rather unfair of Mr. Fitzgerald to include under this heading the discussion of the question as to the length of Johnson's stay at Oxford. Boswell asserted that it lasted until 1731, after a residence of rather more than three years. His editor contended, on the other hand, that Johnson's college residence ceased in December 1729, although his name was retained on its books until early in October of 1731. Both opinions have found



strenuous supporters in these days. Dr. Hill, who has devoted much careful attention to the study of Boswell, is an earnest advocate for the accuracy of Croker's opinion. The original statement is accepted by Mr. Fitzgerald. If Croker's belief is correct, we are completely ignorant of the manner in which Johnson passed his time between the Christmas of 1729 and the autumn of 1731. If he remained at college for the full period of three years, we know nothing beyond the bare fact that his days were spent within its walls. In any case it is unjust to class this question in the catalogue of "fallacies, mare's-nests, and delusions."

The doctor, as everyone knows, loved "a good hater." In that respect, at least, Croker was a man after his own heart, and it may be numbered among the reasons for his attachment to Boswell. Every chapter of the *Life* shows that many of the distinguished characters that sat at the feet of the master were subjects of keen suspicion to his devoted pupil. Some of them stood higher in Johnson's opinion, others had anticipated Boswell in the publication of interesting fragments of biography, or differed from him as to the anecdotes which should be accepted or rejected by a biographer. Sir John Hawkins and Mrs. Piozzi were the most conspicuous objects of dislike. In their case there was no quarter given or taken. In several parts of his work, and especially in an interesting chapter on the quarrels of these rival biographers, Mr. Fitzgerald amplifies some of the arguments which have already done service in his edition of the *Life*. Among the victims of Boswell's animosity the warmest sympathy will be felt for poor Bishop Percy. As he suffered much from the doctor in his lifetime he was naturally filled with apprehension lest he might figure in an undignified manner in the volumes which Boswell was well known to be engaged in compiling. When they were finished all the world could see that the passages in which the differences of the doctor and the bishop were described had lost nothing of their force at the hands of Boswell. The effect, indeed, may possibly have been heightened by some additional colouring from his pen. It has become evident from the discovery of the MS. note-books preserving the choicest sayings of Johnson in their rough state that they have sometimes been compressed or improved ere they have been given to the world in print. This branch of the subject is worthy of closer attention than it has yet received, although it may possibly result in proving that our indebtedness to Boswell is greater than has yet been acknowledged. In perusing the pages of Mr. Fitzgerald's volume we have noticed some slight inaccuracies which have escaped his revision. The name of Johnson's learned medical friend is misspelt on p. 30 and in some other places. The "venerable Dr. Routh," as he is deservedly styled, did not die in the year 1855, but in the last month of the preceding year. Strangest of all is the fact that there is an error in the spelling of the name of the man of letters to whom the volume is inscribed. But when all such trivial inaccuracies and an occasional obscurity in the language are taken into account, it will still

be read with manifest enjoyment by all lovers of Boswell. Thoroughly to appreciate it needs a close acquaintance with the incidents in the pages of Boswell, but everyone who has read and is properly imbued with the true feeling of reverence for his work will renew his reading with increased zest after following the comments of Mr. Fitzgerald.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*Hellenica: a Collection of Essays on Greek Poetry, Philosophy, History, and Religion.*  
Edited by Evelyn Abbott. (Rivington.)

THIS book may be fairly said to give the measure of the present condition and tendency of scholarship in England. It is written by nine men, six of whom are members of the University of Oxford, while three are Cantabrigians. Though their essays differ considerably in scope, point of view, and treatment, though they are connected by no common argument and are not designed to illustrate a single theme, it is characteristic of all of them that sound learning has been placed at the service of general culture, and the results of careful study are presented in an agreeable literary form. Without being exactly popular, the whole book is decidedly not strictly technical. It can be read with profit by the specialist; but it will also furnish information and entertainment to the ordinary reader. This common quality of learning, adapted by ingenious literary handling to the uses of the world at large, seems to be the note of classical scholarship in our age. As the editor of *Hellenica* remarks in his Preface:—"We have not done with the Hellenes yet. In spite of all the labour spent, and all the books written on them and their literature, we have not yet entered into full possession of the inheritance bequeathed to us." A new process of more sympathetic assimilation, of more intelligent vulgarisation, superadding to the labours of philologists and grammarians the delicate methods of philosophical, literary, and artistic criticism, has now to be gone through, in order that the full value of the classics for the modern world may be appreciated. The age of Casaubon and Bentley is over; the reign of men like Renan has begun. The volume before us is one of the most important contributions offered by English students to this new phase of erudition. To render any adequate account of such a book is very difficult. To do it justice within the limits of a short review, to enter into the discussion of the many topics it suggests, or to attempt an examination of each essay is impossible. It must suffice to make a *catalogue raisonné* of its contents, and to leave their explanation to critics working with more space at their disposal.

The first article is written by Mr. Ernest Myers upon Aeschylus. He has condensed much that has to be said about the biography of the greatest tragic poet of antiquity, his political position at Athens, his relation to the literature that preceded and followed him, and his theological opinions, into brief space. Scholars will find the passage referring to Euripides and the discussion of the Aeschylean conception of Zeus especially valuable. It may be questioned

whether lovers of literature, as distinguished from pure students, will not resent Mr. Myers' stern resolution not "to describe what can only be felt;" whether they will not desire more detailed presentation of the qualities which distinguish Aeschylus as a poet. This essay closes with an image as brilliantly wrought and successful in effect as it is bold. Mr. Evelyn Abbott follows with a treatise on the Theology and Ethics of Sophocles, admirable for the completeness with which a subject, strictly adhered to, has been analysed in its main branches. The style, simple and direct, suits the workmanly thoroughness of the writer's method. The observations upon the idea of destiny in Greek tragedy, its misconception by Schlegel, and the necessity of adjusting it to the ethical scheme of the Attic poets mark a new and important stage in dramatic criticism.

The subjects of these first two essays in the book are kindred, and the special insistence of Mr. Myers upon the Aeschylean theology brings them into close connexion. The two which follow are in the same sense pairs. Mr. Lewis Nettleship discusses the theory of education in the *Republic* of Plato; Mr. Andrew Bradley expounds Aristotle's conception of the State. If it may be permitted to express a personal opinion, the former of these essays seems to me the weightiest and in a certain sense the most suggestive piece of writing in the book. More than any other of the articles, it realises the ideal of that sort of scholarship which *Hellenica* has aimed at. Nothing more precise could be desired than the knowledge of the text revealed in every paragraph of this long treatise; nothing more conscientious and thorough than its analysis of Plato's thought. And yet Mr. Nettleship has avoided pedantry, has translated the results of curious study into current language, and has never lost sight of the relations which the great speculator of antiquity may have for modern needs. Incidentally, his exposition of the Platonic theory of education brings to light the whole philosophy of Plato, and explains the correlation of its several branches. Mr. Bradley is no less exhaustive, and his essay forms a brilliant introduction to the *Politics* of Aristotle. Yet it may be observed that he has not quite so successfully avoided the language of the lecture-room. It is possible that here and there his academical readers will be reminded of their labours for the schools. Perhaps he would have done well, like Mr. Nettleship, to keep the relation between antique systems of thought and modern needs and theories more steadily before him. Much, for instance, has to be gained for a profitable study of Aristotle's political writings by comparison with Machiavelli and the Italian *doctrinaires*.

Next in order on the list comes Mr. W. L. Courtney's article on Epicurus, which opens with an interesting account of the discovery of Epicurean MSS. at Herculaneum in the last century. The essay is pleasantly and brightly written, bringing the personality of Epicurus vividly before us, and elucidating his main doctrines with special reference to the conditions of antique decadence which secured them popularity. Then follows a pregnant article by Prof. Jebb upon the

Speeches of Thucydides. It is not necessary to remark upon the singular weight and lucidity of the style of this essay, for Prof. Jebb is an acknowledged master of language. Yet it may be said that he has here produced a model of treatment which deserves careful study by all literary historians. There is a gravity combined with grace in his English which leaves upon the mind the impression of rare harmony and power. The two succeeding studies of Xenophon and Polybius, by Mr. H. G. Dakyns and Mr. J. L. Strachan-Davidson, are once more companion pictures, inasmuch as both deal with the personality and writings of Greek historians who, for somewhat different reasons, have suffered unmerited neglect. But the method pursued by the two essayists is not the same. Mr. Dakyns attempts to stimulate the interest of English readers in his hero by an elaborately finished and fully detailed portrait of the man as he conceives him. He studies Xenophon from many points of view, and raises a great number of incidental questions relating to biography in general, to the peculiar conditions of society at the close of the Peloponnesian War, to the Xenophontic view of Socrates, and to the ethico-religious feelings of the Greeks. Xenophon, for him, represents a type of Greek character which must have been common, and out of which were destined to emerge important Hellenistic factors in the world of thought prepared for Christianity, but which has been obscured by the superior brilliance of contemporary authors. He also pleads eloquently for the beauty and rarity of Xenophon's style. In this essay there is only too much matter, and it must be reckoned a misfortune for its author that he lacks a certain directness in the making of his points. All that he says bears the stamp of independent and original thinking. But the mode of presentation is not sufficiently obvious. Hasty readers and careless reviewers will not tolerate allusiveness, or take the trouble to adapt themselves to the idiosyncrasy of an author who has not won the right to impose upon their respect. Therefore this very remarkable and sympathetic endeavour to recompose Xenophon, as he lived and thought and felt and acted, fails, perhaps, to command as much attention as its merits. The case is very different with Mr. Strachan-Davidson's "Polybius." It might almost be said that he has carried simplicity of treatment and straightforwardness of style too far. Compared with its companions in *Hellenica*, this essay leaves an impression of thinness and unsubstantiality. Yet it is not uninteresting, and has the merit of realising for us the character of a man whose weighty services to history have not been duly recognised because he lacked the literary and artistic faculties. The position of Polybius, an Achaian exile, in the palace of the Scipios at Rome, is dramatically impressive. We could have wished for more elaborate working of this motive, and for fuller details on the part of his biographer.

It remains to describe the last essay in the book, written by Mr. F. W. H. Myers, on Greek Oracles. Readers who are acquainted with Mr. F. Myers' recent essays in criticism, especially with his study of Virgil, had their expectations highly raised

when they heard that he was going to treat of Delphi. Nor are these expectations disappointed. His essay is rich in curious learning, fused and assimilated, and subdued to the control of a powerfully animated style. It contains passages of rare and unsought eloquence. It is enlivened with humour none the less attractive because dry and unobtrusive. It is adorned with translations in the heroic measure Mr. Myers has made his own. But what is most important, perhaps, in the article is the originality of the author's point of view. In an age prostrate before science, he warns us to suspend our judgment ere we decide against the evidences of supernatural agency afforded by such phenomena as those of the Greek oracles. The essay opens with a promise to apply the comparative method to the study of its special topic, and this promise is partly fulfilled. But Mr. Myers is too prudent to draw definite conclusions in the present state of knowledge; and his treatise, with its references, will remain an important contribution to the materials collected for the formation of a theory in the future.

In conclusion, a hope may be expressed that the prospect held out by the editor of another volume of *Hellenica* will be shortly realised. The volume meets a need in our present stage of culture, and is no less useful to the public than to students.

J. A. SYMONDS.

*Della antica letteratura Catalana.* Studii di Enrico Cardona. (Napoli: Furchheim.)

THESE essays on the language and literature of Catalonia are the work of a Neapolitan gentleman who claims his descent from the illustrious family of the Cardona, and more particularly from that chivalrous Remon Folch de Cardona who, in 1282, followed Peter III. of Aragon into Sicily. This personal consideration, as well as his own natural love of a country whence his forefathers sprang, has induced him, though a Neapolitan by birth and an Italian at heart, to collect and condense for the use of his own countrymen whatever information he could obtain on the "literary glories of Catalonia" and the adjoining provinces of Eastern Spain.

After discussing the somewhat conflicting opinions of Raynouard, Sismondi, Andrés, Cambouliv, and others on the language and literature of the Troubadours, Signor Cardona sets to work in the following manner:—In a brief first chapter he attempts to describe the political state of Spain from the earliest times down to the reign of Ferdinand of Aragon, who, by his marriage with Isabel of Castile in 1469, his conquest of Granada in 1492, and subsequent acquisition of Navarre, became sole master of the Iberian peninsula, with the single exception of Portugal. Not a word is there said by the author of the relations of Aragon with Italy and Provence during the Middle Ages, which might have formed a more appropriate introduction to his subject, although in a second chapter he gives us a rather diffuse and disconnected account of the French Troubadours, with short abstracts of their works.

With questions regarding the origin of the "Romanic languages," &c., Signor Cardona

does not profess to meddle; he carefully avoids any discussion on the subject, and prefers following a middle course. But in so doing he seems to adopt the erroneous conclusion of those writers who, mistaking the vernacular language of Catalonia for the written one imported by the Troubadours after the disastrous battle of Muret in 1213, consider them one and the same. That, however, is far from being the case. Though the literature of Provence and Languedoc was early introduced into Catalonia, and thence diffused through Eastern Spain, it does not follow that the language spoken on both sides of the Pyrenees was at any time the same. Take now a peasant from Barcelona, or Valencia, to Narbonne or any other town of Languedoc, nay, to Perpignan, once the capital of Roussillon before its dismemberment from the Spanish crown in 1653, and he will scarcely understand the *patois* still spoken in those localities.

It requires no great effort of mind to trace the origin and progress of Provençal literature in the North-eastern provinces of Spain from the beginning to the middle of the fifteenth century, when it is said to have become "Catalonian." The war of the "Albigenses"—a religious sect accused of heresy, but persecuted rather for ambitious political motives—the flight of the Troubadours to the friendly Court of Aragon, and other minor causes contributed efficiently to its establishment and successive development in those countries. Catalan patriotism denies the fact. Bishop Amat and other writers go so far as to say that what is generally called "Provençal Literature" had its origin in Spain! But the simple fact of its having existed in Provence a full century before appears to us to decide the controversy, though we are willing to admit that a poetical spirit, not unlike that of the Troubadours, may have been established and spreading in Catalonia before the end of the twelfth century.

Chaps. iii, iv., and v. of the work have reference to the three distinct periods of Catalan literature, properly speaking, from the beginning of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, and constitute, as it were, the principal part of Signor Cardona's "Studii." In them he endeavours to trace the rise, progress, and successive development of that literature which, introduced from Provence, and spreading through Aragon and the Eastern provinces of Spain, retained for a time its original character till it came in contact with the more vigorous language and literature of the North-west, and ended by giving its tone to that of the consolidated Spanish monarchy.

This portion of Signor Cardona's work is evidently that upon which the greatest care and attention have been bestowed. Short biographical notices of the principal poets are given, as well as extracts from their works, mostly borrowed from Raynouard or from the more recent publication of the famous Carpentras "Cancionero." Generally speaking, though unprepared to admit some of the author's conclusions, we are willing to grant that his "Studii" have been written, as the Italians say, "con amore," though without sufficient knowledge of the subject. For in the first place he seems to be ignorant that

between the poetical language of the Provençal Troubadours and the vernacular of Catalonia, Valencia, and Mallorca such a difference exists as almost to favour Bishop Amat's absurd notions respecting the literature of his native province. The fact of Aragon—where the fugitive Troubadours of Provence first established themselves under the protection of Peter III., the grandson of the very monarch slain at the battle of Muret—having preserved no traces whatever of its language and literature does not appear to Signor Cardona worthy of his consideration. No attempt is otherwise made in his work to account for the discordance now existing between the Catalanian and its sister dialects of Valencia and the Balearic Islands—a subject which, having been amply discussed by critics born in those provinces, might have helped him considerably in his investigations, and led him to a better knowledge of the philological and literary questions he intended to solve.

That the language of Valencia and Majorca took its origin from that spoken in Catalonia admits of no doubt whatever. The conquest of those countries was exclusively achieved by James I. at the head of an army from Aragon and Catalonia, besides a host of Provençals, French, Italian, and even English adventurers anxious to join in so glorious and lucrative a crusade. But Eastern Spain, from Murcia up to Tortosa, was then almost entirely inhabited by Moors, whose language must necessarily have been mixed with that of the conquerors. This is the natural explanation of the no slight differences existing between the vernacular languages of Valencia and Mallorca, and their prototype the Catalanian. Indeed, it has been observed by critics that the dialects spoken in those localities are deeply impregnated with Oriental elements, and contain a much greater proportion of Semitic words than the Catalanian, perhaps as many as, if not more than, the Castilian and Portuguese. Most likely the slight differences to be observed in the classical language of the Troubadours, as cultivated in Catalonia, and the writings of Ramon Llull, Ausias March, Jaume Roig, Mossen Jordi de Sant Jordi, and others born at Valencia or in the Balearic Islands—the greater sweetness and semi-Oriental sentiment perceptible in the works of the latter—are due to no other cause than the natural infusion of the Arabic element into the language.

This theory has been recently propounded by more than one Spanish writer, and especially by Don Rafael Ferrer y Bignes in an essay which obtained the prize at the Floral Games in 1871. Following in the steps of Martin Viciyana, whose *Excelesias de la Lengua Valenciana* was first published in 1574, and has been twice reprinted since, Señor Ferrer decidedly calls "Valencian" the dialect, and "Valencians" the poets who, from the thirteenth century down to our days, flourished in that locality, and considers the vernacular language of his own native kingdom to differ essentially from that spoken in Catalonia; while he maintains that the Valencian school of poetry, though closely connected with that of Barcelona and immediately derived from it, attained the greater perfection of the two. The very same state-

ment has been made with regard to Majorca and the rest of the Balearic Islands by Dameto, Mut, and other historians, as well as by Bover, Rosselló, and Quadrado in more modern times, not one of whom, however, has been consulted by Signor Cardona. Indeed, we regret to say that the works of Feu and Milà at Barcelona, to say nothing of the more recent and comprehensive history of the "Catalonian Troubadours" by Balaguer, now in course of publication, and four volumes of which have already appeared, are completely ignored in these "Studii." No wonder, then, if Signor Cardona, having no other guides but Raynouard, Cambouliv, and Perticari, has, in our opinion, failed in his appreciation of a language and literature which he calls "Catalonian," but which ought rather to have been denominated "Provençal or Languedocian," as introduced in the adjoining provinces of North-eastern Spain. We lay stress on this point because, though we are ready to admit that the old literature of Catalonia owes its origin to the Troubadours, we cannot agree with some of the author's premisses. Most of the poets he mentions, such as the two Febrers (Jaume and Andreu), Ausias March, Mossen Jordi de Sant Jordi, Jaume Roig, Gaçull, Vinyoles, and many others, were not natives of the county of Barcelona, but were born in the Balearic Islands or in Valencia; and if the differences above alluded to as existing in the language and literature of the various localities on the Eastern coast of Spain are duly appreciated, the author was not justified in mixing them together.

We observe, likewise, little care in the spelling of proper names. Of the two Febrers (Jaume and Andreu), one of whom flourished in the thirteenth century, and the other in 1428 made a translation of the *Divina Commedia*, he makes only one poet named Febler—on what authority we are not informed. Ramon Llull is hardly recognisable under the Italian form of Il Lulli. "Guadiana"—the Roman *Ana*, to which the Arabic prefix *Guada* (river) has been added—is a river of Estremadura; and in Spain all names of rivers, whatever their termination, are of the masculine gender; Segura, Guadalmedina, Arga belong to that class, and cannot be constructed with the article *la*. Again, in the Life of James I. by Muntaner, which, with its Italian translation, fills nearly one half of the volume, we find several errors which, it is to be hoped, are mere misprints, for otherwise, if put to the author's account, they would counterbalance the merits of his work.

Such is our estimate of Signor Cardona's "Studii." Notwithstanding its shortcomings, the work may be useful to give his countrymen, the Neapolitans, an insight into Provençal literature and its affinities. That it was undertaken and prosecuted out of sheer patriotism he himself informs us in his Preface, as likewise that he could not procure the necessary books for his task. Like the writers of the sixteenth century, he seems very fond of addressing his readers, for in the first pages of his volume he says:—

"Shall I, gentle reader, be able to acquaint thee with new and important facts? *New* certainly not. That would be beyond my powers; im-

portant perhaps, accurate and conscientious decidedly."

Soon after, however, at the end of the third chapter (p. 67), he takes courage, and exclaims: "And now, reader, I hope that by this time thou art pleased and gratified. If I have not yet secured thy benevolent approbation, it seems to me as if I were now about to gain my point! Should it not be so, pray preserve me thy friendship, not only to the end of the book, but for ever after."

PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Campaigning in South Africa.* By Capt. W. E. Montague, 94th Regiment, Author of "Claude Meadowleigh." (Blackwood.) The day after the news of the disaster of Isandhlwana reached this country the regiment in which Capt. Montague served was ordered to South Africa. The soldiers embarked full of enthusiasm, looking for speedy action and glory, but their expectations were damped by delays and long marches. It was two months from their landing at the Cape before they reached Zululand, and another month before they found the enemy. The book contains a brief account of the fight of Ulundi, but the reader is left in doubt whether this is Capt. Montague's or Mr. Forbes's, and, consequently, is unable to determine whether the author took part in that engagement or not. We are afraid the captain is now too late in the field to find many readers. If there remain any seeking for information they will find in his book a lively account of the people he mixed with and the country he marched through, though not in either case a favourable one. The chief characteristic of all classes is love of drink, and a shilling will be given for a glass of "square-face," the bane of the colony of Natal. Zululand is described thus:—

"The country was cursed with a fatal sameness reflecting itself on the imagination. Mile after mile was crossed; in front a low line of hill, beyond which you may expect a view over a fresh bit of country. It is miles away, and you rise in your stirrups to catch the welcome view, only to be disappointed; it is just another stretch of grass, interminable. Distant mountains there are, but they seldom get nearer, and when they do, dwindle dreadfully. Every valley is a network of dongas, and most of the hill-tops are paved with boulders."

Capt. Montague found the South African colonies in a state of abject panic, which he personifies by the name of *General Funk*. This base general had considerable power over our own troops, who were scared by unfounded alarms on several occasions. We should be glad to think that the writer exaggerates; but his account of soldiers—*young lads half of them*—crowding under the wagons for safety from an imaginary foe, and pulled out by their officers, is too circumstantial, and is alone sufficient to condemn our present system, which fills the ranks with boys and forces the tried soldiers into retirement against their will.

MISS TWINING'S *Recollections of Workhouse Visiting and Management* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) extend over five-and-twenty years, and happily grow brighter the nearer they approach the date of publication. To her own efforts much of the improvement that has taken place in the management of the metropolitan workhouses is due, and there is probably no house at the present time from which ladies, actuated by higher motives than curiosity, would be excluded. The late Mrs. Tait took great and personal interest in the work which Miss Twining set on foot, and in the diocese of London a tolerably efficient system of workhouse visiting by ladies has now been established. Many abuses have been removed and many

improvements introduced, but there are still some houses where, through the ignorance or parsimony of the guardians, the sick inmates are left to the sole care of the pauper women who act as nurses. Miss Twining, whose little book deserves wide circulation, pleads earnestly in favour of a higher class of guardians and superintendents, possessing education and administrative powers to fit them for their posts. The latter may readily be obtained, but in the metropolitan area there is still a strong repugnance shown on the part of those who have light and leisure to accept the position of parochial guardian. Undignified it may be, but Miss Twining has shown that it can be most beneficially exercised.

*Hindu Tribes and Castes.* Vol. II. By the Rev. M. A. Sherring. (Calcutta: Thacker and Spink; London: Tribner.) The first volume of Mr. Sherring's *Hindu Tribes and Castes* has been universally recognised as a work of the highest value. Like the account of Benares by the same author, it was founded upon a long and intelligent experience of the subject-matter at first hand. Few Englishmen know the people of the North-western Provinces so intimately as Mr. Sherring; still fewer would care to spend so much time and trouble upon unravelling the intricate web of their myriad ethnic sub-divisions. But we do not think that Mr. Sherring was well advised when he undertook to extend his enquiries over the rest of India. That country is so vast, and its teeming population so varied in characteristics, that its ethnology lies beyond the grasp of any single mind. Many monographs have been written upon certain provinces and districts; and of such monographs Mr. Sherring's first volume is perhaps the best. But the present volume does not pretend to be anything more than a compilation, entirely founded upon the published investigations of others. It is possible that the time may have already arrived when a compilation of this kind can be satisfactorily accomplished. But, unfortunately, Mr. Sherring has followed a method which is both perplexing to the reader and, at the same time, sterile of results. By adopting a classification according to provinces, he has prevented himself from accomplishing more than a simple enumeration of names, with many repetitions and not a few inaccuracies. Whereas, what is wanted is a grouping of tribes and races according to their ethnic characteristics, including among these characteristics the test of language. For example, the aboriginal tribe of Bhils is mentioned three or four times in this volume in connexion with the different provinces in which its scattered members are found; but the Bhils are nowhere treated as a whole. We have, in short, isolated remarks upon the Bhils by certain administrative officers who have come across this broken tribe; but about the origin of the Bhils, their affinities, and even their language, we do not hear a word. We regret not to be able to give a more favourable account of Mr. Sherring's work, for he has evidently expended upon it a great deal of trouble. In every case he has had recourse to the standard authorities, some of which are not readily accessible. But he has merely reproduced these authorities, without criticism and without transmuting them into fresh material by any process of comparison. In conclusion, what are we to say of the editorial negligence which sandwiches the remote territory of Coorg between two districts of Northern Bombay?

In a little volume of 156 pages, *A Short History of the Norman Conquest of England* (Clarendon Press Series), Mr. Freeman has retold the story which occupies five large volumes in its original form. It is just the thing that was wanted for young people. Mr.

Freeman's style is always clear, and it is something to have a school-book from a master of the subject of which it treats. Mr. Freeman expresses a hope that he may be able some day to tell the same story on a third and intermediate scale. There can be no doubt that the fulfilment of his wish will give very general satisfaction.

In *Charlemagne and the Carolingians* M. G. Masson has published separately from Guizot's *History of France* the three chapters relating to the great Emperor and his House.

*A Short History of England* in Chambers's educational course is a favourable specimen of the class to which it belongs. The author appears to have learned his subject from the best authorities, and to have kept himself clear from the pitfalls into which writers of school-books are apt to stumble. He has also succeeded in making his work as interesting as it is possible to do on so small a scale.

*Recollections of Travel in New Zealand and Australia.* By James Coutts Crawford. (Tribner and Co.) Mr. Crawford is singularly well qualified to write about New Zealand. He was present when the first settlers arrived at Wellington in 1839, he filled the office of resident magistrate there for twelve years and a-half, he was for seven years a member of the Legislative Council, and it was only in the course of last year that he finally quitted the colony. He is evidently a man of observation and ability, and his style is easy and agreeable. The greater part of the book consists of various tours in the two islands, most of them made within the last twenty years, and we cannot help thinking that, however acceptable these may be in their present form to the New Zealander, they might, in the interest of the English reader, have been somewhat condensed without diminishing the information they contain. Mr. Crawford travelled also in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and his comparisons between these colonies and New Zealand are particularly interesting. He gives the palm to New Zealand in almost every particular. He observed among the Australians a remarkable ignorance of New Zealand, equal, he says,

"to that which the French display of England. Of course, many Australians have been in New Zealand and know all about it, but to the general mind it is a small colony of no great importance." "There is not an inkling of the idea that in another ten or twenty years New Zealand will be ahead, not of Australia, for that is a very large country, but of any single colony of Australia, such as Victoria."

In one respect Australia beats New Zealand, and that is the vigour of its vegetation.

"The Australian trees seem, when planted in New Zealand, to grow there more vigorously and rapidly than in their native country, whereas New Zealand plants in Australia and Tasmania look as if they suffered from want of moisture."

New Zealand, he tells us in another place,

"possesses magnificent forests, but its trees have this peculiarity—that practically they can hardly be used for replacing the timber which is used or destroyed. Planted out by man, these trees either grow very slowly or not at all, and, in consequence, plantations are generally formed of European, American, Himalayan, or Australian trees."

This leads to the diminution and, in some cases, destruction of the native fauna and flora of New Zealand by foreign importations. It is only incidentally that Mr. Crawford touches on this subject. He conjectures that possibly the flora of New Zealand is of an ancient period, and has nearly completed its term of natural life. No doubt there is a very rapid and extensive change going on, which, however valuable economically, is deeply distressing to the true naturalist.

The author's observations on colonial politics, progress, and prospects are well worthy of consideration. He forcibly illustrates the absurdity of communism by the example of the Maoris. Mr. Crawford returned from New Zealand to England, as many hundreds have before him, by way of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Chicago, and New York. He has managed to give both freshness and originality to this well-trodden route, and his narrative of his journey is really charming. The book is nicely illustrated.

THE publication of the sixth volume of the *History of France*, which has recently appeared in an English dress (Sampson Low and Co.), is not likely to do credit to M. Guizot's name. It seems to have been produced by his daughter, M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt, out of notes taken of M. Guizot's conversations and instruction. It is difficult to suppose that M. Guizot can, in any real sense, have been the originator of the book. The whole subject of the French Revolution, of which this volume treats, is handled in a weak way, which would be impossible for a real historian. One example will suffice, about which no possible controversy can arise. Friends and adversaries of the Revolution have all been of opinion that its excesses were at least to some extent due to the terror engendered by the invasion. A writer need not have a titho of Mr. Carlyle's powers to discern that no history of the Revolution can be worth a rush which does not dwell on this connexion of cause and effect. M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt carefully contents herself with casually mentioning the invasion when it was a burning reality pressed into the maddened brain of Paris, and coolly relegates the whole subject of the war to a future chapter.

*Plain Living and High Thinking.* By W. H. Davenport Adams. (Hogg.) Mr. Adams from some remarks in his Preface seems to have an unpleasant anticipation of his critics. For our part we do not intend to say anything that can gall him. His book is a kind of improved Todd's *Student's Guide*, with less liveliness than that funny book, but with the addition of a careful survey of the whole of English literature intended to direct the self-cultivator. We believe—odd as it may seem to those who have had better opportunities of education—that books of this kind do here and there exercise a useful influence, and the fact of such exercise is a fully sufficient excuse for their production.

*Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke.* By Archibald Forbes. (Routledge.) Mr. Archibald Forbes bashfully apologises for his title, and perhaps it is a little neo-leonine, as Mr. Matthew Arnold might say. But the sketches which the book contains, and which Mr. Forbes has reprinted from divers periodicals, are quite worthy of the reputation he has achieved as a dashing and picturesque describer of stirring scenes. The military ones are, as we should have expected, the best, but not a few of the others show that Mr. Forbes's pen is at home even if the cannon smoke is not curling gracefully about the writer. The best testimony that can be given to the value of the book is that, though it is obvious that the various sketches and stories it contains were written for a merely ephemeral purpose and some time ago, they are quite readable in their book-form, which is a good deal more than can be said of most newspaper "copy." The book is a capital one for railway reading, for the seaside, or for any idle moments that require to be beguiled with something not too unlike literature.

*Cabinet Poems.* By E. H. Munday. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.) Mr. Munday hopes that the handsome dress of this volume may introduce it to the notice of lovers of fine books, and (though its finery is not quite according to



knowledge) it is certainly a very handsome volume, with enormous margins, rubricated ornaments, and the thickest of dead-white paper. Unluckily, we can say no more for it. We cannot think that either Europe or America wants a cabinet poet to enrich literature with such lines as

"Pardon along the line is sent  
And blessings greet the president ;"

or as

"The youth is borne from battle's brunt  
With seven bullets in his front."

Comment on this last couplet would be superfluous.

*Antiope: a Tragedy.* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The author of *Antiope* has evidently been a very diligent student of *Atalanta* and of *Erechtheus*. Mr. Swinburne's bold choric rhythms are followed, unfortunately, with but a halting foot. Now, such resurrections of the antique must be either wholly admirable or more or less intolerable. *Antiope* is not wholly admirable.

*Imaginary Loves.* By John Harrison. (Birmingham: Cornish.) Mr. Harrison's poems are few and of an unpretentious kind. Moreover, some of them show genuine feeling and a command of the simpler metres. We are sorry to see that he has spent most of his labour on an imitation of Mr. Tennyson's somewhat namby-pamby and now long abandoned fashion of village idyll writing. *Martha* is simply a variation on *Dora*, and the merits of the original certainly do not excuse its selection as a model.

*Echoes from the Orient, &c.* By Edward King. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. King is an ardent admirer of the subject populations of the Balkan Peninsula, and his *Echoes from the Orient* are principally devoted to eulogies of their virtues and pictures of their life. "An Idyll among the Rocks" has some narrative merit. The miscellaneous poems, however, seem to us to reach a higher poetical level, which is perhaps surprising. The first, some verses "On a Pétroleuse," owes Mr. Browning royalty, but is very fair; "Birds that Flit by Ocean's Rim," a short song, has some of the simplicity and suggestiveness of thought the missing of which is the fault of modern song-writing; and "A Song of the Soul," though ambitious, has merits. But when Mr. King remarks, anent a certain too well-known performance of Mr. H. M. Stanley's,

"On green Bambireh's shore  
The savage sought to bathe his hands in gore,"

has he not exceeded poetical licence in his confusion of the parts of the actual drama?

*The New Nation.* By John Morris. (London: John Morris, 29 Paternoster Row.) The Anglo-Israelites have at last found a formidable opponent and rival. In five large volumes Mr. Morris preaches a new gospel, the sum and substance of which is that the children of Ham are the really chosen people. Their descendants and kinsmen can be detected by a mark on the hams which is minutely described in the last volume. The children of Shem, and more especially the Israelites, have been the outcasts of humanity; they, and not the Hamites, were the inventors of idolatry and of all that is vile in religious, social, and political life. To their "dirty skins" are due most of the worst diseases that plague mankind. The Old Testament is indeed historical, with the exception of the story of the Fall, which is a fraudulent forgery; but it is irreligious, false, and immoral, the source of little else than that which is criminal and cruel. The New Testament is no better. Christ never existed, and consequently the Crucifixion is a fable; he is merely a reflection of the Egyptian Horus. The sayings ascribed to him are a mere chance medley of plagiarisms

from more ancient authors, and the doctrines associated with his name are sometimes positively mischievous. Miracles are impossible; the whole of the Christian theory has been built on the forgery at the beginning of Genesis; imperfection is a necessary part of man's existence; and the devil is a myth. In fact, Christianity was invented at Alexandria, and is an outgrowth and *réchauffé* of Egyptian idolatry. This Egyptian idolatry, however, was no invention of the Egyptians themselves. It was due to the Israelites, after the tricky usurpation of Joseph and Benjamin. The gods of Egypt and the rest of the world are the personages of the Old Testament, Horus is Gera, and Moses is Typhon. The aid of etymology is invoked in support of these assertions. More than forty languages are used for the purpose, and the special scholars who have devoted their lives to the study of them will be surprised at the strange discoveries it has been granted to an "outsider" to make. Mr. Morris will probably succeed in founding a sect as numerous as the worshippers of the Great Pyramid or the finders of the lost tribes, but we fear it will not include any of the unregenerate students of anthropology and comparative philology.

*Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche Woordenlijst.* By P. Arriens. (Amsterdam: de Bussy.) We can heartily recommend this vocabulary of Malay, Dutch, and Acheh, which is well printed and arranged. It enables the reader to see at a glance the relation existing between the so-called Malay and the Acheh dialect.

#### CHANT ROYAL.

(Translated from the *Provençal* of Pierre Goudelin, 1579-1649.)

LIRIS, the shepherdess, when dawn is bright,  
Laces her bodice with its loops a-pair,  
While that the sun upon a neighbouring height  
Has doffed his cap and combs his yellow hair.  
Then to her garden-plot she takes her way  
To see if what she sowed doth sprout to-day,  
And waters in the box-set garden-close  
The pansy, marigold, and fragrant rose;  
But most she seeks with gentle hand to bring—  
She that is fain of every flower that grows—  
The violet of March that comes with Spring.

As proud as is a queen in her delight,  
Now, all the swains that to the pastures fare  
With posies rare their shepherd-crooks bedight,  
Liris can face with gay, triumphant air.  
No longer in the house will she delay,  
But on her flower a hundred kisses lay—  
Her flocks attending her in measured rows—  
And wend her steps to where Janonti goes  
Tortured by love, in lonely suffering,  
And to her shepherd her sweet prize disclose,  
The violet of March that comes with Spring.

"Ah, lovely Maid!" he saith, "and exquisite,  
I languish for thy beams, my only Fair;  
For thee the heavens are in most sorry plight,  
Since earth alone two shining suns doth bear.  
My lover's knot, my gilliflower of May,  
My manchet-bread, my curds, my honey-ray!  
Draw near to me and all my heart compose,  
O lovely face, whence Love in ambush throws  
The golden darts that right and left take wing!  
Let me respire, where thy sweet bosom glows,  
The violet of March that comes with Spring."

In dalliance thus they many a song indite,  
And ever tend their flocks with watchful care;  
The lambs that gaily gambol in their sight  
With frisk and bleat a busy bee do scare,  
And head to head their little horns essay,  
And tread the flowers, while pipe and tabor play.  
With poison-prick, the cause of many woes,  
Dame bee upsprings to dart it in their nose!  
But, when she sees fair Liris, sheathes her sting,  
And just one kiss withouten sound bestows  
On violet of March that comes with Spring.

The flower that blooms upon so fair a wight  
Calls to the birds that they her rapture share;  
The thrush her praises sings with trills aright,  
The finch likewise, and Philomela rare,

Whose *dur, dur, dur*, from out the leafy spray  
Makes Dian glad and sportive Flora gay;  
A frolic zephyr there all freely blows,  
And bathes itself where silver dews repose;  
So fain is nature every gift to fling  
To grace the spot where those chaste breasts enclose  
The violet of March that comes with Spring.

*Allegory.*

In lovely Liris France we here portray,  
The pride of earth from hence to far Cathay;  
And Spring is peace who knits the hearts of foes  
In summer climes or in the midst of snows;  
And He, great Louis, Mars inspired, our King,  
'Neath whom the realm its ancient beauty knows—  
The violet of March that comes with Spring.

EMILIE MARZIALS.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. J. SPENCER CURWEN has in the press, nearly ready for publication, a volume of *Studies in Worship Music*, on which he has been engaged for several years. The *Studies* bear chiefly on congregational singing. The first part of the book is historical, and relates the growth of the old parochial psalmody of the Church of England and of Methodist, Independent, Baptist, New England, and Presbyterian psalmody. The second part is practical, and includes chapters on the use of the organ, the harmonium, and the American organ in accompanying the service; on chanting; on the style of harmony suited for congregational music; on the rhythm and notation of hymn tunes; on the old fugal tunes; on the training of boys' voices; on the training of congregations; and on the argument for congregational singing. The third part is descriptive, and includes some eighteen sketches of services of every kind in London. The work of Mr. E. J. Hopkins at the Temple Church; Mr. W. H. Monk at St. Matthias', Stoke Newington; the late Mr. Henry Smart at St. Pancras; Dr. Allon at Islington; Mr. Barnby at St. Anne's, Soho, is described, as well as the service-music of the Jews, Roman Catholics (Brompton Oratory), Catholic Apostolic Church (Gordon Square), and many others. The volume is designed as a handbook for church musicians, especially for those working for congregational music.

THE Turin publishers, Roux e Favale, are about to bring out a volume entitled *Politica Segreta Italiana (1863-1870)*. It is chiefly composed of correspondence with Mazzini and other leaders, and the first chapter, entitled "Victor Emmanuel and Joseph Mazzini," contains a remarkable series of letters exchanged between the King of Italy and the head of the Republican party on the subject of the liberation of Venice. A Roman paper, *Il Capitan Fracasso*, gives this chapter *in extenso* in its issue of July 18.

MR. FURNIVALL has paid the last of his Chaucer-Society visits to the famous MS. Gg. 4. 27, in the Cambridge University Library. For thirteen years has the society's text-work gone on, and now, with the fifth book of the *Troilus*, all is done, save the reprint of the Harleian MS. (7334) of *The Canterbury Tales*. Prof. Corson's Index to *The Canterbury Tales* is in the printer's hands. Miss Marshall's and Miss Porter's Rhyme-Index to the Minor Poems is far advanced. Autotypes of the Campsall MS. of the *Troilus* and Shirley's of the *A B C* are ready. Dr. Jusserand's and Prof. Skeat's Essays are in the press. Five more years' subscriptions will probably clear this and Mr. Selby's Chaucer Life-Record work, and then will come the Chaucer Concordance. Mr. Furnivall's address for the next five weeks will be Castell Farm, Beddgelert, North Wales.

WE understand that, encouraged by the reception given to his former book, Mr. J. R.

Blakiston intends to follow up *Glimpses of the Globe* with a work of similar size and character dealing only with the mother country, which Messrs. Griffith and Farran will publish immediately. It will be entitled *Glimpses of England*, and, like *Glimpses of the Globe*, is intended as a geographical reading-book.

MARSHAL BUGEAUD's opinion of the qualities of British infantry has passed into a proverb. It will interest many to learn that a Memoir of the Marshal, by le Comte d'Ideville, based on unpublished documents and his private correspondence, will be published at the close of the year by Messrs. Firmin-Didot.

MR. ALEXANDER W. THAYER, United States consul at Trieste, is engaged in completing the third and last volume of his *Life of Beethoven*, which will be published before the close of the present year. The work appears originally in German, but Mr. Thayer intends to prepare an English version of it.

SIGNOR ANTONIO FARINELLI has been appointed to the vacant Professorship of Italian in University College, London.

THE *Publishers' Weekly* calls attention to the publication by Messrs. Jas. R. Osgood and Co. of M. Renan's Hibbert Lectures as a remarkable piece of quick book-making. Mr. Osgood obtained the French copy on a Thursday. He at once made up his mind to bring out the book ahead of all American competitors. He called on Mr. Clement, the author of *Artists of the Nineteenth Century*, who promised him the translation of the lecture on Marcus Aurelius for Friday morning, and then assured him that the whole copy should be ready for the printer on Monday. The MS. was in hand when Monday came, and Rand, Avery and Co. had the book printed, stereotyped, folded, and ready for the binder on Wednesday. On Thursday, at five p.m., the edition was ready for the market, and a book of 169 pages 16mo, with workmanship that bears no marks of haste, was beginning to go out by mail and express to all parts of the country. Three weeks is the time usually taken for a book of this size, and even that is counted rapid work.

MESSRS. HARPER AND BROS., of New York, have in the press a *History of the Coloured Race in America from 1822 to 1880*, by the Hon. George W. Williams, of Ohio. Messrs. A. S. Barnes and Co. are to publish a campaign *Life of General Garfield*, by Major J. M. Bundy.

THE *Revue Critique* announces a reprint, under the editorship of M. A. Hellot, of the Second Part of Guillaume Le Talleur's *Croniques de Normandie*, which includes the years 1223-1450, and comprises three different works—(1) from 1223 to the death of Charles VI.; (2) from 1422 to 1444; (3) *Le Recouvrement de Normandie*, by the herald Berry.

WE take the following items from the *Revue Critique*:—*The Correspondence of the Friends of the Marquise de Balleroy (1704-1724)*, from MSS. in the Mazarine Library, will be published immediately. F. Bollig is engaged on an edition of the Samaritan prayers and hymns, from a MS. in the library of the Vatican, which is the oldest and most perfect existing in any European library. Prof. Dozy is preparing a new edition of his *Researches on the History of Spain in the Middle Ages*. The Archbishop of Zante has just published a volume on the history of the island, from the earliest times to the present day, its literature, state of education, &c. M. Polila, deputy for Corfu, has just published the third instalment of his translation of the *Odyssey*.

THE next two Shakspeare Quarto facsimiles in Mr. Griggs's series will be *Loves Labors Lost*, 1598, and the first or Roberts Quarto of *The Merchant of Venice* (1600), both with Forewords

by Mr. Furnivall. They will be out next month, as the Forewords are passed for press and the plays are on the stone. The Duke of Devonshire has kindly promised the loan of his copy of the Heyes Quarto of *The Merchant of Venice* to be photographed, so that its facsimile will be ready in September. Meantime, Mr. P. A. Daniel has in hand the Quarto of *The Merry Wives*, of which Mr. Alfred H. Huth—carrying out his father's promise to Mr. Furnivall—has kindly lent his copy to Mr. Griggs, to make good the wanting and faulty leaves in the Duke's copy. Mr. Huth has also lent his Quarto of the *Rape of Lucrece*, 1594, and that is now photographing. *The Venus and Adonis* has been already taken at the Bodleian.

OTHER Quarto facsimiles now in hand are the first two of *Lear*, with Forewords by Mr. T. Alfred Spalding, and those of the First and Second Parts of *Henry IV.*, by Mr. Herbert A. Evans. Photographs have also been secured of *Richard II.*, 1597, 1608; *Richard III.*, 1597; *Much Ado*, 1600; *Henry V.*, 1608; *Othello*, 1622; *Romeo and Juliet*, 1599; *Troilus and Cressida* (the prefaced copy), 1609; and *The Whole Contention*. The whole series will be completed, it is hoped, by the end of next year. As the texts are a necessity for Mr. Furnivall's edition of Shakspeare in old spelling, both he and Mr. Griggs are anxious to have them all out speedily.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, has just received a gift of engineering scholarships (of the value of £150 per annum) from the Gilchrist Trustees. Two entrance scholarships will be offered this year, and the examination will commence on September 28.

THE Rev. T. R. Wade, an agent of the Church Missionary Society in Kashmir, has just completed the translation of the New Testament into the difficult and little-known Kashmiri language. He has now begun to translate the Book of Common Prayer, and has also made some progress with a grammar.

THE well-known publisher, Nicole Zanichelli, of Bologna, announces a new "Library of Italian Classics," comprehending works of every period of Italian literature. Each will be published as nearly as possible in its original form, and accompanied by a critical commentary. The volumes will be of 16mo size and in Elzevir type. Each work will be sold separately, and modern and ancient authors will appear alternately. A directing committee composed of Profs. Ascoli, Bartoli, Carducci, Comparetti, d'Ancona, Flechia, Monaci, Mussafia, and Racica will select the works for this series. The following volumes are already in the press:—*Le Odi di Giuseppe Parini*, annotated by Filippo Salveraglio; *Poesie Metriche Italiane*, collected by Giosuè Carducci; *I Fioretti di S. Francesco*, edited by L. Manzoni; vol. i. of a *Raccolta di Canzoni a Ballo*, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, arranged by Giosuè Carducci; *Gli Amori di Dafne e Cloe*, Caro's version, arranged by U. Brilli; *Rime di Bonagiunta Urbiciani di Lucca*, edited by S. Pieri; *Scelta di antichi Cantori*, prepared by E. Monaci and S. Morpurgo; *Gli Amori ed altre Poesie di Ludovico Savioli*, edited by L. Lodi; *Il Poeta di Teatro e gli Epigrammi di Filippo Pananti*, edited by C. Ricci; *La Vita Nuova e Rime di Dante Alighieri*, edited by Alessandro d'Ancona; *Fiabe di Carlo Gozzi*, edited by Giosuè Carducci; *Epistolario di Vincenzo Monti*, edited by G. Rocchi; *Rime di Antonio detto il Pistoia*, edited by S. Ferrari; *Lettere di Alessandro Tassoni*, edited by T. Casini; *Scritti minori in Prosa ed in Rima di Luigi Pulci*, edited by Giosuè Carducci; *Le Commedie di Francesco d'Ambrà*, edited by Alessandro d'Ancona; *Le Rime di Guido Guinicelli*, newly annotated and edited by A. Bagugnoni and T. Casini.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE amount of original matter—that is to say, speaking more correctly, the amount of articles of permanent interest as distinguished from mere *comptes-rendus* of contemporary work—in the July number of *Le Livre* is much smaller than we should like to see; but what there is is of considerable value. There are but two papers of this kind—an instalment of the late M. Honoré Bonhomme's study of the less-known fairy-tale writers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, and a long and very attractive paper by M. Jules Adeline. This deals with a MS. book of emblems of the sixteenth century written by a Dutchman in London and fully illustrated. The subject is patience, or rather endurance, and all sorts of types of that useful virtue or vice are given. Two of the illustrations are reproduced here in facsimile, and show, with something of the usual qualities of Dutch caricature, much originality of conception and considerable freedom of drawing. Several other reproductions of the cuts are given in the text—among others, a very interesting representation of the "Skimmington" familiar to all students of English manners and to all readers of *Hudibras*. George Hoffnagel, if he really wrote and drew in London, could have had no lack of models for this illustration of the woes to which too much patience may bring a husband. But it is odd that both M. Adeline and a former commentator seem to have been ignorant that what they call the *bizarre coutume* is English and go to Spain for their parallels. In every respect this paper is well worthy of the design of the periodical, but, as we have already hinted, it has to do rather unfairly hard duty.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of July 15 opens with a description of a "Libro de Caja," a manual of commercial book-keeping published in 1590. The article is by Dr. Thebussem, who gives some bibliographical details of similar books in Spanish, besides extracts of interest. "Recuerdos de Italia," by D. M. Vergara, is an enthusiastic account of the present state of art in Italy. An article by D. Manuel Sanchez, "Los neo-ultramontanos Franceses y el Conde de Chambord," and the subsequent "Crónica Política, interior," combat the views of those for whom Henri V. is too liberal. Don José Rodríguez begins a promising series of papers on the "Fundamental Principios of Chemical Mechanics." Sanchez Miguol, in a letter to Dr. Schuchardt, describes the work of the Ateneo of Madrid during the session 1879-80. He complains of the too abstract character of the discussions and of the neglect of science as compared with former years. Oratory and literature alone are in a flourishing condition.

IN the first number of a new tri-monthly serial, *Euskal-Erria*, Don José Mauteola apologises for the delay of the third series of the *Cancionero Vasco*, and promises it for the month of August, with an extensive "Vocabulario basco-castellano-francés."

*La Revue de Droit International*, tome xii., No. iii., which has recently appeared, has several articles of general and practical interest. M. Louis Renault, Professor of International Law at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques at Paris, has contributed a paper on the International Protection of Telegraphic Sea-Cables. The substance of this paper was a report presented by M. Renault to the Institute of International Law at its last session in Brussels, when the Institute adopted two resolutions:—(1) That it is desirable that the different States should declare the destruction or deterioration of telegraphic cables under the high seas to be an offence against the law of nations; (2) That the public vessels of all nations should be entitled to capture all persons so

offending, and to hand them over to the justice of their own country. The discussion before the Institute has been fully reported in the *Annuaire de l'Institut* for 1879-80, which has just been published by Muquardt at Brussels. The Institute adopted two further resolutions applicable to telegraphic sea-cables in time of war:—(1) That a telegraphic sea-cable connecting two neutral States should be inviolable; (2) That where the interruption of a telegraphic sea-cable is indispensable in time of war, the destruction of it should be limited as much as possible, and it should be restored as soon as the cessation of hostilities will allow. Prof. Bluntschli has supplied a second instalment of his comprehensive survey of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and passes in review the changes effected in the international status of Montenegro and of Servia. He notes the observation of Prince Bismarck that a province separated from a State is not thereby released from the treaty engagements previously contracted by the State, and that the anomalies of the consular jurisdiction are still maintained in Servia and Roumania, as a precaution against an imperfect administration of justice by the tribunals of the newly emancipated States. Mr. Westlake, Q.C., resumes his discussion with Prof. Martens, and maintains that the right of the Porte to exclude foreign ships of war from entering the canal of Constantinople, as recognised by the European Powers prior to and under the provisions of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, is only operative when the Porte is in a state of peace, and that the Porte was in a state of war when the British fleet entered the Dardanelles on February 13, 1878. Some interesting articles follow on the conflicts of national character as regards matrimonial right from the pen of Prof. Lehr, of Lausanne, and of Prof. Arntz, of Brussels, the latter of whom advocates the immutability of conjugal right, notwithstanding change of domicile. Advocate Martin, of Geneva, gives an account of the alterations in the law of naturalisation and of expatriation recently introduced in Switzerland by the Federal Ordinance of July 3, 1876. A short account is next given of the seventeenth annual meeting of Swiss jurists held at Bâle in September 1879, under the presidency of Prof. Gustave Koenig, of the University of Berne. A chronicle of recent legislation in Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, and Greece concludes the Review, to which is subjoined a bibliography of the more important law treatises published during the past year.

#### THE ORATORY LATIN PLAY.

THE performance of a Latin play at the Oratory School, Birmingham, seems to have taken many people by surprise. Though it was well known that Cardinal Newman had always taken an active interest in the studies of the school under his care, few beyond the circle of the pupils and their friends had ever thought of him as a great lover of the ancient drama and a strong advocate of the acting once a year of a Latin play both as an aid to classical study and as a means of culture. However, it is now nearly twenty years since Dr. Newman printed "in usum puerorum" the *Aulularia* of Plautus, the *Phormio* and *Andria* of Terence, and the *Pincerna* "ex Terentio." The name of the last (the play of this year), though familiar to old pupils of the Oratory, puzzled those strangers who, like ourselves, did not at once conjecture that it might be the *Eunuchus*. The *Pincerna* is the *Eunuchus* of Terence in a new setting. The difficulty of adapting the original without spoiling the plot has been very skilfully and very simply overcome. Thais, from a courtesan, becomes a rich young Rhodian widow, to whom the rivals, Phaedria and Thraso,

make honourable love. One of the presents of Phaedria to Thais is the "Pincerna," or cup-bearer, who gives its name to the play. Lastly, Chaerea is made to elope with Pamphila. These changes, which are all that the adapter has made, leave the plot, with all its wit and fun, untouched, while at the same time they raise the whole play to a higher moral level. It is remarkable that La Fontaine, whose version of the *Eunuchus* is noticed by Colman, had hit upon the same expedient as Cardinal Newman with regard to the character of Thais; but the Cardinal's conception was actually suggested to him, not by the Thais of La Fontaine, but by Trollope's Mrs. Greenow, the thoughtful, kindly, and liberal widow who has yet enough of the clever flirt in her character to play off successfully one against the other her rival lovers. The Cardinal was well aware that on the one hand his new Thais, and on the other the "audacity" of Chaerea, both needed some defence; and he thought that the first was justified by the character which she bears in the original, while the second he has skilfully excused by a reference to Spartan wooers and the Sabine rape:—

"Quod si spem Thaidis audax resecat Chaerea,  
Modo ambiendi sponsam non satis Attico,  
At Sparta tales genuit virginum procos,  
Et vi Sabinas petiit Roma conjuges."  
(Prologue.)

It is true that the honourable widow of ancient times would not have been seen so much abroad; but on the other hand the Thais of Terence is better than she seems, and it is her own complaint that people will judge her, not by her merits, but by the company she keeps.

"Me miseram, forsan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem,  
Atque ex aliarum ingeniis nunc me iudicet."

To distinguish the version of Cardinal Newman from that of La Fontaine, we should say that the second was an expurgated, the first a transformed, *Eunuchus*. Much has been said, and with some justice, against mere expurgation; but there is a difference between this clumsy expedient—the tradition of girls' schools—and that breathing of a new conception into an old form which effectually raises the pupil's mind into a higher moral atmosphere. Why should we lose an ancient play, full of beauty and wit, merely because we cannot present it to our schoolboys just as it stands?

The acting of the play has been criticised so fully elsewhere that we need not now go into details. First of all, there was no part which was not well sustained. Each actor seemed to have seized firmly the conception of his own, and to realise very justly its bearing on all the rest. This gave to the whole performance a unity as well as an effectiveness which made it a living picture; and the effectiveness was increased by the spirit and intelligence with which the boys brought out the good points, whether of wit or of humour, in which the play abounds. Phaedria, indeed, had a hard task before him when he stepped upon the stage, for a schoolboy is not the best material out of which to dramatise the distressed lover; but he succeeded very well even in the most emotional passage, when, with a sad heart, he goes into his exile of three days from Thais. She, on the other hand, was graceful and clever, but withal kindly and tender; and the voice and manner of the actor, added to the lady's dress, made the illusion perfect. Again, Parmeno, with his shrewd sense and helpful versatility, was an excellent contrast to his helpless, love-sick master, and caused no small amusement to the audience by the aptness and humour of his by-play. When the woful Phaedria hopes that he may be able to stay away from Thais "totum triduum"—"Hei, univorsum triduum!" exclaims Parmeno, with an expression of mock surprise which brings down hearty cheers. So,

too, when Gnatho appeared on the scene, and Parmeno kept making his quiet sarcastic hits at him, the audience felt that every word told. Gnatho himself was one of the best examples of the intelligence and spirit with which the play was acted. A quite young boy, as the Gnatho was, could not look the sleek and portly parasite ("viden' quae habitudo corporis!") that of course we expect; but certainly he personated, with a cleverness and self-possession which surprised us, the courtier-like hanger-on who establishes an easy superiority over the pompous fool his master, now wheedling him with flattery, now traducing him behind his back. Few things in the play were more deservedly applauded than the witty turn which he gave to the closing scene, when he gets first himself and then his master introduced into Phaedria's circle.

"At ego pro isto, Phaedria et tu Chaerea,  
Hunc comedendum et ebibendum vobis propino."

The humorous situations of the play had full justice done them. Chremes was applauded with unusual heartiness when he came staggering on the scene after the too jovial supper, and now just finds out that he is actually drunk.

"Attat data hercle verba mihi sunt: vicit vinum  
quod bibi,

Ac dum adcubabam, quam videbar mihi pulchre  
esse sobrius!

Postquam surrexi, neque pes neque mens satis  
suum officium facit."

Still more amusing was his stentorian "prohibebo, inquam!" when afterwards, from the safe retreat of Thais' window, he threatens the ragged army. Pythias, too (one of the younger boys), overflowed with fun, and seemed to the audience almost to forget himself in his part.

A very marked feature of the performance was the Italian pronunciation of the Latin, which was given with great clearness and accuracy. Sometimes, perhaps, certain actors erred on the side of slowness. This fault, however, was a good one, and was counterbalanced by the natural gesture and easy bearing which so much charmed the audience, and which kept the longest speech from dragging. The costumes (with perhaps one exception) were correct as well as rich; and an appropriate scene, painted many years ago, had been tastefully retouched. On the whole, we must confess that what faults might be found in the performance were well concealed by its merits, and we cannot but congratulate the Cardinal as well as the boys of the Oratory School on the revival of their annual Latin play.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- HARTMANN, A. Das Oberammergau Passionsspiel in seiner ältesten Gestalt. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 6 M.  
OVERBECK, F. Zur Geschichte d. Kanons. Chemnitz: Schmeitzner. 10 M.  
ROSA, C. Della Vita e delle Opere di Giacomo Leopardi. Ancona. L. 2.

##### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- LITZKE, R. A. Die Edessensische Abgar-Sage kritisch untersucht. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
SCHULTE, F. v. Die Geschichte der Quellen u. Literatur d. evangelischen Kirchenrechts in Deutschland u. Oesterreich u. die evangel. Kirchenrechtsschriftsteller. Stuttgart: Enke. 10 M.  
WEISS, H. David u. seine Zeit. Münster: Theissing. 4 M.

##### HISTORY, ETC.

- BEKKER, E. J. Das Recht d. Besitzes bei den Römern. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 5 M.  
PEJACKOVICH, J. Peter Erhr. v. Parchevich, Erzbischof v. Martianopol, etc. (1612-74). Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 5 M.  
BITTNER, M. Politik u. Geschichte der Union zur Zeit d. Ausganges Rudolfs II. n. der Anfänge d. Kaiser Matthias. München: Franz. 2 M. 60 Pf.  
ROLAND, R. De l'Esprit du Droit criminel aux différentes Epoque. Paris: Rousseau. 8 fr.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- BITTNER, A. M. NEUMAYR u. F. TELLER. Ueberblick üb. die geologischen Verhältnisse e. Theiles der ägäischen Küstenländer. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- BIBLIOTHEK indogermanischer Grammatiken. 3. Bd. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 9 M. 50 Pf.  
 DECKE, W. Etruskische Forschungen. 4. Hft. Das Templum v. Piacenza. Stuttgart: Heitz. 5 M.  
 KOPP, H. Aurea catena Homeri. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 2 M.  
 LEVY, E. Guilhem Figueira, e. provenzalischer Troubadour. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
 MIKLOSICH, F. Ueb. die Mundarten u. die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas. XI. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
 MOBBACH, A. Die Aeneas Taciti commentario poliorcetico. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M.  
 PRIMER, S. Die consonantische Declination in den germanischen Sprachen. 1. Abth. Strassburg: Trübner. 1 M.  
 RZACH, A. Studien zur Technik d. nach homerischen heroischen Verses. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
 WALTSMATH, G. W. De Batrachomyomachiae origine, natura, historia, versionibus, imitationibus. Stuttgart: Metzler. 3 M. 60 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MIXED LANGUAGES.

Hadley, Barnet: July 31, 1880.

Mr. Sayce, at the end of the third chapter of his *Introduction to the Science of Language*, gives an Appendix of "specimens of mixed jargons," beginning with a piece of Maltese which I venture to call pure Arabic. It is much affected with phonetic decay, though the extreme examples of this, in *biesh* and *dawk*, are Arabic as spoken elsewhere; but it is not mixed with foreign matter, the only fair exception being the use of the Italian *messere* for *father* in v. 14. To show this I will rewrite the passage so as to give for each word what I understand to be its etymological equivalent in classical Arabic, of course without reference to the classical structure of the sentence, but with less sacrifice of this than if the analogous process were performed upon a passage from a Romance language. Greek letters I use with their modern pronunciation approximately, but writing ' for *ain*; also *s* for English *sh*. There are no digraphs.

(1) Fi lbadiwi (? or lbudu'i) kanati lkalmatu, walmakimatu kanat 'inda llahi, wallahu kana lkalmatu. (2) dina kanat fi lbadiwi (? or lbudu'i) 'inda llahi. (3) kullu sai'in biha cara; wamin yariha sai'un (?) ma cara, mina lla'i cara. (4) fiha llayatu kanat, walhayatu kanati dlatu'a matia libni'adamin. (5) waddau'u yalma'u fazzalamiyati, wazzalamiyatu ma fahimuhū sai'an. (6) kana samma (?) bnu 'adama mab'uhun mina llahi, 'alla'i smuhū Gio-vanni. (7) dāwā jā'a bišahidin bi'ayyi sai'in yashada mina ddaui, bi'ayyi sai'ini kullu yu'amminū bihi. (8) huwa mā kana sai'ani dlatu'a, 'idā lā (?) kana bi'ayyi sai'in yashada mina ddaui. (9) kana ddaui'a matia ssawā'i, 'alla'i yur'u li'ila kulli bni 'adama lla'i yaji'u fiddunya. (10) huwa kana fiddunya, waddunya bihi carat, waddunya mā 'arafathū sai'an. (11) jā'a fi hawā'ijihī, warāshuhū mā laqauhū sai'ani (12) 'idā lā (?) li'ila dā 'ulā'ika kullihā lla'i, laqauhū, 'atāhumu lyada lla'i yaqirū 'aulāda llahi, li'ila dā 'ulā'ika lla'i yu'amminū bismihī. (13) 'alla'i lā tawāladū [sai'an] mina ddami; walā mina rridā matia'ijismi, lā 'anqas mina rridā matia'ijismi, 'idā lā (?) mina llahi. (14) walmakimatu carat jisman, wa'amarat fi was-tinā, wara'au'a sablahū [or kubūriyyatāhū], bihā'i ssabhi (?) limunassali wahdahū mina lmešere, mamluwatun bilgrazia wabissawā'i.

I add a few notes. (2) *dina*, this, feminine; *dāwā*, this, masculine, v. 7. Formation obvious, though the words are not actually classical. (3) *sai'un*: the final *n* of "sheyn" is obscure. Gesenius, *Versuch*, &c., p. 29. (4) *daw*: the final *l* of "dawl" is obscure. Sandreczki, *Z. d. D. M. G.* xxx. 735. *libni 'adamin*, for *bani 'adama*, plural of *ibni 'adama*, with *al* prefixed; the formation of the singular being forgotten. Land, *Hebrew Grammar*, § 122. (5) *zalamiyat* is like *rubābiyyat*, divinity. (14) *kubūriyyat* is

like *rubābiyyat* in a similar sense, or 'ubūdiyyat, service. *bihā'i ssabhi*: I conjecture that "bhala sebh" is a mistake for "bhal issebh"; "bhal" is Algerian as well as Maltese for *as*. Vassalli's Grammar is my chief authority for Maltese.

Equally pure, I believe, in materials, is the "Indo-Portuguese" of p. 223. But the grammar is extremely "analytical." C. J. MONRO.

## SOME BASQUE NOTES.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater: July 31, 1880.

In answer to Mr. W. Webster (see the ACADEMY of this week, p. 82), I am glad to inform him that the Basque name of *Lithospermum*, "Gromil, Gromwell," is *artachizuri*, literally "white millet," in Spain, and *Buhami-belhar*, lit. "gipsy herb," in France, *buhami*, corresponding to the French *bohémien* and *zuri*, meaning "white." Neo-Latin names are—FRENCH: *Grémil*; *Herbe aux perles*, lit. "pearl herb"; *Herbe aux poules*, lit. "hen herb"; *Graine perlée*, lit. "pearly seed";—SPANISH: *Mijo del sol*, lit. "millet of the sun"; *Granos de amor*, lit. "love grains";—ITALIAN: *Migliasole*, lit. "millet in the sun";—PORTUGUESE: *Lagrimas*, lit. "tears"; *Herva das sete sangrias*, lit. "seven bleedings' herb"; *aljofar*, lit. "small pearl"; *Aljofareira*, lit. "plant producing small pearls"; *Milho do sol*, lit. "millet of the sun."

With regard to *Roscida Vallis*, I shall only observe that Latin names of Basque localities, when they do not belong to classical or to ancient Latinity, are, as a general rule, comparatively modern corruptions either of the Romance or of the Basque, the only two popular languages in common use where and when these strange Low-Latin names were for the first time framed and introduced into their cartularies by some fanciful and pedantic authors, in order that they should present simultaneously a resemblance in the sound to the Romance or the Basque names, and a meaning more or less appropriate to the topography of the localities. There is, besides, no fixity whatever among the authors, one calling *Runcevallis*, or *Roncevallis*, what the other would call *Roncavallis*, and another *Roscida Vallis*. The same applies to other Low-Latin names, as *Fons rapidus*, which, together with the Spanish *Fuenterrabia* (not *Fuentarrabia*), are evident corruptions of the Basque *Ondarrabia*, lit. "the two sands," or "the two sandy grounds." I may point out to Mr. Webster that the name of Fontarabia is not *Ondarroa*, but *Ondarrabia*, the first, which is in Biscay, and not in Guipuscoa, like the second, meaning "the sand mouth," from *ondar*, "sand," or "sandy ground," and *aca*, "the mouth." *Ondarroa* is also the name of the river at the mouth of which the small town of *Ondarroa* is situated.

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

## A POSTHUMOUS WORK OF THÉOPHILE GAUTIER.

London: July 31, 1880.

In his "Paris Letter" of this week, M. Paul Bourget appears to be labouring under some misapprehension with respect to a so-called "posthumous" work of Gautier's, *Fusains et Eaux-Fortes*. He speaks of the contents as pieces "which had never been brought together" before, and therefore to be considered in the light of a new publication; and he calls especial notice to "two excellent studies on Théophile de Viaud et Saint-Amant," as in the collection. Surely these two articles are to be found in Gautier's well-known volume, *Les Grotesques*? Certainly Gautier called the former de Viaud and not Viaud, as the poet is often, but incorrectly, styled, and the latter Saint-Amant, not Amant. Gautier has many readers in this country, and it is as well that they should be

satisfied, before ordering these "posthumous" collections, that they are not victims to some publisher's enterprise in re issuing old works under new names. JOHN H. INGRAM.

## MILTON'S "WIDE-WATER'D SHORE."

Barnoldby-le-Beck Rectory: July 31, 1880.

Mr. W. Ridgeway must still allow old Oxonians to claim Milton's

"Oft on a plat of rising ground  
 I hear the far-off curlew sound,  
 Over some wide-water'd shore,  
 Swinging slow with sullen roar,"

as a reminiscence of Great Tom heard ringing from the high ground about Shotover—"the dry smooth-shaven green" (66)—and to justify their belief by the same arguments as he adduces in favour of Cambridge, only more cogent. The ground on Shotover, ridden over by so many generations of Oxford men, where the scholar slew the wild boar by thrusting a copy of Aristotle down its throat, is a more suitable "plat of rising ground" for hearing distant bells than any I can remember near Cambridge. If Mr. Ridgeway knows the Isis in flood-time, he will acknowledge that, seen afar in moonlight, it would fitly resemble "a wide-water'd shore," granting that Milton only uses the word "shore" of an apparent sea. "Philomel, deigning a song In her sweetest, saddest plight," may also be claimed by Oxford as well as the sister university. The Juvenile Poems of Milton were published in 1615, two years after he had married Mary Powell of Forest Hill, and thereby had an excellent opportunity of discovering the romantic elements in the neighbouring scenery. I regret not to have seen the "complete disapproval" by Prof. Masson (spoken of by Mr. Ridgeway) of the old-fashioned theory of the Shotover scenery having suggested some of the imagery of *Il Penseroso*; but, on Mr. Ridgeway's own arguments, that theory will certainly hold good still with all Oxford men.

While on this subject, may I ask whether anyone has noticed the many touches which Milton seems to have added to his *Penseroso* from Dürer's celebrated etching of *Melencolia*? If the poet had never seen that etching in England, it is very unnatural to suppose that he had not made its acquaintance in Italy; and its suppressed power and the many suggestive images which it shadows forth must have greatly affected a man of Milton's genius and peculiar temperament. From the many explanations of this wonderful etching I shall not choose, believing that they are all utterly futile, and that the intention of the artist was to depict a latent sentiment or sentiments which refuse to be expressed in words. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin, however, has best seized upon the main idea—"labour shown in its four chief functions, thoughtful, faithful, calculating, and executing" (*Modern Painters*, v. 244). In any case so profound a picture would deeply move such a nature as Milton's. But now to the coincidences between poem and picture.

The whole of Milton's "divinest melancholy," from line 11 to 44, almost word for word answers to Dürer's principal figure; see especially 16, the face,

"O'erlaid with black, staid wisdom's hue—  
 Black, but such as in esteem," &c.;

and 31,

"pensive nun, devout and pure,  
 Sober, steadfast, and demure,  
 All in a robe of darkest grain,  
 Flowing with majestic train;"

and 39,

"looks commercing with the skies,  
 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes;"



and 42, the grave dark woman "forgetting herself to marble;" and 54, "the cherub Contemplation," who sits on the top of the great grindstone in the etching. There are minor resemblances on which I need not enlarge.

M. G. WATKINS.

IS THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET SHAKSPERE'S CREATION OR NOT?

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: July 31, 1880.

We who live in the middle region of Shakspeare criticism, and try to combine the strong points of both extremes—the Aesthetic school and the Dryasdust one—usually get sneered at by the members of each of these schools. The gushing youths who "bathe their whole soul and spirit in the splendour" of Shakspeare's genius, &c., and then take from him half-a-dozen of his finest plays because they cannot humble themselves to use a Concordance, dub us "finger counters;" while the Dryasdusts denounce us as advocates and practisers of "sign-post criticism," because we write of his genius as well as the derivations of his words. We take the abuse of each school calmly, and prove, by exposing their blunders, that, on the one hand, the tall-talkers must get up their facts before they rush into rhapsody; while, on the other hand, the Dryasdusts must make use of a higher method than their own if they want to settle what is Shakspeare's work and what is not. *Henry VIII.* and the *Two Noble Kinsmen* have served my turn against one class of opponents; *Hamlet* shall do for the other.

Though we have no Englished version of Belleforest's French story of Hamlet, from Bandello's Italian, till 1608, we all allow that that story gave the writer of the fore-Shakspeare *Hamlet*, as well as Shakspeare, the material for his play. This material consisted of the murder of Hamlet's father by his own brother, the incest and subsequent marriage of the widow and brother, the shamming madness of Hamlet, the attempt to find out his secret by a "faere and beautifull" woman in a secret place, Hamlet's interview with his mother while some one listened behind the arras, the "a rat, arat," and murder of the listener, the reproaching of Hamlet's mother by him, the sending Hamlet to England with two Ministers to be killed, and Hamlet's revenge on them, and Hamlet's return from England, to make all his Uncle's nobles drunk, burn them in the wine hall, cut his Uncle's head clean off his shoulders, and ascend his throne, &c. Of the old fore-Shakspeare play of *Hamlet* we know only from the allusions to it that it contained a Ghost—that of Hamlet's father, "which cried so miserably at the Theator like an oister wife, *Hamlet, revenge*," and that in it almost certainly Hamlet himself also called out "Revenge" or "my name's Hamlet, revenge," probably when he killed his Uncle, and that he also made his own sham madness very prominent.

Till 1871, all critics were, I believe, agreed that, except as to the incidents named above, Shakspeare was indebted to no one for his *Hamlet*, and especially to no one for his conception of the man Hamlet. But in 1872 the Cambridge editors of the Clarendon Press *Hamlet* put forth a Preface dated "December 1871," in which they propounded a new theory of the First Quarto of the play (1603); and this theory, when carefully examined and worked out, just robs Shakspeare of about four-fifths of the conception of the characters of Hamlet, Claudius, Gertrude, Ophelia, and Laertes: "Flat burglary as ever was committed!" And the worst of it is that this felony has been committed with the strongly expressed approval of the most widely honoured Shakspeare-editor of the United States, one whom I am proud to

call my friend\*—as I am, too, the original burglar himself. That all this ill has happened for the want of a little of our much sneered at "sign-post criticism" I proceed to show.

The new theory of the First Quarto was this: "that about the year 1602 Shakspeare took [the old play of *Hamlet*] and began to remodel it for the stage, . . . that the quarto of 1603 represents the [old] play after it had been retouched by him to a certain extent, but before his alterations were complete, . . . that Shakspeare's modification of the [old] play had not gone much beyond the second act. . . . In fact, in the first, third, and fourth scenes [of act III.] there is hardly a trace of Shakspeare. . . . The fourth act, in *language*, has very little in common with its present form," &c.

Now this looks very innocent, and if you attend only to the words of the much misrepresenting text of 1603—the *language* that I have italicised above—even plausible. But when you think of Shakspeare's "note," the conception of character, and turn to your First Quarto—Mr. Griggs's *facsimile*, which anyone can get for 6s. by subscribing to his series—what do you find in these acts (III., IV., V.) which Shakspeare is supposed to have hardly touched? Why—I quote from my "Forewords" to the Second Quarto, 1604—sketches of (1) Claudius and Gertrude's interview with Guildenstern, Rosencrantz, and Polonius; (2) Hamlet's mention of his speech, and advice to the players; (3) his character of Horatio, and request to him to mark the King in the one scene that comes near the murder of Hamlet's father; (4) Hamlet's calf-chaff of Polonius; (5) the dumb show, "myching Mallin," &c.; (6) the sub-play; (7) its sudden break-up; (8) Hamlet's sarcastic chaff after it, and "i'll take the Ghosts word;" (9) the summons of him to his mother by Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, and his brilliant exposure of them; (10) his cloud-and-camel chaff of Polonius; (11) his exhortation to himself to be cruel, not unnatural; (12) Claudius's unavailing repentance and prayer; (13) Hamlet's resolve to kill him, and then not to kill him; (14) Hamlet's interview with his mother, and killing Polonius (from the *Historie*); (15) his reproaches of her, the two pictures, his cleaving her heart in twain; (16) the appearance of the Ghost, his exhortation to Hamlet to remember his death, and yet comfort his widow; (17) her not seeing the Ghost, and suggesting that Hamlet's doing so was his madness; (18) Hamlet's pulse-proof that it was not madness; (19) his exhortation to his mother to forbear to-night, and after his uncle's bed; (20) his resolve to bury Polonius; (21) Gertrude's account of Hamlet's doings to Claudius; (22) the latter's resolve to send Hamlet with Guildenstern and Rosencrantz to England; (23) Hamlet's report of where Polonius's corpse and its "certaine company of politicke wormes are." But I must stop, and, for the other thirty-six points in these "hardly modified" acts of Qo. I., refer my readers to my Forewords to Qo. II., saving only here that these acts III., IV., V. in Qo. I. contain *all* the main lines, and involve the whole conception, of the characters of Hamlet, Claudius, Gertrude, Ophelia, &c., in the revised play of *Hamlet*. And as they do so, we may, on this new theory, fairly infer that acts I. and II. of the old *Hamlet* contained all the main lines and conception of all the chief characters in them too. So that we come to this result, that at least four-fifths of Shakspeare's *Hamlet* and Hamlet are, in conception, not his; that in no adapted play by Shakspeare, not even in *The Shrew*, was he so entirely indebted for the conception of all his characters as he was to the unknown writer of the un-

\* My *Leopold Shakspeare Introduction* says too, "The first and spurious Quarto of Shakspeare's play (possibly containing some of the old play and Shakspeare's, with patches by a botcher)." But I had not then gone fully into the question.

known old *Hamlet* for those immortal creations which we "sign-post" critics, in common with the rest of the ignorant world, had fondly supposed to be Shakspeare's very own, flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone, mind of his mind.

Does this new theory of the Clarendon Press editors want anything more than a statement of what it leads to, to ensure its rejection by every man and woman with a head? And is it not clear that its putters-forth and its adopters have made the terrible mistake they have made just for the want of that "sign-post criticism" which they condemn? For the want of someone to say to them, "You must not judge of Shakspeare's share in the *Hamlet* misrepresented by Qo. I., so much by the botching reporters' words you find there, as by the lines, the conceptions of character, underlying the mangled speeches and broken phrases of this shadow of the first sketch of Shakspeare's play. Depend on it that no other mind than his conceived Hamlet's continual delays and excuses; Claudius on his knees before an offended God; Hamlet's resolve to kill and not to kill him; Hamlet's pulse-proof and his company of politic worms; Ophelia's madness and songs; her rosemary, rue, and Valentine's Day; her drowning and burial; the gravediggers and their jokes; Hamlet with the skull, and his boy-recollection of Yorick; Ostric's 'carriages'; Hamlet's foreboding of ill; and the manner of his revenge and death. Rest assured that the play of *Hamlet* and the character of Hamlet, in the mis-reputing First Quarto as well as the Second, are what 'sign-post criticism' and common-sense have always declared them to be—no old-play writer's, but in all essentials Shakspeare's own."

May I hope that this exposure of what non-sign-post criticism leads to will stop the repetition hereafter of the senseless sneers against "sign-post criticism" that we have been subjected to in the past? F. J. FURNIVALL.

GRAY'S "ELEGY."

Whitby: Aug. 2, 1880.

A kindly allusion in a letter of Mr. Thomas Bayne to my school edition of Gray's poems has afforded the Rev. F. B. Butler an excuse for an attack on the editor, in which I am misquoted and misrepresented. *Ex uno disce omnes*. Every scholar knows Wordsworth's criticism on Gray's *Sonnet on the Death of Mr. West*. Parts of this I have quoted in my notes, including his remark on the famous second line, "And redd'ning Phoebus lifts his golden fires," which (says Wordsworth) has almost as many faults as words. In the last half of my note I defend Gray against Wordsworth's attack, but Mr. Butler is pleased to father Wordsworth's criticism on me, and to represent me as a concoited prig who has the impudence to run down Gray.

Every other position that Mr. Butler assails I am equally prepared to defend; but, even if you could afford me space, your readers would hardly care to hear my refutation of Mr. Butler.

To return from these uninteresting personalities to the point raised by Mr. T. Bayne. I deliberately printed in the second line of the *Elegy* "the lowing herd wind," and this, in spite of Mr. Butler and Mr. Mason, I believe to be the original reading of Gray's MS. I regret that absence from London prevents me from verifying my recollection. F. STORR.

THE SPINOZA MONUMENT AT THE HAGUE.

Lincoln's Inn: Aug. 3, 1880.

The unveiling of the statue of Spinoza at the Hague has been fixed by the central committee for September 14. Foreign subscribers who wish to be present are requested to communicate their intention, if possible, not later than the

end of this month to the secretary of the committee, Dr. H. J. Betz, at 59 Koninginnegracht, The Hague.

A circular has been sent to all members of local sub-committees whose addresses are known; and at the same time I am requested by the committee at the Hague to make this announcement public for the information of those whom the circular may fail to reach, as well as of other subscribers. F. POLLOCK.

### SCIENCE.

*Sulphuric Acid and Alkali.* By George Lunge. Vol. II. (Van Voorst.)

THIS second portion of Dr. Lunge's standard treatise on the manufacture of our most important chemicals is not in any way inferior to the first. Throughout both volumes there are conspicuous the same merits—thorough research, scientific exactness, weighty judgment, happy suggestion, practical knowledge. Sulphate of soda and hydrochloric acid are discussed in eight chapters; carbonate of soda, caustic soda, and hyposulphite of soda occupy the remaining fifteen. No less than 266 wood-cuts—some the size of a double page—illustrate the letterpress. These figures are, for the most part, drawings of apparatus and of chemical plant, but a few represent the forms of crystals; they are in every way satisfactory. The whole execution of this treatise reflects credit on its author both as a scientific chemist and teacher, and also as a practical works-manager. A third volume is promised us by Dr. Lunge in order to complete this manual of chemical manufacture. In this concluding volume we are promised accounts of the manufacture of soda by the ammonia process and from cryolite, of bleaching powder and of chlorate of potash. These descriptions are to be followed by detailed estimates of the cost of plant for every part of an alkali works. An Appendix of additions, corrections and novelties, and an alphabetical Index to all three volumes, will complete the treatise.

Dr. Lunge's present volume appeals (like its predecessor) to a somewhat limited class of readers and students, but by these its completeness and practical character will be thoroughly appreciated. No adequate notion of the completeness and style of the work can be conveyed in a brief notice like the present, but a simple list of the subjects discussed may furnish some idea of the ground covered. The general notes on sodium sulphate in chap. i. include historical, chemical and mineralogical descriptions of this salt. Chap. ii. is occupied with an enumeration of the processes for obtaining sulphate. Next comes an important manufacturing chapter on sulphate and hydrochloric acid from common salt and sulphuric acid. The manufacture of sulphate by Hargreaves' process occupies chap. iv.; while chap. v. is assigned to questions concerning the costs of manufacture, the purification, and the uses of the manufactured sulphate. The next three chapters are devoted to general notes on hydrochloric acid, to its condensation, and to its yield, application, purification, and conveyance. The next section, or "Book," opens with a description—historical and chemical—of the various sodium carbonates. The account of the native

Egyptian carbonate (*natron*), the "nitre" of our Authorised Version, is very complete. Historical notes on the manufacture of artificial soda and on the various plans proposed for this purpose take up the next two chapters, while the whole of the rest of this section of Dr. Lunge's volume is occupied by very full descriptions of the materials, the processes, and the products of the Leblanc system of manufacturing soda. The black-ash furnaces are first described; then the various theories of the Leblanc process; and lastly, in due order and with all necessary fullness, the treatment of black-ash, the boiling-down of tank-liquor, the preparation and purification of soda-ash, and the production of bicarbonate of soda and caustic soda; lastly some space is assigned to the subjects of tank-waste and the manufacture of hyposulphite of soda. How practically and yet how completely each section of the subject is treated by Dr. Lunge can be learnt only by those to whom a thorough study of the volume before us affords an easy and congenial occupation. But a mere glance at a couple of chapters, like those on hydrochloric acid, which extend from p. 171 to p. 259, will convey some impression of the style and finish of this treatise. You will first find a brief history of the acid; and then a description of its chemical and physical properties, including tables of its solubility in water at different temperatures, and of the per-centage strength of various solutions. Afterwards comes an account of the impurities of the commercial product; this is followed by some notes on the condensation of hydrochloric acid gas, on the legislation concerning its escape from alkali works, and on the damage suffered by vegetation where its fumes escape. It is of interest to learn here that the hornbeam is the first to suffer, beech, birch, maple, hawthorn, and elm following; then the common fruit trees succumb, while the alder holds out to the last. When rain (which washes, as it falls, the acrid gas from the air) contains as much as ten parts of this destructive agent per million of water, then all vegetation ceases. The next seventy pages are occupied with practical details and working drawings relating to the methods in actual use for condensing the hydrochloric acid in water. Everything needful for comprehending the manufacture is fully and clearly described, comparisons of different processes and plant being made; while all pieces of apparatus, &c., are so figured as to be readily understood and constructed.

It is no small merit of this volume that faults in its English are rare. We have not observed anything more serious than such words and phrases as "dissolution" for *solution*, "patented to" for *patented by*, "spear-tree" for *meadow-sweet*, and "beach" for *beech*. "Hydraulic acid" for *hydrochloric acid* (p. 192) is a mere misprint. The book is beautifully printed and got up.

A. H. CHURCH.

### THE BASES OF GREEK SYNTAX.

*Syntactische Forschungen.* Von B. Delbrück. Vierter Band. *Die Grundlagen der Griechischen Syntax.* (Halle: Verlag des Waisenhauses.)

DURING the first half-century of its existence, comparative philology continued to work almost exclusively along the lines marked out for it by the illustrious founders of the science—Grimm and Bopp. Phonetics and the theory of inflexions, with the closely connected questions as to the kinship of languages, furnished the field in which its battles were fought and its victories won. The problems presented by these are still debated with an interest in no way flagging; and, indeed, in some quarters, there have been appearing attacks on doctrines long held indisputable, directed with a learning and an acuteness which demand that they shall be treated with all respect. The younger school of Leipzig philologists especially have been showing, in their assaults upon received notions, a revolutionary energy which calls for a reconsideration of some of the bases of linguistics. It is too soon as yet to accept their conclusions as established; it may well be that in the long run the views which some are eager to fling overboard as antiquated will be found to be unshaken by criticism; but for a time, at least, the student who wishes to keep abreast of his science will undoubtedly adorn the margin of some of the accepted text-books with a plentiful array of notes of interrogation.

Meanwhile, the pioneers in a new field have been diligently at work, with results that already promise to be of the highest value. It was as nearly as possible fifty years after the appearance of Bopp's epochal *Conjugations-system* that Prof. Delbrück, then at Jena, published what may fairly be called the first work of any real value and scientific method dealing with comparative syntax. His treatise on the "Ablative, Locative, and Instrumental" contains much which the author would himself now withdraw, and has been supplemented largely by more recent researches; but it was the first which seriously attempted to carry out in part an investigation of which Lange had years before shown the possibility and the necessity, the comparative examination of the syntax of the earliest remains of the several Aryan languages. Since its appearance valuable contributions have been made by fellow-workers, of whom Hübschmann, Jolly, and Windisch stand in the first rank. In the work now under review Delbrück sums up in a convenient form the results of his own and of other scholars' researches. He writes especially for classical students interested in the general conclusions of comparative philology, but not prepared to enter upon the more elaborate discussion of details. Hence his numerous citations from Sanskrit are chosen, printed, and literally translated in such a way that their illustrative force can be appreciated by those who have but a very slight knowledge of the language. His purpose throughout is to determine what constructions can be shown to have belonged to the common Indo-Germanic language, and what have been developed or largely extended within the limits

of Greek; and, from a consideration of the former class, to throw light upon the origin and true character of many Greek idioms. No attempt is made to halt at any intermediate stage between the "proethnic" period (a term much preferable, by-the-way, to Mr. Douse's "holethnic" or the very dubious "Aryan"); and this is perhaps to be regretted, for many facts are passed over which are highly instructive. For instance, due importance is given to the striking fact that the construction of the accusative with the infinitive—i.e., the whole series of phenomena of *oratio obliqua*—is unknown to the primitive language; but the remarkable agreement of Latin alone with Greek in this respect is ignored, though it is one of the strongest indications of a Graeco-Italic period, the existence of which has often been disputed, and has been thought to be rendered problematical by the numerous, though less significant, points of agreement between Greek and Sanskrit syntax. We have no right, indeed, to blame Prof. Delbrück for adhering to limits which have been deliberately adopted, but we may regret their adoption all the same.

Under the head of Gender it is shown that Greek, on the whole, remained faithful to the earlier conventions; but a large amount of evidence is adduced in support of Grimm's doctrine that Greek masculines of the *a*-declension were originally feminines, corresponding to the proper masculines in *-tar*, and that they were at first used as abstract or collective nouns. To the analogies which he quotes we may add the Italian *podestà*, which so oddly finds its place also in the towns of the Netherlands.

Hermann's canon for the use of the dual is illustrated by Sanskrit and Zend parallels; and strong support is found for Wackernagel's interpretation of *Αἶαντες* as "Aias and Teukros," in the Sanskrit *āhanī*, "day and night," literally "two days," with which are compared the Latin *Castores* and *ῥῶ κάστρος* in Euripides. A very complete collection of the instances in Homer of the occurrence of a neuter plural nominative leads to the induction that wherever the objects mentioned form a collective unity the verb is in the singular; where plurality is evidently implied a plural verb is used; and between the two there is a middle region where the conception, and therefore the construction, fluctuates. This is shown to have parallels in the *Rig-Veda*; and hence it is fairly argued that what has often been supposed to be a Greek idiom, and explained by the most forced interpretations, is really a relic of the primitive usage.

In the very important chapter on the Cases the author carries out in detail the guiding principle that we must not attempt to arrive at any logical "fundamental notion" of a case, still less revert to the exploded local theory, but determine from an historical enquiry the "typical usages" which were felt to be proper for the case in question, against any great departure from which the instinct of the language revolted. Thus the accusative is found to be employed for the completion or more precise definition of the notion of the verb, frequently in the direction of extension in space and time. The adjectival character of the genitive is recognised, and the ablative nature of some of its constructions established

by parallels; and in the same way the usages of the dative are analysed into those of an earlier dative, locative, and instrumental. Under the head of the Adjectives we have some acute suggestions as to the reasons why some appear with only two terminations. In the treatment of the Verb there is little that is novel in theory, but much instructive elucidation of views now generally received. Here especially the language of Homer is made to supply valuable hints for the gradual growth of forms and meanings, and the history thus derived in its turn throws much light on the precise force of the language. Attention may be directed, among other points, to the proof of the originally intransitive character of the passive aorists, and to the admirable discrimination between the usage of the present and aorist tenses.

The treatment of the perfect is in full accordance with the most recent expositions of Curtius. It is shown to have been originally an intensified present, and only by degrees, and at a comparatively late stage in the *Rig-Veda*, to have come into use as a tense of narrative. What may seem to some hard doctrine is laid down as to the "pluperfect," an incorrect but unavoidable term. It is proved that the conception of an anterior action in the past (*Vorvergangenheit*) has no proper expression in Greek; that an augmented tense was used of the past, but that whether this tense was imperfect, aorist, or pluperfect depended upon the nature of the action itself, and not upon its relation to any other action.

Dr. Delbrück adds one more to the numerous attempts which have been made to account for the apparent preference of the future tense for the middle voice; but it can hardly be said to be more convincing than its predecessors. In some cases this is shown to be an inherited phenomenon; in others it is evidently a new formation in Greek. Dr. Delbrück's explanation of the latter instances is drawn from a consideration of the reflected influence of the sigmatic aorist. When *ἐβήσα* came to be, as Sanskrit shows it once was not, differentiated from *ἐβην*, *βήσω* could no longer stand by its side with an intransitive force, and *βήσομαι* was of necessity produced. A similar process took place in some other verbs, and then the influence of analogy came in with its far-reaching effects. For *ἐσομαι* a bolder conjecture is offered. As Sanskrit has no future from the root *as*, but forms its future from *bhū*, so it is assumed that in Greek by the side of *εἶμι* stood originally *φύσω*. When *ἐφύσα* acquired its specifically transitive force, this necessarily became *φύσομαι*; then, when *εἶμι* came to be the only current "verb substantive," *ἐσομαι* was formed on the analogy of *φύσομαι*. It is perhaps a sufficient objection to this ingenious hypothesis that the *σο* must surely point to an earlier date for the genesis of *ἐσομαι* than that which it seems to postulate.

The treatment of the Moods is that already familiar to scholars in the first volume of the *Syntactische Forschungen*. But it is interesting to notice the confirmation of the "jussive" force of the conjunctive in the *ποῦνται* of the recently discovered Tenedos inscription; and the explanation of the rule, hitherto regarded as purely arbitrary, for the use of *μή* with the conjunctive not the im-

perative of the aorist, in the later historical origin of the latter form.

Many points of interest have necessarily been passed over in this rapid survey, and no notice has been taken of the numerous cases where Dr. Delbrück confesses that the materials for a definite opinion have not yet been collected, or where his own conjectures are put forth very doubtfully. But enough has been said, it may be hoped, to show how welcome this new volume will be to classical students. Not least perhaps of the services that it will render will be that it cannot fail to heighten the anticipation and to quicken the interest felt in regard to the work on comparative syntax, which there is some hope that we may receive before long from one of the most competent of English scholars, to whom sound philology is already deeply indebted.

A. S. WILKINS.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE regret to learn that news has reached St. Louis, West Africa, that Capt. Gallièni's expedition, referred to in the ACADEMY of February 28, has been pillaged and stopped in much the same way as M. Soleillet's was recently when on the way to Timbuktu and Algeria. Capt. Gallièni, who was accompanied by MM. Bayol and Tautain, French naval surgeons, had been charged with the exploration of the regions bordering on the Upper Niger; and the present check is the more unfortunate as it had been confidently expected that the party would be well received by the native tribes on the road to Bamaku and Ségou-Sikoro.

ACCORDING to news recently received by the International African Association, the last Belgian expedition, under M. Burdo, had arrived at Hittura, a place near Tabora, in Unyanyembe. M. Burdo and his companion, M. Roger, proposed to go to Hékungu, about a day's march distant, in order to visit the grave of M. Wauthier. They will afterwards proceed to Karema, the station on Lake Tanganyika, together with Mr. Cadenhead, the only Englishman of the party, who is to join Mr. Carter, of the elephant expedition, respecting which an ominous silence is preserved. Dr. van den Heuvel, of M. Popelin's expedition, who has been for some time at Tabora, is stated to be on excellent terms with the Arabs there, but his relations with the natives are believed to be not quite so friendly, though tact and medical skill ought to have stood him in good stead in this respect. It is interesting to learn, among the many misfortunes met with by those expeditions in various ways, that the experiment with the donkeys presented by Mr. Wm. Mackinnon has proved successful so far during M. Burdo's march from the coast. The death of one only is reported, and it was hoped that the remainder would reach Karema safely, where they will, no doubt, prove exceedingly useful.

SIGNOR MESSEADAGLIA has lately returned to Cairo from his journey of exploration, and it is expected that Signor Gessi, Col. Gordon's former lieutenant in the Soudan, will arrive there immediately.

THE first French station in East Central Africa, that under M. Bloyet, is to be established at Kirassa, near Kiora, in Usagara, and the German station is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Manyara, between Tabora, in Unyanyembe, and the Belgian station at Karema, instead of at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, as was formerly contemplated.

ALTHOUGH Count Szechenyi failed equally with Col. Prejevalsky in reaching Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, his expedition has been,

according to Lieut. Kreitner, the topographer of the party, by no means fruitless. During their journey of about fifteen months to the time of their arrival at Bhamo, along the eastern border of the elevated plateaux of Asia, they not only made themselves acquainted with the fertile portions of the populous valleys, but also with the arid steppes and sands of the Desert of Gobi, and, toward the conclusion of their arduous enterprise, with the immense snow-clad mountain masses which constitute the eastern frontier of Thibet. Lieut. Kreitner executed a careful route-survey during the whole of their march, and this alone should prove of great value; he also measured the heights of numerous points and determined their geographical positions, while M. Löczy, the geologist, paid especial attention to the geological conformation of the country traversed, as well as the profiles of the various mountain chains.

A RUSSIAN staff officer is stated to have been recently directed to undertake an exploring expedition in Mongolia with the view of searching for traces of the Kirghiz tribes, which have emigrated from Siberia into Chinese territory.

In April last a Danish expedition was sent to Greenland, under Lieut. Holm, in order to make archaeological investigations. Their labours, however, will only be preliminary to the despatch of a more important expedition.

THE new number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with Mr. E. F. im Thurn's account of his journey in the interior of British Guiana, which is illustrated by a map compiled from the best materials procurable. Major F. C. H. Clarke, of the Intelligence Department, who has long devoted much attention to Central Asian matters, contributes an opportune article on Kulja, accompanied by a map showing the country from Osh on the west to Turfan on the east. This has been photolithographed from Gen. Walker's large map of Turkistan, and is presumably the best that can be given. A carefully prepared abridgment of Severtsoff's account of his last explorations in Ferghana and the Pamir is of considerable interest, and throws a new light on this mysterious region. Among the Geographical Notes we find some information regarding the climate of the Matabele country, in South Central Africa, and Rohlf's exploration of the Jofra oasis. There is also a capital account of Mr. Edward Whympers ascent of Antisana, from material supplied by the traveller himself. Lastly, Mr. Alex. Forrest furnishes a succinct account of his recent journey in North-west Australia, which contains many details, in addition to the particulars already published. The obituary notices this month are those of Père Horner and Carl Petersen.

By the successful voyage of the *Vega*, Prof. Nordenskiöld is stated to have become entitled to the sum of 25,000 florins, voted in 1611 by the States-General of the Netherlands as the reward of the discoverer of the North-east Passage.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Craniological Reform.*—An eloquent plea for a reform in craniology is advanced by Prof. Mantegazza in the last number of his *Archivio per l'Antropologia*. He complains that craniologists have become over-refined in their methods, and he proposes that in future the study of crania should be restricted, except in special cases, to twenty observations—viz., (1) capacity of cranium, (2) greatest antero-posterior diameter, (3) greatest transverse diameter, (4) least frontal diameter, (5) height of cranium, (6) naso-basilar line, (7) frontal curve, (8) parietal

curve, (9) occipital curve, (10) occipito-frontal curve, (11) supra-auricular curve, (12) circumference, (13) width of face, (14) length of face, (15) width of orbits, (16) height of orbits, (17) height of nose, (18) width of nose, (19) facial angle, and (20) alveolar angle. Prof. Mantegazza holds that skulls should be described for diagnosis in terse technical language, like a Linnæan description of a species, and he illustrates his method of describing in this way thirteen types of skull, representing various ancient and modern races of men.

THE centennial anniversary of the American Philosophical Society, which was incorporated in 1780, has just been celebrated at Philadelphia. The addresses, &c., on the occasion have been published by the society in a pamphlet of eighty-four pages.

THE *Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, Vol. V., No. 2 (Washington, September 1879), contains five zoological papers and two on palæontological subjects. The first paper is a note on the Aphididae of the United States, with descriptions of species occurring west of the Mississippi, by Messrs. C. V. Riley and J. Nowell, illustrated by two plates of gall-making Pemphiginae, and of the galls produced by them. A revision of the Coatis or Coati-mondis, by Mr. J. A. Allen, follows. The extreme variability in the Coatis and their wide range of colour variation, which is wholly independent of age and sex, has led to very great confusion in their nomenclature. The author concludes that there are only two valid species, the Mexican Coati, *Nasua narica* of Linnaeus, and the Brazilian Coati, *Nasua rufa* of Desmarest. The Mexican species ranges from the Isthmus of Panama northwards, throughout Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico, where it seems to be the sole representative of the genus. The other species ranges over the greater part of South America as one of the most abundant of carnivorous mammals. The exact boundaries of the habitat of either species still remain to be determined, and also whether the two species anywhere occur together. They are not at present known to do so. A paper by Dr. Elliott Coues, author of *The Birds of the Colorado Valley*, lately noticed in the ACADEMY, follows, which deals with the question of the present condition of the house-sparrow in America. Dr. Coues cites a long series of statements from newspapers and elsewhere, proving the injury inflicted on crops in the Eastern States by the common sparrow since its introduction from Europe; and he urges the authorities of California and the Western States and territories generally to take immediate steps to prevent the spread of the birds, which may be expected to do great damage to these vast corn-growing countries. The sparrows appear not to have made their way spontaneously along the Pacific railroad, but to have been deliberately introduced into Salt Lake City and other parts of the West. The author thinks it not too late for these Western colonies to be destroyed. Apparently, the introduced sparrows persistently refuse to feed on the great pests, the grasshoppers and the potato beetles, and fall upon the crops. In Australia, instead of doing their duty at the Acclimatisation Society's Gardens at Melbourne, the sparrows repay their introducers by hanging about the cages and stealing the food of the other birds; in fact, they appear to refuse to work for their living when expatriated. Another paper by the same author, in the present *Bulletin*, consists of a second instalment of "American Ornithological Bibliography," in continuation of that contained in *The Birds of the Colorado Valley*. The list is very copious, and abstracts of the contents of many of the works cited are given, with lists of the

birds figured, and the whole is indexed. Mr. A. B. Grote contributes an entomological paper on "Lithophane and New Noctuidæ," and Dr. A. C. Peale a geological one on "The Laramie Group of Western Wyoming;" the latter author concludes that during the deposition of the Laramie beds there was a progressive subsidence, followed by a general elevation and an intense orographical disturbance, which occurred before the close of the post-cretaceous period. Dr. White describes certain invertebrate carboniferous fossils from Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming, and cretaceous corals from Colorado. The Director of the Surveys, Dr. Hayden, describes the actual condition of the Two-Ocean Pass in the Upper Yellowstone district. Near the summit of this pass there is a marsh, which in times of high water becomes a little lake, from which is fed a small stream known as Two-Ocean Creek, the waters of which ordinarily flow down the eastern side of the divide and reach eventually the Atlantic Ocean. But, in times of flood, a portion of the water of the creek is diverted into a small western channel known as Pacific Creek, and thus reaches the Pacific Ocean. Small lakes on the summit of a water divide, with drainage from either side, are not uncommon from the north line of the United States to Mexico. On the divide between the Yellowstone and Suah river drainage, small lakes or reservoirs of water are often found which in the wet season send small portions of water to the Atlantic and to the Pacific. Such occurrences are of considerable zoological interest, since they offer a means of transit for fresh-water fish over mountain ranges. The remaining paper in the *Bulletin* is by Prof. E. D. Cope, on the "Extinct Species of Rhinocerotidae of North America and their Allies." This contains a synopsis of the distinctive characters of the family Rhinocerotidae and of several families of allied Perissodactyles mostly extinct, and a similar synopsis of the genera of the Rhinocerotidae, the characters in all cases being taken from the teeth and skull structure. Prof. Cope agrees with Prof. Marsh that it is probable that tapiroid animals—probably Lophiodontidae—gave origin to the Rhinocerotidae. The nasal horns probably first appeared as a pair placed transversely on the nasal bones. The types possessing the median horn are of European origin. Six genera of Rhinocerotidae are distinguished by the author, one of which, *Aphelops*—distinguished by having incisors in both jaws, a canine tooth in the lower jaw, no horn, and the post tympanic bone ununited to the adjacent bones of the skull—is peculiar to American miocene formations, while *Acerotherium* occurs both in American and European miocene deposits. The other four genera, two of which have living representatives, belong to the Old World entirely.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

*Contes populaires grecs, publiés d'après les Manuscrits du Dr. J.-G. de Hahn, et annotés par Jean Pio.* (Copenhagen: Høst.) When von Hahn published his *Griechische und albanesische Märchen* in 1864, he gave the following account of the mode in which they were collected. He was aware, from the experience of other investigators, that women are the chief depositories of such tales, and, accordingly, when he was residing as consul at Yanina, in Albania, having become acquainted with the pupils of a Greek school in that city, he persuaded them, by the offer of a small remuneration, when they returned for the holidays to their respective homes, to get their mothers and sisters to relate to them the stories that they knew, and to write them down from their dictation. Again, when he was transferred to the consulate of Syra in the Archipelago, he employed a Greek woman



who could write to collect for him; and, in the same place, he obtained other specimens by the help of Greek ladies of the upper classes. The original texts, from which his German translation was made, remained in his possession, and at the suggestion of the present editor were entrusted, with a view to the publication of the more important of them, to Prof. Mavrophrydes, a man eminently qualified for the work by his scientific knowledge of the modern Greek language and its dialects. The untimely death of the professor, however, when only a portion of his task had been accomplished, brought the undertaking for a time to an end; but when von Hahn also died in 1869 the papers were entrusted to M. Pio, who was commissioned to find an editor for them in Germany. After a time this scheme also fell through, and at last, after a lapse of ten years, a selection from them has been published in Denmark under the supervision of M. Pio himself. In his very modest Preface he tells us that the majority of these—viz., the stories from Epirus and from the island of Tenos—had been already revised by Prof. Mavrophrydes; the remainder, none of which have appeared in von Hahn's translation, were obtained partly from Astypalaea, an island in Turkish waters east of Ios, and partly from the upper town of Syra, above the extensive modern town of Hermupolis, in which the old inhabitants of that island mostly reside. Some of the specimens in these latter collections were obtained by M. Pio himself, and had not passed through von Hahn's hands. The Greek in which they are written is fairly intelligible Romaic, while many of the more difficult words are explained in the notes; and they not only present many points of interest to the student from the dialectic forms which they contain, but would furnish an instructive exercise to anyone who wished to familiarise himself with the popular language, if he were to read them side by side with the German translation, remembering, however, that that is a somewhat free rendering. It is pleasant to recognise in their original Greek dress many old friends, such as Cinderella (Ζαμαροκουτσουλοῦ), the Three Grateful Animals (τὸ φίδι, τὸ σκυλί καὶ ἡ γάτα), the Half-man (ὁ μισὸς ἄνθρωπος), and the Wolf, the She-fox, and the Pot of Honey (ὁ κύρ Νικόλας καὶ ἡ κύρα Μαρίδι). The notes at the end of the volume deserve especial praise from the amount of information which has been brought together into a small compass; indeed, in some cases we could wish they were more expanded, as they take the form of references to works which many students of the subject may not possess. In perusing these notes the reader will not fail to be struck with the number of Italian words and expressions that are mentioned, especially as occurring in those stories which were obtained in the islands—some of them very curious ones, such as *ντρου δι πῖλ*, *βύρτα volta*, *φόρα fuora*, *ἀδάρρα alla large*, *ἄλλα sόrte alla sόrte*, *μυιάγκου or μάγκου almanco*. There is nothing, however, to be surprised at in this, considering the long period during which the islands of the Archipelago were a Venetian possession; and, of those which we are now concerned with, Tenos was the last which they lost to the Turks, and the inhabitants of the upper town of Syra retain to the present day the Roman Catholic religion which was imposed on them by their conquerors. It is a pity that the words of Turkish origin, with the exception of two or three, have been translated only without further comment. Familiar words, such as *bukshish*, *medjliss*, and *haratch* might perhaps be expected to be recognised under the forms of *μπαζίσσι*, *μεντσίλissi*, and *χαράτσι*; but there are some twenty or thirty others which require explanation, such as *τσεσουμέ*, *tcheshmeh*, "fountain;" *καβγῆς*, *καυγῆ*, "quarrel;" *χαμπέρι*, *Khaber*, "news;" *παρτάδια*, *partcha*, "pieces;" *ντεμπέλης*, *tabel*, "lazy." In one instance the editor has

fallen into a mistake, for *σουφρῆς* (p. 234) is not, as he says, = *σοφῆς*, "easy-chair," but is the Turkish *sofra*, "table," as the context of the story shows. As to the form *γῆδ*, "or," which occurs several times in the volume, and which is described (p. 254), on the authority of Jeannarakis, as derived from *γῆ*, which in some dialects is another form of *ἡ*, it may be questioned whether this also is not rather the Turkish *ya*, "or," which is exactly similar in pronunciation.

## FINE ART.

*Catalogue of the Pictures in the Dulwich College Gallery.* New and Revised Edition. By Dr. Jean Paul Richter and John C. L. Sparkes. (Printed by Order of the Governors.)

THE collection of pictures in the Dulwich Gallery ranks among the most noteworthy of the minor collections of England. It is therefore very satisfactory to see it at last provided with a really scientific and trustworthy Catalogue.

Some persons may remember the miserable little guide-book that used formerly to be offered to enquiring visitors, wherein the names of the greatest masters were taken in vain in the most blasphemous manner. In youthful days I used often to visit this gallery and gaze up at the reputed Raphaels, Leonardos, and Titians, trying to feel the reverence these great names inspired; but it was of no use, and not having then any idea of doubting superscriptions, I was in danger of believing the great Italian masters to be, after all, mere shams and overrated pretenders, for, as a general rule, it may be affirmed that the greater number of the Italian pictures in this gallery are the direst rubbish, whereas among the Dutch pictures are some of the finest in England. This little guide-book, however, which consisted merely of a list of the pictures and names of the painters, gave place in 1876 to a carefully prepared descriptive and biographical catalogue by Mr. John C. L. Sparkes, the well-known head-master of the Lambeth School of Art. Still, while much was done, the ascriptions for the most part remained unaltered, though it was acknowledged by all authorities that many of them were glaringly false. Under these circumstances the governors of the college applied to Dr. J. P. Richter to undertake the task of revision, and may be congratulated on having chosen so competent an authority. Dr. Richter, indeed, seems to be everywhere entering upon the functions formerly undertaken by the late Dr. Waagen, whose attributions have fallen somewhat into discredit of late years. It is strange, perhaps, that we should always go to German critics to give names to pictures in our English collections; but Dr. Richter is certainly a well-instructed godfather, and has been very busy of late bestowing good names upon some works which have hitherto been regarded as nameless foundlings, and robbing others that have long borne high-sounding patronymies of their claims to long descent. At the Dulwich Gallery especially he has exercised his powers with ruthless severity, so that we find many long-supposed originals degraded to the position of belonging simply to the school of the master to whom the work was formerly assigned.

Thus, of the four pictures ascribed in the old catalogue to Veronese, only one is admitted in the new catalogue as being genuine. Both works assigned to Andrea del Sarto are stated confidently to be ancient copies; and likewise with regard to Titian, Leonardo, Correggio, Albani, Guido Reni, Schedone, and other Italian masters, the pictures that represent them are stated at best to have been painted in their schools.

With the Dutch and Flemish masters, however, the case is different. Indeed, it may be said that, in general, while almost all the ascriptions of the Italian pictures are changed, those of the Dutch pictures remain much the same, only in some instances the school of the master being substituted for the master himself. Thus, of the magnificent pictures by Cuyp, which form one of the chief features of the gallery, Dr. Richter only finds two out of the sixteen to condemn, and one of these—viz., *A Riding School* (No. 13)—most critics would admit. Two Rembrandts are allowed to be genuine, but the weird and powerful work called *Jacob's Dream*, which both Hazlitt and Mrs. Jameson so greatly admired, is somewhat arbitrarily taken from that master because of its "flat modelling and want of transparency in the colouring." Some few of the pictures by Teniers the younger are made over to Teniers the elder, and two by Wouverman to his brother Pieter. The signatures and dates on several pictures have been brought to light, and many other facts arrived at which contribute materially to the value of the Catalogue, though, as Dr. Richter admits, "much still remains to be done in the way of research" before it can be regarded as having assumed "a final and definite form."

The biographies of all the foreign masters have been carefully rewritten by Dr. Richter. With regard to the Dutch masters especially he has availed himself of all the latest information that has been gained respecting these long-abused men. We have registers of baptisms, names of wives, and dates of death given with the precision that modern art biography delights in; but for the rest, in spite of all the researches that have been carried on of late by the devoted archaeologists, archivists, and historians of Belgium and Holland, we know very little more of the manner of life and thought of these homely but supremely skilful Dutchmen than the utterly unveracious Houbraken thought fit to impart when he published their portraits in 1718. But never did masters more honestly reveal themselves in their work, and therefore, if we wish to gain a more intimate acquaintance with them, we have only to study their pictures, and nowhere in England perhaps can this be better done than at the Dulwich Gallery.

MARY M. HEATON.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. HAMERTON is busily engaged in the revision of *Etching and Etchers* for a new edition, which will be larger and more amply illustrated than its predecessors. Several new chapters are added, and by the employment of M. Amand Durand's *héliogravure* the Old Masters are more fully represented. This edition will not contain a single illustration which has appeared in either of its predecessors

The impression is limited to 1,030 copies, and the book will never again be issued in this form. Paper is being manufactured on purpose for it by MM. Morel et Cie. at their mills at Arches, in the Vosges.

THOSE who are interested in the architecture of the Propylaea at Athens, and especially in the stair which now exists between the south-west wing and the Temple of Victory, will be glad to know that Boetticher has now published a memoir on his investigations in 1878 under the title of *Die Thymele der Athena-Nike* (Berlin), with three plates. He is convinced that the stair in question, together with the ramp leading up to it, is of Frankish origin, and had been made as a means of access to the bastion which once occupied this point of the acropolis. No doubt many have thought this as well as he; but it is his merit to have moved and laid bare some of the stones, and to have given drawings and measurements which justify his opinion. It is easy to imagine this stair removed, and to see how well the front of the south wing of the Propylaea—separated quite clearly as it would then be from the Temple of Victory—had ranged with the front of the north wing.

VISITORS to Bruges should not, by any means, miss seeing the collection of old pictures now on view in the gallery of the Halles, under the belfry. This collection is one of the ways in which Bruges is celebrating the jubilee of Belgian independence; and, though the pictures exhibited date from a period long before "Belgium" had ever been heard of, they are all of a national character and likely to stimulate Flemish patriotism. The primary object of the organisers has been to bring together, from private or semi-public collections, all possible illustrations of Old Bruges; it being their laudable aim to direct in the right way the builders and "restorers" who are beginning just now to be rather active in the city. Bruges is showing some slight signs of a revived prosperity, and the inevitable accompaniment of that is demolition and rebuilding. If this is to be done, it is desirable that the old lines should be followed as exactly as possible; and this exhibition, which contains street-views of all dates from 1500 to 1800, gives ample evidence of what the old lines are. Beside the pictures whose interest is mainly architectural, the collection contains a very fine *Martyrdom of St. Lucy*, by a follower of Memling; an *Adoration of the Magi*, by Rogier van der Weyden; some Flemish and Dutch pictures of the seventeenth century, including a good Adrian Vanderveelde; and a few modern examples.

M. PAUL CHENAVARD, the French painter, has recently presented the town of Lyon with his whole collection of prints, comprehending as many as from twenty to thirty thousand examples, many of them of high value. In recognition of his gift, the town has offered him an atelier in the Palais Saint-Pierre.

MOST of the works of excavation at Rome have now ceased for the season. Those at the Farnesina will not, it is said, be renewed until the Commission of Works for the Tiber has constructed the new quay intended to replace the old dyke which at present protects that magnificent palace from inundation.

M. CHARLES WALTNER has undertaken to etch for Messrs. Colnaghi the beautiful portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Graham by Gainsborough which now forms part of the National Gallery of Scotland.

WE have received from Herr E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig, a fourth number of the *Textbuch* to the *Kunsthistorische Bilderbogen*. Independently of the illustrations, this little handbook may be read with interest for itself alone; but of course the illustrations to which it refers

make it far more vivid and instructive. We have before spoken of the value of these *Bilderbogen* for instruction in schools. If this *Textbuch* were but translated into English, and the *Bilderbogen* more widely known, we believe that this work would help greatly in diffusing a knowledge of the history of art among the rising generation. For cheapness and multiplicity these sheets of pictures leave nothing to be desired, though it must be admitted that their execution is sometimes rather defective.

THE *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* does not contain much of interest this month either in the way of literature or illustration. Bruno Meyer finishes his appreciative memoir of Dr. Alfred Woltmann; Paul Schönfeld describes the works of Agostino di Duccio, in Perugia, in a paper of some artistic and archaeological value; and Hans Auer continues his study of the "Signification of Triglyphs." This, with a critique of the Paris Salon, makes up the number.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT is the "living artist" under notice in the *Magazine of Art* this month. Illustrations are given from two of his works, *Isabella and the Pot of Basil* and *The Scapegoat*. The number also contains an interesting article by Leader Scott called the "Giants at the Gates." The giants are the three statues of *David*, *Hercules*, and *Neptune* in front of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. The colossal *David* by Michelangelo—of which Grimm wrote that "its erection was like an occurrence in Nature from which people are wont to reckon"—occupies the writer solely at present, but the subject is to be continued in succeeding numbers.

It has always been a difficulty in regard to the gold and ivory statue of Athena, by Pheidias, to explain why, in the annual lists of treasures in the Parthenon, no mention of it was found, though these treasure lists are still fairly complete for the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Various theories were proposed, such as that for so important an object a special notification may have been made by the newly elected treasurers each year. But Köhler (*Mittheil. d. deutsch. Inst. in Athen*, v. 90) has found apparently four entries of the statue in lists or fragments of lists of the fourth century B.C. As would be expected, these entries occur at the beginning of the lists, immediately after the names of the treasurers and the date. The proceeding was to compare the different parts of the statue, its base and shield, with a detailed description which existed on a bronze tablet preserved in the Parthenon. In the inscriptions the statue is mentioned as being in the Hekatompedos, while the bronze tablet was in the Parthenon; so that the general opinion which explains the name Parthenon as applied to that division of the temple which contained the statue of Athena Parthenos must apparently be wrong.

## THE STAGE.

### SHAKSPERE ON THE GERMAN STAGE.

MUNICH has just witnessed a series of remarkable dramatic performances. To Herr Possart, director of the Hoftheater at Munich, belongs the credit of having gathered together some of the first actors and actresses from the stages of Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipzig, Hanover, and other cities, for a so-called *Gesammtspiel*, or "combination-performance," lasting from July 1 to 21. These representatives of the chief stages of Germany have been supported by the Court Theatre of Munich, itself a stage of the first importance; and the plays selected for representation have been such as to call forth the whole strength of the powerful company thus formed. The details of the programme may not meet with everyone's

approval; but a *répertoire* containing some of the masterpieces of Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe, and Lessing could not fail to present extraordinary attractions.

This *Gesammtspiel* is not the first attempt of the kind in Germany. In 1854, the year of an industrial exhibition at Munich, the idea occurred to Franz Dingelstedt, then director of the Munich Theatre, of arranging a series of performances in which all, even the minor, parts should be entrusted to actors of note. He himself has described the origin and development of his plan; \* and his success seems to have amply justified the experiment, and rewarded him for the extraordinary exertions involved in organising the temporary company and executing the delicate task of reconciling so many conflicting claims and interests. Dingelstedt invented the term *Gesammtspiel*, and the word has since become generally current. Whenever a couple of stars appear in the provinces, one reads in advertisements of a *Gesammtspiel*; but no attempt on the same scale has been made since 1854, when Emil Devrient and the chief actors of his time trod the boards of the Munich Court Theatre.

The success of the undertaking of 1880 may probably be pronounced perfect from the manager's point of view. Every available place in the theatre was filled on some of the evenings, odd corners being occupied by people unable to obtain seats, but content to stand. These large audiences have been recruited by visitors from the direction of Oberammergau.

The *Gesammtspiel* opened with the *Wallenstein* trilogy, which was presented with a success that left nothing to be desired. Herr Barnay, of Hamburg, was here seen at his best as Wallenstein, and Herr Krastel, of Vienna, carried his audience away with him by his splendid playing of Max. *Wallenstein* was followed by *Nathan der Weise*; and next came *Hamlet*. The other Shaksperian pieces selected were *Julius Caesar*, *Macbeth*, and the *Winter's Tale*—the last-named a great favourite on the German stage. It may be worth while to say something of these four performances in detail.

The translation used was the one best known in Germany—that of Schlegel and Tieck. Theatrical authorities in Germany, by-the-way, profess themselves surprised that there should be no current English edition of Shakspeare for use on the English stage. It is certain that Shakspeare is easier reading in German than in English.

*Hamlet* was generally pronounced disappointing, especially by English visitors. Of the part of Hamlet himself a word hereafter; this rôle, and that of the first player, admirably given by Herr Lewinsky, of Vienna, were the only ones in which any actor can be said to have attained a great success. The Ophelia of Fräulein Bland, of Munich, was "as water unto wine" compared with that of Miss Terry; the Polonius of Herr Oberlaender, of Berlin, was too much inclined to buffoonery. Actors are apt to forget that Polonius was the Prime Minister of the King of Denmark; the part, as has been remarked by Gutzkow (Preface to *Zopf und Schwert*), should be entrusted to a person whose natural dignity helps to elevate and redeem rather than lower it. The Queen was well played by Frau Strassmann, of Vienna; but the King of Herr Lange, of Karlsruhe, was far from satisfactory. But above all these special imperfections there made itself felt a fatal defect, not noticeable in *Wallenstein* or *Nathan*—a lack of unity in the performance. *Ensemble* among the actors, the first requisite of perfect acting, and the prime feature in the playing of the Comédie Française or the Meiningen company in Germany, was here conspicuous by its

\* *Münchener Bilderbogen* (originally published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*).

absence; and people began to feel that a *Gesamtspiel*, with all its advantages, has also its weak side, and to ask themselves whether it is possible for actors meeting for the first time, and fortified by only a single rehearsal, to arrive at an understanding with one another. And just in proportion to the strength of the individuals did the lack of a common idea in the whole make itself felt; each voice seemed to tell its own tale, and no voice could be ignored. *Hamlet*, above all plays, calls for unity of conception among the actors; the performers at Munich possessing little common ground, the play became a dark riddle in which the hearer at last almost lost interest. This was the more to be regretted as the part of *Hamlet* was played by an actor of the highest reputation, Herr Sonnenthal, of Vienna, whose interpretation gave one the impression of great power and originality. But he was not seen to advantage on account of his unfavourable surroundings. Herr Sonnenthal gives us another *Hamlet* with dark hair and complexion; when is the fair-haired ideal of Goethe to be seen on the stage? The *mise-en-scène* was far inferior to that of the Lyceum Theatre; the eye was again offended by the two pictures on the wall of the Queen's bed-chamber, though the idea of making the Ghost step forth from his own picture was effective. It was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that the Ghost should appear "in his habit as he lived;" the German translation is here misleading ("in leibhaftiger Gestalt"), and the Ghost appears again in full armour. One great fault of stage management in Germany is the slowness with which the scenes are shifted; an irritating interval of four or five minutes elapsed between the scene in which *Hamlet* first sees the Ghost (act I., sc. iv.) and that in which the Ghost makes his disclosure.

The representation of *Julius Caesar* was more satisfactory. Herr Dettmer, of Dresden, achieved a great success as Antony, being admirably supported by the crowd in the Forum, headed by Herren Häusser and Davideit, of Munich. Brutus was well played by Herr Schneider, of Munich. Fräulein Ulrich, of Dresden, as Portia, only appeared in one scene; but her short part was effectively rendered. The *Caesar* of Herr Holthaus, of Hanover, was an unfortunate performance; here again one felt the need of an actor who should tone down the bombast and bluster of the rôle. The play was presented in six acts, the third act being divided after the first scene. This change—no doubt introduced with the object of giving time for the arrangement of the Forum scene—had the great disadvantage of separating two scenes which should follow immediately one upon the other, and breaking the continuity of the third act.

*Macbeth* may be pronounced a far greater success than either of the two preceding plays. This was in great part due to the admirable impersonation of Lady Macbeth by Frau Wolter, of Vienna. Of this lady one feels inclined to repeat the criticism of Partridge in *Tom Jones*, when speaking of Garrick as *Hamlet*: "he did not merely seem to be terrified at the ghost, he really was terrified." In all the phases of daring, triumph, and final collapse, the Lady Macbeth of Frau Wolter was a real woman, not a fury. To see her in the sleep-walking scene was a new, almost a startling, experience; the uncertain gait and the fixed stare, which, towards the end of the scene, gave way to a half-natural movement of the eye, showed the quite extraordinary power of realisation of the actress. Herr Barnay was a little disappointing as *Macbeth*; he seemed to lack the intensity which his *Wallenstein* had possessed. Macduff was powerfully rendered by Herr Dettmer (Antony), and Lady Macduff by Frau Elmenreich, of Dresden. The evening was

opened by an amusing incident. Some of the holders of pit-stalls (*Parketsitze*), arriving just before the commencement of the performance, found the approaches to their seats packed with an impenetrable crowd of persons holding standing places. The curtain went up amid considerable confusion of voices; and the *Witches* carried on their proceedings in as perfect seclusion and security from observation as though they were actually upon the lonely Scottish heath. The din increased; the curtain hovered uncertain in the air; scene-shifters and warriors in armour appeared upon the stage—an anxious and motley throng. At last Herr Direktor Possart stepped forward to ask the cause of the disturbance. As it was a physical impossibility under the circumstances for the holders of seats to get to their places, the standers were invited to step up for a few minutes on to the stage, in order to make room. By this simple device Herr Possart restored order and good humour to the audience, and overcame a difficulty which might have had serious consequences.

The most successful of all the Shaksperian performances was the *Winter's Tale*. The absence of unity was no longer noticeable, perhaps partly on account of the fact that by July 16 the actors had got to know something of one another. The cast was brilliant; Frau Wolter appeared as *Hermione*; Frau Strassmann as *Paulina*; Herr Barnay as *Leontes*; Herr Dr. Förster, of Leipzig, as *Antigonus*; Herr Lewinsky as *Camillo*; Herr Oberlaender as the *Shepherd*; Herr Häusser as *Autolycus*; and last, but not least, Fräulein Wessely as *Perdita*. This young lady, a member of the Vienna Court Theatre, achieved so great a success, both as *Luise* in Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe* and as *Perdita*, that a great future may safely be predicted for her; her *Perdita* was a model of refined and graceful acting. Herr Barnay was again at his best as the jealous King; Frau Wolter in the part of *Hermione* was queenly, and, as in *Lady Macbeth*, eminently womanly—a worthy mother to the charming *Perdita*. Herr Lewinsky showed his power of self-control and self-denial in the rendering of a secondary part; his real greatness was shown on other non-Shaksperian evenings. Herr Oberlaender had a fair field for the exercise of his humorous powers; and Herr Häusser as *Autolycus* was an irresistible rogue. The arrangement of the *Winter's Tale* for the stage was that of Dingelstedt; the play is given in four acts, and is accompanied by the music of Flotow. The whole was very effective, the trial scene, with its crowd at the back of the stage, being specially well managed. Greater unity is given to the piece by the substitution of *Arcadia* for *Bohemia*. An interesting feature in the performance was the employment of a good deal of by-play to the musical accompaniment. Thus at the end of act V. (IV.) sc. i., part of the events described by a "first gentleman" in the following scene are represented by dumb show. Polixenes enters with his retinue; the Sicilian king silently falls upon his neck, and then, "with speech in his dumbness," and aided by the language of music alone, shows the audience that he is asking as a boon from the King of *Arcadia* the pardon of the truant prince, his son, and the fair *Perdita*, who kneel between the two kings. The whole group forms an effective *tableau vivant*, on which both Herr Dingelstedt and the actors concerned may be congratulated. E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

## MUSIC.

*Musical Studies.* By Francis Hueffer. (Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.)

THE author informs us in a short Preface that this volume is, and pretends to be, nothing but a collection of articles on various musical topics republished from newspapers and magazines. No less than half the book is devoted to Arthur Schopenhauer, the pessimist philosopher, whose theory of metaphysics is so intimately connected with the development of modern music, and to Richard Wagner, one of the most noted and notable musicians of the present day. Mr. Hueffer is aware that an objection on principle may be raised against the perpetuation in book-form of such fugitive pieces, and indeed confesses that he himself is not wholly free from such a prejudice; but he thinks the present volume part of an unmistakeable movement in modern literature—collections of essays, not books in the proper sense of the term, being the fashion in the present age. It is difficult, of course, to discuss with impartiality passing events, and amid the hurry and excitement of the moment to form and to express, perhaps hastily, opinions that will stand the test of time; but it is well to have the courage of one's opinions, and to risk the verdict of the future, which may be one of ratification or reversal. These musical studies, at any rate, will be read now with interest, for they are the written record of an earnest, conscientious, and competent critic.

In the article on Schopenhauer many pages are devoted to the sad but interesting account of his troubled existence; for, as our author justly observes, "the connexion between his life and his work is intimate and inseparable." The unhappy influence of his mother and the "Wimbleton parson" threw a cloud of sorrow over his early years; his manhood was unhappy and unsuccessful, and when at length his great talents came to be acknowledged, he had become a cynic, a misanthropist, or, as he preferred to call it, a "cataphronanthropist." The great mystery, the unknown essence of things, the "Ding an Sich" of Kant, is revealed to us by this philosopher. It is Will, "the essence of which all the wonders of the world, from the colossal immovability of a granite rock to the subtle texture of the human brain, are only signs and forms." The aim of arts like painting and sculpture is to express the eternal essence of things by means of the Platonic ideas; music is not like these arts, a copy of these ideas, but "a representation of the cosmical Will co-ordinate with the ideas themselves."

This definition has been Wagner's guide in constructing his new Art-form, the *Drama*. The philosopher and the musician, however, do not agree with regard to the union of Music and Poetry. The former holds that music loses some of its ethereal purity by allying itself to human speech, while the latter thinks that the two must be combined to render fully the thoughts and passions of the human soul.

Schopenhauer frankly confesses that it is essentially impossible to prove the truth of his disclosure, for it requires music to be regarded as the "copy of an imperceptible model." He maintains that there is no

sound in Nature fit to serve the musician as a model. But is that statement true? It would seem difficult, but not hopeless, to trace the origin of musical ideas to the sounds and voices of Nature; music would then be an imitative art subject to the same aesthetic laws as poetry and painting. The realistic origin of some of Beethoven's finest themes, and the way in which he sought for inspiration—viz., by wandering through fields and forests—would seem to come to the support of such an explanation of the mystery of music.

The whole article on Schopenhauer is extremely interesting, and Mr. Hueffer has described, in clear and graphic language, Schopenhauer's Gospel of Pessimism and the temporarily healing and all-healing balms for the wounds of mankind—viz., art and self-negation. But we must pass on from the metaphysician, and say a few words respecting Wagner and the Baireuth Festival. There is an article from the *New Quarterly Magazine* (1875) entitled "Wagner and his *Ring of the Nibelung*," followed by three articles on the Baireuth Festival, written from Baireuth to the *Examiner* in August 1876. The author hopes that the reader will pardon some inevitable repetitions in the two accounts. We cannot but think (taking into consideration the book-form of these articles) that the two accounts might have been condensed into one, and the repetitions thus avoided. The analysis of Wagner's tetralogy is preceded by a short survey of the master's previous career. We are thus, as in the case of Schopenhauer, asked first to consider a life and a personal character. It is no doubt interesting and instructive to show the connexion between a man's life and his works; but, to form a fair and impartial judgment, his personal character and influence should be separated from his writings and theories.

A certain time must elapse before the curiosity and interest excited by the remarkable events of Wagner's life no longer mingle with the interest properly belonging only to his works. In the future, too, when his new and important theories have been further developed, men will be able to judge not only of his works, but—what is more important—of their fruits. We can already see some results of Wagner's teaching. All compositions of note written within the last few years bear traces of Wagnerian influence. By way of illustration let us turn to French opera. In speaking of *Carmen* Mr. Hueffer remarks:—"Bizet is considerably influenced by the German master's style;" in speaking of *Polyeucte* he says:—"Gounod borrows Wagner's device of the representative theme, which by this time has become the common property of dramatic composers;" and, again, of Massenet's *Roi de Lahore* he writes:—"In more than one number of the score the influence of Wagnerian *melos* is distinctly discernible." It would be easy to add other examples, but the above three are characteristic specimens, for French composers would naturally be averse from, rather than prone to, anything German.

Wagner's works have, therefore, already borne fruit, but time alone will show whether the seeds are good, and whether they have fallen upon stony places or into good ground.

Wagner has declared that Beethoven in the *Choral Symphony* pointed the way to the music drama. Hence he considers himself the right heir to the "prophet's mantle." But Mendelssohn and Brahms, as representatives of abstract music, and Berlioz and Liszt as representatives of programme music, are also claimants. The present generation is occupied in discussing these rival claims; and, if ever a final verdict be given, we may safely say that it will be a long time hence.

We have mentioned the most important essays, which occupy, as we have already said, half the volume. There is one on "Chopin," about which we will say only a few words. It gives an outline of the composer's biography, and some interesting information with regard to his visit to England and Scotland shortly before his death. There is not very much to say about Chopin's life; and unfortunately a great portion of his letters was destroyed at Warsaw in 1830; but the short and sad career of the Polish composer is described by Mr. Hueffer with much charm and pathos. We most admire, however, the truthfulness of his remarks on Chopin as a composer. He fully appreciates and acknowledges his peculiar genius, and yet carefully and critically discloses his faults and weaknesses. Musicians and even critics are too apt either to underrate or overrate Chopin's position as a musician.

We hope that we have shown by these brief and fragmentary remarks that Mr. Hueffer's book is one full of interest to serious and thoughtful readers. Want of space, not of matter, compels us to conclude this notice.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### AGENCIES.

*London Agents*, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

*Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.*

#### PARIS.

*Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.*

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

## THEATRES.

**D R U R Y L A N E.**

**THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.**

**DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.**

**THE WORLD.—A Grand Sensational**  
Drama by MERRITT, PETTIT, and HARRIS. New and elaborate scenery by H. Emdin and H. Cutbert.

**THE WORLD.—The only genuine and**  
great success of the season.

**DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.**  
W. H. Arnold, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Boleyn, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, P. Buck, Arthur Mathison, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson.

**THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.**  
To-NIGHT. Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.

**THE WORLD.—Tableau 1. Cape Colony.**  
Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Raft at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

**FOLLY THEATRE.**  
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called  
**THE UPPER CRUST.**  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne. Preceded, at 7.15, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO.  
**HESTER'S MYSTERY.**  
Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Lister. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3.5s. No free list. No fees for booking.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**

**THE DANITES.**  
Mr. and Mrs. M'KEE RANKIN.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by  
**THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.**  
Box-office open from 11 to 3, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to £3.5s. Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.45.

**NEW SADLER'S WELLS.**

(300 yards from the Angel.)  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

**OLD ENGLISH COMEDIES FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.**  
To-night, at 8, Goldsmith's Comedy,  
**SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.**  
MONDAY, AUGUST 9TH, Sheridan's Comedy,  
**THE RIVALS.**

In both plays the veteran artist Mr. W. H. Chippendale, supported by a carefully selected company, will appear in characters identified with his name for the many years he was a member of the world-famous old Haymarket Theatre. Mrs. Bateman is happy to afford her patrons a brief opportunity of enjoying the finished performances of a gentleman whose dramatic work, though well-nigh ended, may be justly regarded as an invaluable model for students, and who less than no successor likely to obliterate the remembrance of his artistic excellence.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOVLY CARTE.  
**THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.**  
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.  
Preceded, at 8, by  
**IN THE SULK.**  
Messrs. George Grossmith, Fowler, R. Temple, Rutland, Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Mesdames Marion Hood, Jessie Bond, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier.

**ROYALTY THEATRE.**

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.  
This evening, at 8 precisely, an entirely new farcical Comedy, in three acts, adapted from the French by R. REEC, Esq., entitled  
**PARLOURS.**  
Characters by Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edward Nighton, Charles Groves, Frank Wyatt, Miss Kate Lawler, and the Royalty company.  
To conclude with the Burlesque of  
**SUNAMBULA.**  
The ROYALTY is cooled by the new PUNKAH FAN VENTILATOR, and is now the most comfortable theatre in London during the hot weather. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.

**YATES & ALEXANDER,**  
PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

PRINTING WORKS:  
LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE  
(OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).



SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

No. 432, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

# LITERATURE.

*The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.* By Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury. Edited by W. Stubbs, D.D., &c. (Rolls Series.)

THE *Greater Chronicle* of Gervase has been printed before in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*; but the present volume is a welcome addition to the national *Monumenta*. Like all previous volumes from the same editor, it is distinguished for its scrupulously accurate text; and the Preface too, within its limits, is as good as any before it. If it yields to some in fullness and general interest, this is the natural result of the constancy with which Dr. Stubbs, in his editorial labours, has kept to the twelfth century; for, having dealt elsewhere with the history of the period and drawn incomparable portraits of its leading characters, he has here chiefly confined himself to such topics as the identity of the author and the composition of the work, and with the more reason since so much of the latter is taken up with the conflict between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the monks of Christ Church, of which he has already given a masterly account in his Preface to the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*.

Gervase, in fact—and it may be said in passing that the editor carefully distinguishes him from others of the name with whom he has been or may be confounded—is a typical example of the mediæval monk to whom the affairs of his own House were of vital importance for a general Chronicle. Dr. Stubbs comments in his usual suggestive way upon the favourable position of the cathedral-monastery of Canterbury; but it cannot be said that its inmates used their advantages for the benefit of posterity. Although for many reasons it was a great centre of news, no school of contemporary history was fostered within its walls, such as that which later made the fame of the St. Albans Chroniclers; and it is tantalising that when the narrative of Gervase reaches his own times it becomes continually more contracted and localised in interest. But, writing when he did, this is not so much to be wondered at. According to Dr. Stubbs, the Chronicle was begun about the year 1188—in the very thick, therefore, of the troubles which followed the election of Baldwin to the primacy at the end of 1187. Whatever was the real motive of the Archbishop's foundation of a college of secular canons—and the fact that he was himself a Cistercian precludes the idea that it was prompted by a fanatical hatred of monachism—in the eyes of the monks of the mother-church it was an invasion of their

privileges and a blow at their very existence; and the struggle, which with varying fortune lasted out the century, absorbed all the historian's attention and sympathies. At the same time, it is curious that he gives so little independent information on the earlier conflict between Henry II. and Becket, during the whole of which, from his consecration as monk in 1163, he appears to have been resident at Canterbury. His memory must have served him badly, or he might surely have added something to the well-known biographies out of which he has pieced together his narrative. As it is, however, his use of them is so much valuable testimony in their favour. With regard to the martyrdom, his omission to state that he was present is taken by Dr. Stubbs as an almost certain proof that he was not; but it may be due to another cause. The monks played a sorry part in the tragedy, and not all of them probably had the candour of William of Canterbury. To say that he was there was to say that he ran away—an unpleasant confession for one who at the time was in the prime of life. The fact that he assisted at the burial next day makes it the less likely that he was absent from vespers over-night. There is the same lack of vivid personal reminiscence in another dramatic scene. That Gervase took an active part at the memorable penance of Henry II. at Becket's tomb in 1174 is more than probable. Yet, although his account of it in its minuteness is that of an eye-witness, it is difficult to trace in it the hand of one who must have joined in scourging the penitent. Beyond the bare matter-of-fact details, there is nowhere a sign that he felt the occasion to be of any particular interest. The nearest approach to personal feeling is in the concluding words, "*laetabundus a Cantuaria recessit*," where, in the ambiguous epithet, there is just a touch perhaps of the sarcastic humour which comes out more strongly in the account of the legate Hugutio's departure from England later on.

It is not, in short, until he is upon his special subject that Gervase is seen at his best. Impartiality is not to be expected; but he is here thoroughly well-informed and in earnest, and, according to his lights, apparently an honest, as well as capable, writer. If he is disingenuous, it is upon a side issue, where he impugns the authenticity of a Saxon charter to the rival abbey of St. Augustine's on the ground that it bore no seal. From the sacrist of Christ Church this is rather too much; for he must have known from the great collection of charters in his own keeping that the fact told the other way. Into the merits of the protracted controversy, in which he constitutes himself the champion of his convent against Archbishops Baldwin and Hubert, there is no need to enter. As Dr. Stubbs has well shown in the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*, the case was never tried on its merits. It was a struggle between the monks and Rome on the one side, and the archbishops and the secular power on the other; and, although the former were the ultimate victors, the actions and demeanour of neither party were edifying from first to last. The most curious study is the part played by Henry II. What

comes out most strongly, perhaps, is his nervous anxiety not to involve himself in another ecclesiastical difficulty. Thus, his rejection of the proposal to arrest the sub-prior of Christ Church, "*ne forte in ecclesia sanguis funderetur*," was evidently prompted by the recollection of the disastrous effect of the murder of Becket. The same feeling, too, was amusingly shown when the prior fainted away on the King's refusal to annul Baldwin's election by the bishops as against the rights of the convent, and when, according to Gervase, Henry, in his alarm, "*ne si ibidem moreretur ipse innocens proditiōnis notaretur*," ran up and threw water in his face, assuring him with ludicrous earnestness that he had only spoken in jest—"Comfortare, domine prior, confortare, ludens locutus sum; quod volueris, faciam," &c. Yet it is characteristic that, although he yielded here, as he had done before in an almost abject appeal to the monks in their chapter-house, he contrived notwithstanding to secure the election of the favoured candidate. The rôle he assumed throughout was that of a mediator; but the monks were clearly right in distrusting him. For political reasons, his object, no less than Baldwin's, was to evade and defeat the papal mandates, which he yet dared not openly defy. His efforts thereupon were directed to tempt or bully the monks into submitting to an arbitration within the kingdom, and, failing this, to let the case drag itself along, as, in fact, it did, until after his death. There is something pathetic in his last interview with the monks, when, in the time of his humiliation at the hands of Richard and Philip of France, they forced their way to his presence at Azai. Broken as he was in health, and chafing at treachery and defeat, even the word "*lord*" in the salutation from the convent sounded like an insult to remind him of his fallen estate, and he broke out furiously, "*Dominus eorum fui, sum et ero, mali proditores; sed abite velocius, cum meis enim loquar fidelibus*." The curse muttered by one of them in retiring is faithfully reflected by the Canterbury historian. All along, Gervase saw in Henry nothing but the persecutor of St. Thomas and the enemy of Christ Church; and, in recording his death, which happened a few days later, he writes, "*male interit*," and "*miserabiliter sepultus est*," in a tone of gloating triumph. Nor does he show any more liking for his successor, though he is forced to admit his sagacity. Richard, indeed, speedily showed it, for, with more promptitude and decision than his father, he had the monks at his mercy before the end of the year. The account Gervase gives of the proceedings at and before the so-called arbitration may be commended to those who imagine that a monkish chronicle, however valuable, must be necessarily dull. The picture of Richard is drawn from the life. Whispering with the archbishop and cajoling the monks; now persuasive and now threatening fiercely with tremendous oaths, "*per guttur Dei*," retorting upon one bishop's "*monachos ad diabolos*" and jumping at another's artful suggestion of his right to their treasure—he is the central figure in an animated scene, in which a comic element is supplied by the legate kept at Dover till his interference was too

late. Unfortunately, a peace thus brought about was not likely to be lasting, and the death of Baldwin and the absence and captivity of Richard soon gave the monks their chance of revolt. And, although the second stage of the struggle in its violence, intrigues, and abortive attempts at compromise was but a repetition of the first, all the circumstances of the times were now in their favour. Whether, indeed, if Richard had lived longer, it would have ended quite as it did, may be doubted; but Hubert was at once more moderate than Baldwin, and Innocent III. less to be trifled with than some other Popes, and when the final award was made it was substantially on the side of the convent. As this result was not obtained until the year after Richard's death, it is not recorded in the present volume, and the second book of the *Greater Chronicle*, promised by the author, seems never to have been written. Another volume, however, will contain the *Smaller Chronicle* and other works of Gervase, and the anticipation of it is mingled with the hope that before long Dr. Stubbs will have finished editing his authorities, and will give us a general history of the period, the extreme interest and importance of which he has already done so much to illustrate.

G. F. WARNER.

*Breviarium ad usum insignis Ecclesiae Sarum. Fasciculus II., in quo continentur Psalterium cum ordinario officii totius hebdomadae juxta horas canonicas, et proprio completorii, litania, commune Sanctorum, ordinarium missae cum canone et XIII. missis, &c. Labore ac Studio Francisci Procter, A.M., et Christopheri Wordsworth, A.M. (Typis atque Impensis Almae Matris Academiae Cantabrigiensis.)*

THIS issue, though entitled *Fasciculus II.*, is, in point of time, the first instalment of the three volumes in which it is intended to complete the work.

It is remarkable that, despite the largely increased interest in liturgical studies which within the last forty years has shown itself among the clergy and many of the educated laity of the Church of England, the Sarum Breviary in its entirety has not, in recent times, been reprinted. The last complete edition of some forty that were issued from the press appeared in 1557. And the Sarum Breviary, from which the offices of the Reformed Church are mainly derived, has—strange to say—been known hitherto almost exclusively to students who have opportunities of consulting the great public, cathedral, or university libraries. Yet the Sarum Breviary is a work that might fairly be expected to have a place on the bookshelves of every English parsonage. In Scotland, where one might have looked for less ardour in such studies, the fine facsimile reprint of the Breviarium Aberdonense appeared as long ago as 1855. It may indeed be taken for granted that the typographical and other interests attaching to Walter Chepman's admirable piece of work helped mainly to determine the Bannatyne Club to undertake the issue. Still the fact remains—there have been greater facilities for

the study of the mediaeval offices of the Scotch than those of the English Church.

All students of liturgiology, and all students of the ecclesiastical history of England and of the history of the devotional life of the English people, have reason to be grateful to the Cambridge University Press Syndicate for here affording more easy access to this most interesting monument.

Mr. Seager, in the part of the Sarum Breviary reprinted by him, added illustrations from the uses of York and Hereford. This is not attempted here. Perhaps the editors, Messrs. Procter and Wordsworth, before the completion of the work, may be induced to exhibit at least the more interesting variations. But we are too well pleased to get the book in any shape to be disposed to grumble.

The text selected is that of the splendid edition (1531) of Chevallon and Regnault. The editors remark that it is impossible to present the reader with a book as pleasant to the eye as this beautiful specimen of the Parisian University printing of the sixteenth century. But, though it is certainly desirable to furnish for general use among students such an edition as that now in hand, I am confident that what has been done for the Breviary of Aberdeen might with entire success be done for the Breviary of Salisbury. There would surely be no lack of subscribers for an *édition de luxe*, with all the charms of black-letter and rubrication.

JOHN DOWDEN.

*Curiosities of the Search-Room: a Collection of Serious and Whimsical Wills.* By the Author of "Flemish Interiors." (Chapman & Hall.)

A JUDICIOUS selection from the vast series of documents in the Will Office at Somerset House would form a work of considerable value, with the additional advantage that the field is almost entirely untilled. Many a distinguished man of whom we know little or nothing might have his life constructed from his will. When such a book is produced it will be very unlike the one under notice, for although the title is *Curiosities of the Search Room* there is no evidence that any part of it was obtained from the Search Room at Somerset House or at any other place. Most of the articles are taken from second-hand sources; thus the will of a lady who died in London in the present year is quoted from an Italian paper. We are supplied with particulars of the wills of Sennacherib, Eudamidas, and Telemachus; but the larger portion of the contents of the volume ranges from 1870 to 1880, and bears evidence of being taken from newspaper cuttings. For instance, although Lord St. Leonards' celebrated *dictum*,

"I could without difficulty run over the names of many judges and lawyers of note whose wills, made by themselves, have been set aside or construed so as to defeat every intention they ever had,"

is printed on the first page, the only illustrative instances given in the book are those of Lords Westbury and St. Leonards, and they are only casually mentioned in the Introduction. There is also a want of precision about some of the wills which is not altogether satisfactory, as when we read of "a bachelor of fortune,"

of "a Polish princess," and of "an old Parisian lady" who made certain bequests. On p. 61 there is a curious notice of a testator who wrote his will on one of his doors. "The executors had, therefore, no choice but to have the door unscrewed from its hinges and carried into court for probate before it could be administered." There is here, however, no clue to the name of the testator, to his nationality, or to the date of his will.

The author also does not keep very strictly within the limits of her subject, for she quotes the legend of a dog's will of the fifteenth century which is placed between entries dated respectively 1879 and 1880; and in place of any particulars respecting the will of Louis Agassiz some foolish remarks are reprinted from an American paper on the fact that the great naturalist styled himself a "teacher." We have searched in vain in this book for any notice of probably the most noted will in existence—viz., that of Peter Thellusson, who left £600,000 to accumulate until all his sons and grandsons were dead. When this time arrived the entire property—which, it was reckoned, would have grown to at least £19,000,000—was to be transferred to the eldest great-grandson. The will was pronounced valid by Lord Loughborough in 1799, but an Act of Parliament was passed in the following year rendering null all such bequests in future. It was thrown into chancery, and when the grandson of Thellusson's eldest son claimed the bequest he only received in 1859 about the original sum.

Still a good-sized volume of curious wills cannot fail to be amusing reading, and, if the reader is not exactly instructed, he will probably be entertained. Here is the bill of fare:—Eccentric wills, puzzling wills, wills in obsolete language and in rhyme, vindictive wills, directions for burial, bequests to wives, charitable gifts, art gifts, gifts to servants, wills in favour of dumb animals, disputed wills, and wills of remarkable persons. The shortest will in existence is said to have been proved at Lewes in 1878, and it consisted of eight words only: "Mrs. — to have all when I die." Unlike this laconic writer will-makers have sometimes found it difficult to choose a proper legatee—this must have been the case with one who left all his property in 1875 to the Metropolitan Board of Works. We often hear of bank-notes being found between the leaves of old books, and a curious instance of this mode of keeping money caused much trouble to certain executors who sold a volume for a trifle which was afterwards found to contain notes of the value of £700. An awkward condition in a will was got over very cleverly by a legatee, but we are not told whether the law allowed of the arrangement by which a cheque drawn to order was deposited in the deceased's coffin in place of the £1,000 which he directed to be buried with him. The old bequests of money and bread still given out at some of the City churches are well known, but one of the oddest of the class, if true, is that mentioned here without a date:—

"A Dissenting minister bequeathed a sum of money to his chapel at St. Ives to provide six Bibles every year, for which six men and six women were to throw dice on Whit Tuesday after the morning service, the minister kneeling

the while at the south end of the communion-table, and praying God to direct the luck to his glory."

There are notices under the heading of remarkable persons of many people who have not been particularly remarkable. Thus there is one of John Dryden dated 1684. Now the only remarkable man of that name known to us died intestate in 1700. The author might have added to her chapter on wills in favour of dumb animals one alluded to by Pope (Moral Essays, epistle 3):—

"But thousands died without or this or that,  
Die and endow a college or a cat."

The person here alluded to was Frances Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, the once celebrated beauty of Charles the Second's Court, who left several favourite cats to female friends with legacies for their support.

This book will probably draw attention to the subject, and we hope that it will not be long before a more trustworthy collection of the curiosities of will-making is produced.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

*Political and Legal Remedies for War.* By Sheldon Amos, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; late Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, London. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

MR. AMOS is a well-known thinker on international jurisprudence, and war, being generally wicked and always a curse, seems to have taken hold of his sensitive mind as the central fact of the subject. In the present volume he turns it over in every aspect, beginning with the topics which persuade him that its abolition is not impossible. Private wars, judicial combats, and duelling have disappeared—the last, at least, so far as England is concerned; public war itself has undergone a great change of character; both economic facts and general sentiment, in an increasing degree, are opposed to it. The direction of progress is indicated, and who shall limit the goal it may attain? Next follows a review of some of the causes of modern European wars. Then, under the head of Political Remedies, not only mediation and arbitration, the neutralisation of States, seas, and canals, and international conferences and congresses are discussed, but various other points of policy are noticed. Lastly, under the head of Legal Remedies, we have an able pleading in favour of the exemption of private persons and property from maritime capture, and some observations on the laws of war by land.

It would be unjust to the accomplished author to suppose that he intended thoroughly to explore so vast a field in between three and four hundred pages of open type. He would rather appear to have wished to confirm his own faith by a general review of the progress made and of the ground for further hope, and then to have liberally communicated the result to the public. Nor can we say that in doing so he has done otherwise than well. However familiar the topics may be as isolated ones, the perusal of them in a connected shape acts as a *sursum corda*, which may countervail the discouragement with regard to any advent of the reign of

peace which the common aspect of international affairs is too apt to produce.

The subject is often obscured by thinking too exclusively of "States," which, after all, are only men in certain combinations. Indeed, the passions which tend to war are extremely like those which tend to individual violence within a State; and if it be true that they are usually a little more respectable, the difficulty of controlling them is enhanced on the other hand by the fact that they are less under the check of opposing passions in the same community. Mr. Amos may be complimented on the clearness with which he bears in mind that it is men and their failings, and not merely defective international arrangements, that he has to deal with. We may refer for this to his sections on the "Peculiar Mutual Sensibilities of States" (pp. 71–75), and on the "Defective State of International Morality" (pp. 91–106), as well as to some strong remarks on pp. 353–55. Now, within a given State, if education and moral influences have toned down the desires which tend to violence, still it is only Government which controls them so far as they exist. If, then, war is to cease before the desires which tend to it are wholly eradicated—that is, while the human race continues—are men in combination so different from individuals that any other means except Government can be looked to for such a result?

We draw from this two conclusions, from neither of which do we think that Mr. Amos could dissent. First, that the theory of international law, in its ultimate form, will have to say less than most writers do now about the independence of States, and more about what they now call by the exceptional-sounding name of Intervention, but which they will probably one day have to call by the normal-sounding name of International Government. Secondly, that the control which the Great Powers even now exercise over the affairs of Europe is a commencement of such Government, and therefore worthy of being welcomed by theorists. It is true that small as well as great ought to have a voice in Government, and that great as well as small ought to be subject to it; but we recur to the analogy of particular States, within which the existence of Government has always had to precede its being brought to perfection.

J. WESTLAKE.

*The Great African Island.* Chapters on Madagascar. By the Rev. James Sibree, jun., F.R.G.S. With Maps and Illustrations. (Trübner & Co.)

THE author of this volume has spent ten years of his life in the island of Madagascar, he is thoroughly conversant with the language of the natives, and, as a missionary, lacked not opportunity for becoming acquainted with their mode of life and ways of thinking. Under these circumstances we are justified in looking to him for trustworthy information and an addition to the existing stock of knowledge. Nor are we doomed to disappointment in these respects.

Certainly, the opening chapter, which deals with the early history of Madagascar, holds out but little promise of future performance; but in the pages that follow the author makes

full amends for his shortcomings as an historical critic, and furnishes an account of the physical geography of the island which is not only instructive, but also eminently readable.

But that which gives the volume its chief value is the very full information which it contains on the inhabitants, their language, physical appearance, superstitions, traditions, and social condition. That the bulk of the people are akin to the races which inhabit the Polynesian and Malayan Archipelagoes, as was first recognised by Frederik de Houtman in 1603, can no longer be doubted. As the author says,

"The grounds for this belief are found in the close connexion between the languages of Madagascar and those of the Malayo-Polynesian races, and in the similarity of the customs, handicrafts, and mental and physical characteristics of these now widely separated peoples."

Mr. Crawford's assertion that the Malagasy "do not bear any resemblance to the Malays," and that "they are in fact negroes, but negroes of a particular description," and Mr. C. Staniland Wake's view to the same effect, find no favour in the mind of the author, who very fairly doubts whether the skulls adduced by the latter are really those of a Hová and a Bétsimisarakaka, as asserted.

It cannot, however, be denied that there has been an infusion of African blood, more especially among the Sákálava on the north-west coast, and this had "doubtless some effect on the language of the western tribes, and probably added a darker strain to their colour." Indeed, the differences of complexion, stature, contour, and profile of the face exhibited by the Malagasy strike even the casual observer, and it would be rash to assert the homogeneous origin of all the islanders. The author tells us that almost every shade of colour, from a very light olive, not darker than may be seen in Southern Europe, down to a very dark tint is met with. Long, black, and straight hair is common with the lighter coloured tribes, while the darker tribes have, as a rule, shorter and more frizzly hair, "although it is rarely, if ever, of the true negro woolly or tufted kind of head cover." In the contours of the face and head there is the same variety, for we meet European types side by side with the high cheek-bones of the Malays, and occasionally even true negro features.

We learn next to nothing about the Kimos and other dwarfish tribes who are supposed to be the representatives of the aboriginal inhabitants. With regard to the Kaliò or Béhòsy, who live in the woods of the Bémaràha, one week's journey to the west of the capital, the author merely states that they resemble the Sákálava, jump from tree to tree, like monkeys, when pursued, are exceedingly timid, and die of fright when captured.

In a book written by a missionary we naturally look for authentic information on the prospects of Christianity; and although the author is not as communicative on this point as we could have desired, he yet enables us to form a tolerably correct opinion of the condition of affairs. When the idols and charms throughout the centre provinces of Imérina were committed to the flames in September 1869, Christianity, as interpreted

by the agents of the London Missionary Society, had won the day. Of course, the vast proportion of these new converts would as readily have embraced Islam or any other religion had Government commanded them to do so, and the author is fully aware of this.

"A very large proportion of the present adherents, especially in the more ignorant country districts, can only be regarded as Christians in name; and, were there to be a change in the attitude of the authorities towards the form of religion now favoured by them, probably only a small remnant of these 'pagorni' would be found steadfast to their present profession. . . . On more than one occasion, when unfounded reports had been circulated in the villages that the Sovereign no longer favoured Christianity, a mere handful of people only have come together for several weeks afterwards to represent a congregation of three or four hundred worshippers."

Old heathen superstitions are still rife among these Malagasy "Christians," and many of the old practices survive, though sometimes disguised in a Christian garb. Baptism and the Lord's Supper are regarded as *ody* or charms, and as a means of obtaining some vague benefit quite irrespectively of the moral condition of those receiving them. The *tangéna* ordeal, though abolished by the Anglo-Malagasy Treaty in 1865, is still believed in, and quite recently, in April 1878, the ravages of an epidemic fever led to its revival in a village close to the capital. Several people had died from its effects before Government interfered and put a stop to it by severely punishing all those concerned. Very curious are the notions entertained with respect to the efficacy of prayer.

"The Christianised Malagasy are scrupulous about not eating food until a blessing has been asked; but this takes a superstitious form, from being considered not so much as the thanksgiving of the partaker as a consecration of the food itself, which is then termed *vita fisaorana*, or 'properly blessed.' So they ask of any food, 'Is it blessed?' And it is said that some graceless people who wished to save themselves trouble have been so economical of time as to ask a blessing over the whole store of provision in their rice-pit! considering that all future thanksgiving would thus be unnecessary."

The practical effects of Christian preaching have not, perhaps, been as considerable as sanguine spirits expected. Forced labour, or *fànampòana*, which is a great hindrance to all progress, continues to be the rule; and M. Grandidier even hints at such a thing as a "*fànampòana angilisy*" exacted by the missionaries. Government officials, with the exception of schoolmasters, receive no salaries. The island is still without roads, and nothing is spent on harbours, lighthouses, or public works. Domestic slavery has not been abolished.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the teachings of the missionaries have beneficially affected the social relations of the islanders. The standard of morals has become higher; polygamy may be said to be at an end, and divorce is very much less frequent than it used to be. The cruel punishments formerly inflicted for political and other crimes have fallen into disuse. Trifling thefts

are no longer punished with the death of the offender and the reduction to slavery of the members of his family. In nothing has the beneficent influence of Christianity been so evident as in the amelioration of the horrors of war.

"In the early part of the present century, the Hovas, while making themselves masters of the interior and eastern portion of the island, carried on a series of cruel wars, in which great suffering was inflicted on the outlying tribes. Fire and sword were carried through the country; the men were mercilessly shot down and speared, and the women and children were brought up as slaves to Imérina, so that a deep feeling of hatred to the Hovas was left in the minds of the conquered people, a feeling still strong after the lapse of forty or fifty years. But in the last expedition against the Sakalavas (in 1873), one of the divisions of the army returned without firing a shot or taking a single life; the other had to attack the rebel stronghold, and in the conflict some lives were lost; but, as far as is known, no other bloodshed took place. So that the Hova army returned to Imérina, leaving a very different impression upon the minds of the people to that made by former war expeditions. The people, who at first fled from the Hova camp, soon perceived that they had nothing to fear, as they found that its neighbourhood was the best possible market for the sale of their produce."

All this is very satisfactory, and, when we learn beside that schools are being founded in every village and a taste for literature is spreading among the natives, we may fairly look forward to a time when Madagascar may claim a place among the "civilised" countries of the world. A native monthly magazine, *Tény Sòa'*, partly written by natives, has a circulation of 3,400 copies, and among the most popular books issued from the two missionary presses are treatises on "Physical Geography" and "Logic."

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

#### ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

*Le Roman de Setna: Etude philologique, etc.*  
Par E. Revillout. (Paris: Leroux.)

*Fragment d'un Commentaire sur le Second Livre d'Hérodote.* Par G. Maspero. (Paris: Chamerot.)

*Romans et Poésies du Papyrus Harris No. 500.* Par G. Maspero. (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.)

*The Romance of Setna* continues to fascinate Egyptologists. First translated into French by Brugsch-Bey in 1867, and thence Englished by Mr. Le Page Renouf in 1875, it has now been retranslated from the original text in two independent versions by Prof. G. Maspero and M. Revillout. The papyrus is written in the demotic character, and consists of 138 lines. It was found in 1865, with several other MSS. (some in Coptic, some in the hieratic script, and all of various epochs), in the grave of a Coptic monk at Thebes; and it is now in the Boolak collection. The monk would seem to have collected a little library which he willed to have buried with him when he died. The handwriting of *The Romance of Setna* is of the best demotic period. Brugsch assigned it for this reason to the second or third century B.C., a date which M. Revillout confirms from internal evidence. The legal usages touched upon in the course

of the story—notably a case of marriage contract in which the hero makes over his entire property to his bride—are in conformity with the conditions of the law under the rule of the Lagidae—that is to say, from the reign of Ptolemy Soter to that of Philopater. The present copy may, however, be a modernised version of a more ancient story dating from the end of the Nineteenth or the beginning of the Twentieth Dynasty.

The first lines are wanting; but we see that there is a tale within a tale. A noted historical personage, Prince Kha-em-uas, high-priest of Memphis, and son of Rameses II., is represented in the act of violating a grave in the necropolis of Memphis, in order to obtain possession of a magical volume called "*The Book of Thoth*," which was buried under the head of a certain dead and mummied prince named Ptah-nefer-Ka. By virtue of this book, Ptah-nefer-Ka and his wife, Ahura, both buried in one grave, have power to speak, move, and assume various forms as if alive. They resist the attempt of Kha-em-uas; and Ahura, sitting up on her funeral couch (for neither seems to be enclosed in a mummy-case), endeavours to dissuade the intruder from his purpose. To this end she relates the story of her marriage with Ptah-nefer-Ka, showing how her husband's desire to possess this fatal book of knowledge entailed death upon themselves and their child. Kha-em-uas, however, carries off the volume, which brings crime and misery upon him, and which, in the end, he is glad to restore with all due show of contrition. The narrative is rich in local colour, and full of marvellous incidents. The scene is laid partly in Memphis, partly on the Nile, and partly at Coptos. Regarded as a mere story, it is by far the most entertaining specimen of ancient Egyptian fiction yet discovered. The present translations are independent of, and yet supplement, each other. Prof. Maspero, bringing to his subject the imagination and style of a poet, deals with this antique romance from the purely literary point of view; while M. Revillout is mainly concerned in sifting it for grains of historical and legal fact. Prof. Maspero's pamphlet professes to form part of an unpublished Commentary on the Second Book of Herodotus. He recognises in *The Romance of Setna* a specimen of that popular literature which the Greek traveller found ready to his hand; and which—being himself no Egyptian scholar—he too readily accepted for history. It was a popular literature abounding in romantic stories freely garnished with the names of royal and famous persons; Khufu, Thothmes, and Rameses figuring among ghosts and sorcerers, just as Arthur, Charlemagne, and Haroun-al-Raschid figure in the fictions of a later age. Prof. Maspero draws a lively picture of Memphis in the fifth century B.C.; compares the time and distances of the Nile voyage of that date with the time and distances of the *dahabeeyah* trip of the present day; and shows how the rebellious condition of the Menzaleh district prevented Herodotus from visiting the city of Tanis. The old traveller, it will be remembered, is always careful to give his authorities. "An Egyptian told me this," "A priest told me that," are his constantly recurring formulas. Prof. Maspero is of opinion that



these Egyptians and priests were mere guides "of a bastard race" from the Delta, where there had then of late sprung up a mixed race speaking Greek and Egyptian, and probably speaking both badly; such guides, in short, as our modern dragomans and vergers—persons of little education, and more given to the retailing of miraculous and scandalous stories than to statements of sober fact. Also, it is to be noted that the tales repeated by Herodotus relate precisely to such build-ings as he would have been shown over by a guide. M. Maspero, however, attaches a high value to these popular fictions. "The monuments," he says,

"tell us, or will some day tell us, of the deeds of Khufu, of Bameses, of Thothmes, in the real world; Herodotus tells us what was said of them in the streets of Memphis. His second book is worth more to us than a chapter of history: it is a chapter of literary history."

M. Maspero's translation is singularly limpid, simple, and antique in style, and is enriched with ample notes. These notes, however, would have been of more value to the student if his quotations, instead of being transliterated, had been rendered into hieroglyphs.

That the Setna Kha-em-uas of the romance is identical with the Kha-em-uas of history was at once recognised by Dr. Brugsch; but it was left for M. Revillout first to point out a very curious link connecting *The Romance of Setna* with a hieratic papyrus in the Louvre. This MS., called the funereal papyrus of Tah-xu, consists of selected chapters from *The Ritual*, followed by a series of magical invocations. The invocations are preceded by a gloss in three lines, to the effect that "these are the texts found by the royal son Kha-em-uas under the head of a corpse to the west of Memphis; they are to be recited at the Fiery Gate between the defunct and the dead," &c., &c. Hence it would appear that *The Romance of Setna* is based upon very ancient tradition, and that Kha-em-uas (a learned prince and a well-known student of the arts of magic) was actually supposed to have acquired some book of occult lore in this sacrilegious way. M. Revillout's version is enriched by a charming portrait of Kha-em-uas from a bas-relief fragment in the Louvre.

Prof. Maspero is the most industrious of Egyptologists. Scarcely has his study of *The Romance of Setna* appeared in pamphlet form when it is followed by an admirably printed volume entitled *Romans et Poésies*. Here we have annotated translations of three more popular tales, two of which are from papyri in the British Museum. First in order comes a singular story, first translated a few years ago by Mr. C. W. Goodwin under the title of *The Doomed Prince* (see *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vol. iii., 1874). This tale bears a family resemblance to some of the stories in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. After years of hope deferred, a king and queen are blessed with a son. The seven Hathors, who play the rôle of fairy godmothers, predict that the boy will die by the bite of a crocodile, a serpent, or a dog. The king accordingly builds a castle on a high mountain in order to make a State prisoner of his son, and, as a matter of course, takes his precautions in vain. The prince, having become the husband of

a lovely princess and the master of a faithful dog, goes through various adventures, in the course of which his bride slays the serpent, so freeing him from one of his destinies. Here, just as the crocodile appears upon the scene, the story breaks off. One foresees, however, that the dog will kill the crocodile, and then, by some fatal accident, himself fulfil his master's doom. The narrative is purely fanciful, and the MS. dates apparently from about the Thirtieth Dynasty. M. Maspero shows how similar predictions attach to the unlucky days of the Ancient Egyptian Kalendar (Fourth Sallier papyrus) translated by M. Chabas.\* The 23rd and 27th days of the month Paophi, for instance, are fatal birthdays, and entail "death by the crocodile" and "death by the serpent." The doomed prince, however, must have been born on a day still more unlucky, since he was in a plurality of dangers. M. Maspero also points out very felicitously how the threefold predictions attached to each date in the Ancient Kalendar referred to the three periods of four hours each into which the Egyptian day was divided—a precious indication which seems to have escaped the keen eye of M. Chabas. Thus, the hieroglyph for *nefer* (good), three times repeated, means an entirely fortunate day; while *nefer* twice, followed once by the hieroglyph denoting strife, signifies that the first eight hours are lucky and the last four unlucky.

"Comment Thouti prit la Ville de Joppé" and "Fragments d'un Conte fantastique" complete Prof. Maspero's volume. The first of these has also been previously translated by Mr. C. W. Goodwin. The story may possibly have some historical foundation. The first lines are lost; but it would seem that one Thouti, or Tahuti, an officer of the time of Thothmes III., has undertaken to capture the city of Joppa, upon condition that the king will entrust him with the royal staff. Thothmes consents to lend the staff, which Thouti hides in a bundle of forage. He has gone with a considerable force to within a short distance of Joppa, at the point where the papyrus begins, and, leaving his soldiers in ambush, has boldly ventured alone into the Syrian camp. He is well received by the Prince of Joppa, who entertains him at supper. They drink together; and Thouti, under pretence of gratifying the curiosity of his host, sends for the royal staff. When it is brought, he slays the prince with it at a single blow. He then conceals two hundred soldiers in as many big jars; fills three hundred other jars with cords and fetters; loads five hundred more soldiers with the five hundred jars, and sends them into the city in the character of captives bearing booty. Once inside the gates, the bearers liberate their comrades, take the place by stratagem, and make all the inhabitants prisoners. Now Thouti seems to have been a real personage. His funereal vases are divided between the Louvre and Leyden museums; and the inscriptions on these vases show him to have been a royal scribe, a general, and governor of the lands of the north. He very possibly distinguished himself by the capture of Joppa,

though, of course, not in the way described in the story. The big jars are evidently the ancestors of the jars that concealed the Forty Thieves; and this incident may mark the point at which fact ends and fiction begins.

The "Conte fantastique" is a first translation, and therefore of peculiar interest. The papyrus is in the Berlin collection, and dates from the Twelfth Dynasty—that is, from the very early period of the Usertesens and Amenem-hats, probably a thousand years before Abraham's arrival in Egypt. And the MS. professes, even so, to be a copy from one still older. It is much mutilated, and very short. The beginning is lost, and the end has never been written. The scribe, being interrupted or weary, laid aside his pen some five thousand years ago in the middle of a sentence, and so it remains to this day. The sense of the story is obscure. Some shepherds have seen a vision of a woman, beautiful but terrible, with floating hair, on the borders of a waste-water near which their flocks are pasturing. They hastily drive away the cattle; and, while they wade the shallows, those among them who are skilled in magic repeat a formula to charm the evil creatures of the waters. The narrative breaks off just where the weird woman appears for the second time.

M. Maspero entitles his volume *Romans et Poésies*, but omits to specify which tales he regards as prose and which as poetry. Egyptian poetry is not a poetry of rhyme and rhythm; it is a poetry of antithesis, of parallelism, of alliteration. It is rich in imagery; and the phrases are distinguished by a certain symmetry of form, as well as by frequent, and sometimes slightly varied, repetitions. The magnificent hymn of victory of Thothmes III., engraved upon a granite stela at Boolak, and the famous hymn to Amen-Ra translated by M. Grébaut (*Revue Archéologique*, vol. xxv., new series), offer striking examples of these leading features of the Egyptian lyric style. None of the above tales, however, are peculiarly distinguished by poetic forms. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Passages from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold.* (Smith, Elder and Co.) We do not know whether this idea of a prose anthology from the writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold originated with himself or with somebody else, nor does the title-page help us as to the hand which has made the selection. But the idea, whosoever it may have been, was a good one, and the execution is good too. Mr. Matthew Arnold is a writer who can be perhaps better illustrated by selection than any other of the principal living masters of English prose, except Mr. Ruskin. His virtue lies almost, if not altogether, in detached hits and fancies, quips and cranks, and conceits. We once heard a staunch defender of Mr. Arnold's, who was pressed hard by an army of the aliens, avow that his master's excellence consisted not so much in the truth of his remarks as in the irritation which he caused by them, and the consequent *jaillissement* of sparks from the otherwise obtuse mind of the colliding Philistine. The present volume ought to enable Mr. Arnold to fulfil this mission of his in an otherwise unlikely, not to say impossible, degree. Not all our favourite passages perhaps are here, but a very large number of them are. We shall own that we wish a full half of the book

\* See *An Oriental Zadkiel*, ACADEMY, August 31, 1878.

had not been given to Mr. Arnold's utterances on "Philosophy and Religion." That they hit a certain taste of the day is of course undeniable; indeed, the tenth-rate imitations of them which have become so plentiful prove this better than anything else could possibly do. But that in permanent value they approach Mr. Arnold's literary and social criticisms is a position which it appears to us hopeless to attempt to maintain. They are, indeed, very often marked by the identical faults which, as a literary and social critic, Mr. Arnold has done most good by denouncing—such as idle and childish straining after eccentricity and arbitrary paradox, wanton and inurbane treading on toes which lie quite out of the path, posing as an "I-by-myself-I," and other notes of clever Philistinism or Philistine cleverness. No such verdict would be true of the extracts included under the heads of "Literature," and of "Politics and Society," though, of course, there is the amplest room even here for individual dissent. The best compliment that can be paid to Mr. Arnold is to observe the numerous instances in which ideas, novel and unheard of when he first announced them thirty or twenty or ten years ago, have become, as it were, the common-places of the present generation. It is, of course, open to any of his admirers to say that he is still before his age, and that in the year 1900 the doctrine that poetry is a criticism of life will be the accepted starting-point of poetical critics. But we do not intend to be controversial. If Mr. Arnold had chosen to remark in this volume that "prose is a criticism of death," we should not hold up the hand of horror or of protest. No Englishman who has the faculty of admiration and of discernment can fail to experience a certain feeling of gratification that a countryman and a contemporary of his own should have displayed the singular alacrity and mobility of intelligence, the delicate faculty of wit, the power of illuminating the most commonplace subjects with a fantastic yet informing irradiation of comment, which are shown in such manifold measure and degree in this volume. Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron like Stirling's Harpocrates-Stentor to express his "contrariness." The audacious eccentricity with which he prays us all to sacrifice our eccentricity at the feet of uniformity, the staunch Philistinism with which he refuses to see the redeeming points in Philistines, the curious jumbling of measures and standards observable in his estimates, the beautifully parochial absence of catholicity which makes him deny, for instance, the poetical qualities of Macaulay's *Lays* or of the French Alexandrine simply because others have rated those qualities absurdly high—all these things are English to the backbone. But this is not the place for a detailed criticism of Mr. Matthew Arnold. We need only repeat that the present selection exhibits the author excellently to those who read it in a severely scientific spirit, and contains abundance of delight for those who read it merely as a bundle of charming fragments of literature. If it be often possible to think more justly than Mr. Matthew Arnold thinks, it is not often possible to speak more quaintly and suggestively than Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks. There seems to have been in those last years something like a recrudescence of the old mania for "beauties" of the works of writers of merit, and certainly Mr. Arnold deserves his place in the galaxy.

*Modern American Lyrics.* Edited by Karl Knortz and Otto Dickmann. (Leipzig: Brockhaus; London: Williams and Norgate.) This collection cannot be accepted as a comprehensive sample of modern American poetry, for the editors have apparently intended to confine their choice to lyrics and to short descriptive pieces.

Although prepared for a German public and not for us, a volume like this has, of necessity, a greater interest for the Englishman than for the foreigner. There is, however, no fear that it can displace the excellent selection from the contemporary poetry of America made by Mr. W. J. Linton, and published here some two years ago by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. A comparison between both books will best prove to us how far the Leipzig collection is the inferior of the two. Why, for instance, has Walt Whitman been utterly left out? Could nothing have been quoted from his exquisite *Drum-taps*? Was there no space for the *Pioneers* or *Pioneers*, or for *Quicksand Years*? Only three specimens are given of Bret Harte's poetry; among these neither his famous *Relieving Guard* nor the equally well-known *Heathen Chinee* will be found. Capt. John Hay, who has written some strangely pathetic and original verse, is here only represented by *Religion and Doctrine*, a poem wholly un-american both in subject and in treatment. Yet for the effusions of Pliny Earle, Cyrus Elder, Harmon S. Babcock, Henry Timrod, Jones Very, and a host of others the editors have made abundant place. That is the mistake of the book; there are too many poetasters; there is too great a proportion of inferior verse—too little that is really worthy of being chosen and valued apart. In a volume like this we want the best, and the best only. With but few exceptions, MM. Knortz and Dickmann have merely made an alphabetical arrangement of some mediocre lines by mediocre poets; and in doing this they have assuredly failed of their design.

*Documents Illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral.* Edited by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. (Camden Society.) The contents of this volume are of a very miscellaneous character, and extend over more than five centuries. The earliest document is an indulgence granted for the repair of the cathedral by Robert of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bangor, in the year 1201; and the latest is a reprint from the original in the British Museum of "An Answer to the Objections against Covering the Dome of St. Paul's with English Copper." The probable date of this paper is 1708. The objector seems to be fairly answered, but, although the Committee of the House of Commons recommended that copper should be used, lead was finally adopted. The difference in cost was less than might be supposed, the estimate for lead being £2,500, and that for copper £3,050; but it is stated that the copper would be lighter than the lead by above six hundred tons, and would certainly outlast it. Between these two dates are included (with other articles of less importance) a Chronicle of the Cathedral from 1140 to 1341, enriched by valuable notes from Dr. Simpson's pen, and some interesting papers relating to the destruction of the spire in 1561. The spire must have been a feature of unusual beauty, exceeding in height that of Salisbury Cathedral by nearly fifty feet, and frequent reference to it is to be found in the current literature of the time. The Liturgical fragments which Dr. Simpson has printed—especially the office of St. Erkenwald (Bishop of London) and the office of St. Peter and St. Paul—will be of very great value to the increasing class of ecclesiastical antiquaries, and we may congratulate the society upon having secured the services of so erudite an editor for their publication.

*History of Russia.* By R. Gossip. (William Collins, Sons and Co.) Mr. Gossip's *History of Russia* forms a part of "Collins' School Series." It will probably serve the purpose for which it was compiled. From it school children may gather, if they read it intelligently, a fair idea of the rise and progress of the Russian empire. But older scholars must be cautious how they

accept it as an authority. It bristles with misprints, so that a large number of its names are wrongly spelt, and its statements are sometimes—to use the mildest term—suspicious. It has, however, this merit. Its author does not seem to have had any political purpose to serve; and it has evidently been compiled with pains. The early part is the weakest. Here and there we light upon a passage which seems to reveal a dangerous tenuity in the crust of knowledge on which our feet are set. We may take as an instance that describing the fires at Moscow which led to the temporary conversion of Ivan the Terrible. History relates that in 1547 Moscow was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the young Tsar and his Court took refuge in the neighbouring village of Vorobievo. It was there that the priest Sylvester addressed to him a remonstrance which made a deep impression upon him. For about six years Sylvester exercised a great influence over Ivan. Then the Tsar began to suspect him of treason. In 1560 he retired into a monastery. Soon afterwards he was accused of having brought about the death of Ivan's spouse, Anastasia, by witchcraft, and he was banished to the Solovetsk monastery, where he died. Mr. Gossip's account of all this is as follows:—

"One night Ivan was roused from sleep to find his palace in a blaze, and to hear himself made the object of most dreadful curses by the infuriated multitudes. He was stricken by fright and compunction. At this juncture a wandering monk named Sylvester made his way to the room where the monarch was, and addressed him in the language of sternest rebuke. . . . He fell upon his knees, and fervently promised obedience. . . . While Sylvester and Anastasia lived he so acted as to win the confidence and attachment of his people to a remarkable degree."

*A Female Nihilist.* By Ernest Lavigne. Translated from the French by G. Sutherland Edwards. (W. H. Allen and Co.) M. Lavigne's ideas about Russia and the Russians are somewhat strange. "Take any Russian whomsoever," he says, "shut him up in that Paris which he loves so well; it is the most cruel, the most refined punishment you can inflict on him. His town, his village, his snow—these are what a Russian misses; these are to him as the air he breathes—his very life." Having constructed for himself this image of a Russian, he has proceeded to compose a story intended to illustrate the workings of that Russian's mind when under the influence of revolutionary ideas. As a sensational novel, his work is not devoid of merit. It is thoroughly French, though there is nothing in it to offend English taste. But on the subject of Nihilism it throws no light whatsoever. Nor can the question as to what becomes of our omnibuses in their old age be considered as definitely settled by the author's statement about one of the St. Petersburg trams. "Oddly enough, on the inner walls the words Charing Cross were still legible. The London omnibuses, when they are past service, enter it again at St. Petersburg." The best feature of the book in its English dress is the style of its translation, which is free and vigorous, though marked here and there by traces of haste. We hope that the next book which Mr. G. S. Edwards translates will be one more worthy of his powers.

*Kandahar in 1879: being the Diary of Major Le Mesurier, R.E.* (Allen.) Messrs. Allen have recently shown so much activity in maintaining the reputation of their house as Indian publishers that we may fairly congratulate them upon the opportuneness of the present volume, however much we may mourn the cause of that opportuneness. Every day, when we open the paper, we look first for any news, welcome or unwelcome, from Kandahar; and here we have an account, not only of that city, but of the conditions of campaigning in the country

round, from one who took an active part in the military operations of last year. Unlike most officers who rush into print, generally a few years late, Major Le Mesurier makes no pretensions to literary skill or the facile vice of word-painting. He puts his diary before us, containing just what an honest eye-witness would jot down concerning events as they occurred. It may be doubted whether the ordinary reader, whose taste has been corrupted by the descriptive style of the special correspondent (a style, by-the-way, which is creeping even into official despatches), will make much progress through these simple pages. But to the military student, and, indeed, to all who care to know what war really means, they are invaluable. The major had several qualifications for the task he undertook. He belongs to the most highly educated branch of the service, who can make a road or triangulate a survey with equal facility. He was a member of the head-quarters staff, and thus saved both from routine work and from isolation at some outpost. He is an old Indian campaigner, who understands how to make himself comfortable anywhere, and that most difficult of all tasks—how to ride a camel. Suddenly called away from Simla, he had to cross the Punjab and Sind—fortunately in the coolest month of the year—by goods train, the quickest mode of transit available. Then he marched up with the main column through the Bolan and over the Khojak Pass, with the thermometer sometimes below seven degrees. About ten months were spent quietly at Kandahar, with only an occasional expedition on duty into the surrounding country. At last he received with evident delight a civil appointment in India, and was off like a school-boy, taking only eleven days to get from Kandahar to his home at Simla. Of fighting he saw nothing beyond a cavalry skirmish, nor has he any historical events to chronicle. The life was dull, the country God-forsaken, and the climate tended alternately to frost-bite and cholera. But Major Le Mesurier is a good soldier, a patriotic Englishman, and a close observer. His grumbles form merely an integral part of his matter-of-fact narrative of all that went on around. The two subjects that seem to have interested him most were the birds of Afghanistan and the difficulties of transport. In regard to the latter, he estimates that a British force campaigning in Afghanistan requires an average of one camp follower and one beast of burden to every fighting man. The significance of this estimate with regard to the march of Gen. Roberts to the relief of Kandahar will be readily appreciated. And we may add, where are the camp followers (say two thousand in number) that “followed” Gen. Burrows? In conclusion, the following passage seems to deserve quotation:—

“On passing out into the street I noticed splashing of blood above the lintel of the doorway, a practice observed by the Afghans in times of misfortune and calamity. It was explained that the blood of a sheep had been thrown here on the occasion of the death of one of the sons of Abdul Rahman, shortly after we had entered Kandahar.”

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

We understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish in September a *History of Procedure in England during the Norman Period*, by Melville Madison Bigelow, Ph.D., whose *Placita Anglo-Normannica* was a year ago reviewed in these columns. The subject is dealt with partly from a legal, partly from a constitutional, point of view, under the following heads:—(1) “Principles of Criticism;” (2) “The Danelag;” (3) “The Courts (with Special Reference to the Ecclesiastical and King’s Courts);” (4) “The Writ Process;” (5) “Distraint;” (6) “Summons;” (7) “The

Issue Term;” (8) “The Medial Judgment;” (9) “The Trial Term;” (10) “The Final Judgment.” In an Appendix will be given valuable records, many of which have not been printed before.

THE resources of the London Library continue to develop. During the past year of its existence the increase in members, after allowing for the losses by death or withdrawal, has amounted to more than forty, and its financial resources have been augmented by nearly £1,000. The purchase of the building in St. James’s Square, in which the library has long been established, and of the adjacent property at the back, has been completed by the raising of £19,000 in debentures, and by the sale of investments, which realised over £2,000. The premises belonging to the library now extend from St. James’s Square to Duke Street, and the subscribers may be congratulated on the possession of property which will, in all probability, increase in value every year. More than 2,500 volumes have been added to the shelves since the date of the last Report, nearly a quarter of which are classed under the head of fiction. Most of these accessions have been published within the twelvemonth, but we notice that the list of new books includes many works printed in France and Germany during the last half-century. It is intended to publish a supplementary catalogue comprising all the works which have been acquired since the publication of the large catalogue in 1875.

A NEW and cheaper edition of Seemann’s *Mythology of Greece and Rome*, carefully revised by the editor, Mr. Bianchi, of St. Peter’s College, Cambridge, is to be published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. at the close of this month.

THE committee of the Penzance Library have recently published a catalogue of the books presented to them by Mr. Halliwell-Phillips since the appearance in 1875 of the catalogue of the whole of the works under their charge. Nearly twenty years have passed since that gentleman sent his first present of three hundred volumes to the Penzance Library; and he has continued from that time until now to manifest considerable interest in its prosperity. Through his generosity the library can now boast of the possession of a remarkable collection of plays and theological treatises published in the seventeenth century. The total of his gifts has reached to three thousand separate works.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are preparing for publication *The Early Life of Charles James Fox*, by George Otto Trevelyan, M.P.; *Faiths and Fashions: a Series of Essays on Social Questions*, by Lady Violet Greville; *A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors*, selected and arranged by Arthur B. Davison; *The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians*, by Ernest de Bursen; *The Life of Napoleon the Third*, by Blanchard Jerrold, Vol. IV.; *American Food and Farming*, by Finlay Dun; *Horses and Roads; or, How to keep a Horse Sound on his Legs*, by Free-lance; *English Authors*, ed. T. Arnold; *Thne’s History of Rome*, Vols. IV. and V.; *Horace, “Epistles,” Book II.*, and “*Art of Poetry*,” with English Commentary and Notes by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, Bart.; *History of Ancient Egypt*, by Canon Rawlinson; *A Manual of Bovine Pathology*, by J. H. Steel; *Notes on Thucydides, Book IV.*, by A. T. Barton and A. S. Chavasse; &c.

A SECOND edition of Mr. Ingram’s *Life of Edgar Allan Poe* is almost ready for issue.

MR. W. H. HATTON, having, we understand, made the *Bradford Daily Chronicle and Mail* a great financial success, announces that on October 2 next he will resuscitate the *Bradford Times*

(established 1865) as a first-class weekly newspaper. The first issue will contain the opening chapters of a new story by Mr. B. L. Farjeon. Antiquarian and archaeological notes, Yorkshire folk-lore, notes and queries on local matters, historical events which have happened in the county, and remarkable stories in connexion therewith, will form prominent features in the paper, which was discontinued on the commencement of the daily journal above referred to.

A NEW and greatly enlarged edition of the essay on the Bibliography of Robert Burns and his life and character, by Mr. James M’Kie, of Kilmarnock, will shortly be published.

SIGNOR G. BARRERA, of Florence, proposes to publish early in 1881 a 16mo volume of about five hundred pages, entitled *Annuario della Letteratura italiana*, under the editorship of Drs. Guido Biagi and Guido Mazzoni.

AN exhibition of rare books printed in Normandy is now open at Caen, in honour of the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into that city. A copy of *Horace* printed at Caen in 1480 by Durandas and Quinjone is preserved in the National Library at Paris.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish next week *The Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, being a translation from Mr. Watson’s well-known edition of *Select Letters*, with Notes, historical and critical, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and assistant-master at Haileybury College. The book is intended not merely for scholars, but for the wider public who may be interested to know more of the man whose character and personality are revealed in these letters, of the times of which they afford so vivid a picture.

AT the request of the new proprietors, Mrs. Leith Adams has again undertaken the editorship of *Kensington*. The September number will contain a paper by Dr. Sullivan (President of Queen’s College, Cork) entitled “The Aryan Soul-Land;” also one by Dr. Leith Adams, F.R.S., entitled “The Migratory Birds of Malta.” Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mrs. Riddell, and the authoress of *Unawares*, *The Rose Garden*, &c., will contribute to early numbers. The magazine is now published by Messrs. Cecil Brooks and Co., 12 Catharine Street, Strand.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH’S illustrated edition of Gilpin’s *Forest Scenery* is about to be republished by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. in a series of two-shilling monthly parts, the first of which will be ready immediately.

THE next volumes to appear in Messrs. Longmans’ “Epochs of Modern History” series will be *Frederick the Great and the Seven Years’ War*, by F. W. Longman; *The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1850*, by Justin McCarthy, M.P.; and *The French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, 1789-1815*, by Bertha M. Cordery.

KARL BLIND’S essay, in the last number of the *Minerva*—the new English magazine published at Rome—on “Ancient Vestiges of Civilisation,” gives a description of the Egyptian water-way across the Isthmus of Suez, which was established more than 2,500 years ago, and of the Phœnician circumnavigation of Africa under Neko, the King of Egypt, as well as of the cutting of the isthmus by M. de Lesseps and the political questions connected with the enterprise.

THE new Report of the Hunterian Club states that the publications for the sixth year have been Thomas Lodge’s *Reply to Gosson’s Schoole of Abuse*, an *Alarum against Usurers*, and *Wits Miserie and the Worlds Madnesse*; the Bannatyne MS., part v.; and Bibliographical and General Indexes, Glossary, Memoir, Title-pages, &c., to

Samuel Rowlands' Collected Works, part ii. The work still on hand is the conclusion of the Bannatyne MS., part vi. of which is nearly ready, to be followed by a Life of George Bannatyne, and Explanatory Notes and a Glossary; and the remainder of the writings of Thomas Lodge, three of whose tracts—viz., *The Life and Death of William Longbeard*; *Prosopopeia*; or, *the Teares of the Holy, Blessed, and Sanctified Marie, the Mother of God*; and *A Treatise of the Plague*—are almost ready for delivery. After all Lodge's known works have been reprinted, a Bibliographical Index, Notes, and a Glossary will be supplied, and Mr. Gosse will furnish a general Introduction. The income of the society during the past year was £358.

MR. B. L. FARJEON has certainly secured a competent staff for his new weekly, *Saturday Afternoon with the Best Authors, Past and Present*. Nor need his readers have any fear of a falling off in the quality of the matter, for the treasures of English literature are happily inexhaustible. In his first number, Washington Irving and Shelley, Sterne and Dickens, elbow one another. If we are to set at naught Pliny's wise maxim, and to read not much but many things, there should be room for this modest little venture.

PROF. CHADBOURNE, the distinguished American scholar, who for eight years has been at the head of Williams College, has resigned the presidency of that institution. Dr. Chadbourne is, it appears, engaged in manufacturing, and is the geologist for a number of mining companies in North Carolina. He is also occupied with a comprehensive work, to be called *The Wealth of the United States*.

THE *Oswestry Advertiser* mentions that a portrait of the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne is in hand, suitable for binding up with the Memoir to appear in the forthcoming number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; and suggests that a portrait of the late Rev. Robert Jones, of Rotherhithe, might suitably be issued with the next part of the *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society*.

WE have received *The Romance of the Youth of Arthur*, by J. S. Stuart-Glennie (Moxon, Saunders and Co.); *Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities*, new edition, greatly enlarged, compiled by J. C. R. Buckner (Dunfermline: Clark); *An Essay on Education and the State of Ireland*, by an Irish Catholic, with Explanatory Remarks by W. J. Fitzpatrick (Dublin: Gill); *Werner's First German Course*, by J. W. Laurie, new edition (Laurie); *Money: How to Get, How to Keep, and How to Use it*, new edition, corrected and revised (Ward, Lock and Co.); *Der Gott des Christenthums als Gegenstand streng wissenschaftlicher Forschung*, von Dr. Rei (Frag); *The Highland Handbook and List of Shootings and Fishings* (Sampson Low and Co.); *Edderline and Other Poems*, by W. Tidd Matson (Elliot Stock); *Tales and Legends in Verse*, second edition (Griffith and Farran); *The Works of Charles Kingsley*, Vol. XVIII., *Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays* (Macmillan); *Popular Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone* (Vizetelly); *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, Neue Folge, 1. Bd. 1. u. 2. Hft. (Jena: Fischer); *The English Visitor's Guide to the Brussels Exhibition: Fêtes and Public Celebrations* (Stanford); *The Catechism of the Eastern Question*, by Maltman Barry (Effingham Wilson); *Can Disease protect Health?* by Enoch Robinson (E. W. Allen); *Jahrbuch für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, 1. Jahrgang, 2. Hälfte (Zürich-Oberstrass: Körber); *Treatment of Cancer and Tumours*, by A. Marsden (Wyman); *The Old Church Clock*, by Canon Parkinson, fifth edition, edited, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by John Evans (Manchester: Heywood);

*Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs*, by G. Christopher Davies (Bazaar Office); *Stock Keeping for Amateurs*, by W. H. Ablett (Bazaar Office); *The Bicyclist's Guide to Machines and Makers*, by R. E. Phillips (Bazaar Office); *The Practical Fisherman*, Part VIII. (Bazaar Office); *Sick Nursing at Home*, by S. F. A. Caulfeild (Bazaar Office); *The Editor's Box: a Midsummer Annual* (Cecil Brooks and Co.); *British Dogs*, Part XII., by Hugh Dalziel (Bazaar Office); *Bulbs and Bulb Culture*, Part III., by D. T. Fish (Bazaar Office); *Fancy Pigeons*, Part III., by J. O. Lyell (Bazaar Office); *Cucumber Culture for Amateurs*, by W. J. May (Bazaar Office); *Lays and Lyrics*, by G. Lancaster (Hull: Barnwell); *Constitutional Liberty*, Part I. (Glasgow: Porteous Bros.); *The Rescue of Child-Soul*, by the Rev. W. F. Crafts (Sunday School Union); *The Regeneration of Roumania*, by Kalixt Wolski, trans. T. L. Oxley (Kerby and Endean); *The Waif*, by François Coppée, trans. T. L. Oxley (Kerby and Endean); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE monthly magazines again impress us by their greater vigour and independence, as compared with the daily press. To take examples from politics, what newspaper would dare to admit the defence of Mr. Bradlaugh's case made in the *Fortnightly* by Mr. Leslie Stephen, or the attack upon the late Indian Administration by Col. Osborn in the *Contemporary*? Judged by the standard of these plain-spoken deliverances, the political writing even of our party organs seems to have lost all its sting. But our immediate object is to notice a paper, also in the *Contemporary*, upon "Half-Culture in Germany," by Dr. Karl Hillebrand. The learned doctor writes with a floridness of diction and a self-sufficiency that remind us of nothing so much as of a sermon by the equally learned Dr. Farrar. And the annoying part of it is that these two great instructors of the middle class in Germany and in England have each something valuable to say in their respective spheres. Our chief difficulty is to understand why Dr. Hillebrand should address himself to an English audience. His defence of the old-fashioned grammar school, of the learning of Latin, and of "an early and regular attendance at church" seems to us as little needed in this country as would be Dr. Farrar's mild rationalism if delivered to a congregation of Dr. Hillebrand's countrymen. Our author is nothing if not systematic. The political future of the German nation will be secured if only boys do not work for more than eight hours in the day, and abandon the impossible task of trying to compose in their native language. Did Goethe ever pass through a course of stylistic instruction in German? triumphantly asks Dr. Hillebrand. Which question, by a natural association of ideas, reminds us of the famous interrogatory of the ranting divine, "D'y'e think the Apostle Paul knew Greek?" An incidental advantage of the ideal grammar school of the future is that it

"will absorb the skilful and intelligent race of the Jews, to whom we owe so much, but who now threaten to impair the good old German character of the nation by the addition of a somewhat disproportionate quantity of Semitism, and who, in some matters, have already gained a preponderance that is hardly safe."

It remains to add that Dr. Hillebrand has no suggestion to make with regard to the education of "the so-called people," but limits his advice to "those who earn their living by intellectual labour—in a word, the higher middle class," which, we are surprised to hear, "has become the governing one all over the continent of Europe."

THE *Nineteenth Century* is almost entirely political. There are two articles on Ireland, one on the colonies, one on "The Future of China," and a rather dull dialogue by Mr. Traill demonstrating the folly of unreasoning optimism as a basis for practical politics. Mr. Tremenhoe on "State Aid and Control in Industrial Assurance" tries to bring the social problems of Mr. Blackley within more reasonable compass. Sir David Wedderburn gives his impressions of his travels in Iceland. The Dean of Westminster, writing on "The Creed of the Early Christians," says over again what the Dean of Westminster has often said before. Mr. Ruskin, who, under the title of "Fiction, Fair and Foul," is writing according to his wont *de omnibus rebus*, joins issue with Mr. Matthew Arnold about Wordsworth. He says:

"Wordsworth is simply a Westmoreland peasant, with considerably less shrewdness than most Border Englishmen or Scotsmen inherit, and no sense of humour; but gifted with vivid sense of natural beauty and a pretty turn for reflections not always acute, but, as far as they reach, medicinal to the fever of the restless and corrupted life around him. . . . I am by no means sure that his influence on the stronger minds of his time was anywise hastened or extended by the spirit of tunelessness under whose guidance he discovered that heaven rhymed to seven and Foy to boy. . . . A gracious and constant mind, as the herbage of its native hills, fragrant and pure; yet, to the sweep and the shadow, the stress and distress, of the greater souls of men, as the tufted thyme to the laurel wilderness of Tempe—as the gleaming euphrasy to the dark branches of Dodona."

*Macmillan's Magazine* for August is a little dull. Even Mr. T. Hughes, writing on "Tom Taylor: In Memoriam," does not tell us much, and Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's article on "Annie Keary" does not enable us to appreciate more than we did before the points of "the domestic novel." A paper headed "Journaliste malgré lui," which tells the tale of an Englishman's adventures in a French country town, and how he became the object of a fierce newspaper controversy, would have been amusing if we had not lately been supplied with so many stories of the same sort. The writer, who does not sign his name, tries to awaken our interest by assuring us that the facts are quite true; but an old story does not become more new by being true. Mr. Frederick Pollock gives the history of parliamentary oaths, with the object of proving that they were framed not against persons or opinions in themselves, but against persons holding opinions which were supposed to lead to disloyal or seditious conduct. His paper should be read with Cardinal Manning's "An Englishman's Protest" in the *Nineteenth Century*, where the Cardinal takes his stand on the theistic basis of civil society, and protests against Parliament ruining the State by discarding the necessary foundation. Mr. W. C. Lefroy, in a paper on "The National Gallery," gives a number of critical remarks, gathered from the writings of Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Pater, and Mr. Symonds, and, like all eclecticism, resting on no coherent conception of the nature of the subject.

THE third part of the second volume of the *South African Folk-Lore Journal* (D. Nutt) contains translations of two specimens of Bushman popular fiction. The subject of each of them is the Wind, which is described in the second story as having been "formerly a person. He became a feathered thing (i.e., a bird) and he flew, while he no longer walked as formerly." The original texts are not given, "as no type as yet exists in South Africa by which the Bushman language can be suitably represented in print." They are followed by three stories, translated by Miss Cameron, from the Rev. L. Dahle's *Specimens of Malagasy Folk-Lore*. Of special interest is the first of the three, which



describes how "the sons of God descended upon this earth. And Bakorioho and Ravao were their nurses. And these sons of God were lost, and could not be found, both they and their nurses. And all things whatsoever sought them." A Dutch ghost story comes next, and lastly an extract from a letter by Mr. Orpen, who is on the track of a remarkable Mosuto artist named Ratel, from whom it is hoped that some information may be gained "regarding the method of painting pursued by Bushman artists, at all events by those of more recent times." We should be glad to hear of this highly meritorious journal receiving more support in England than it has hitherto enjoyed.

To the *Antiquary* for August Mr. Hubert Hall contributes an article on "Early Army Accounts," which are taken from the records of the Pipe Office now preserved in the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane. What he tells us is interesting and for the most part new. We trust that he will recur to the subject at greater length. A table of prices might be constructed out of these papers which would have great value. "A Viking's Ship," by a contributor who does not give his name, is a popular sketch of the discovery in Christiania Fjord of a war vessel covered up in a barrow. The article whets, but does not satisfy, curiosity. Dr. B. Nicholson has a paper on the spelling of Ben Jonson's name. We find no fault with the conclusions, but we wish he had not been so hard upon Gifford. Mr. Walter Hamilton's article on "The Politeness of our Forefathers" is amusing, but we did not find anything novel in it.

The *Rivista Europea* for July 16 translates for Italian readers a chapter from Mr. Vernon Lee's *Studies on the Eighteenth Century in Italy*, explaining that, instead of reviewing the book, the editor prefers to give a consecutive quotation from which its merits may be judged. Signor Bottoni begins a pleasantly written article on "S. Catharine of Siena;" the article is commemorative of the five-hundredth anniversary of the saint's death.

In the *Altprussische Monatsschrift* Herr Perlbach calls attention to the "House of the Teutonic Knights at Venice," which existed in splendour from 1256 to 1595, when it was sold and converted into a seminary. Herr Perlbach tells us what has been preserved in Venice of the archives of the Order, and points out, as a worthy object of German industry, a more rigorous search into the Venetian archives for the purpose of discovering more. Dr. Vaihinger, under the title of "Briefe aus dem Kantkreise," publishes some letters of Rink to Villers, who was busy on a French translation of Kant's *Critik*. They are written on Kant's behalf in 1801, and give some information of Kant's declining years.

## OBITUARY.

W. H. G. KINGSTON.

WE regret to have to announce the death of W. H. G. Kingston, the popular writer of books for boys, which took place on the 5th inst., at his residence at Willesden, after a long and painful illness. He was born in Harley Street in 1814, but it was not until thirty years afterwards that he made his appearance in the world of letters, when he published *The Circassian Chief*. This was followed by *The Prime Minister*. Shortly after appeared his *Lusitanian Sketches*, which consisted chiefly of his own impressions of life in Portugal and adventures in that country. *Western Wanderings*, his next work, was an account of a visit to the United States and Canada. But, although these books met with a measure of success, it was not until the

appearance of *Peter the Whaler*, his first book for boys, that he really found his *métier*. This was published in 1850 by the old house at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, which has since issued his best books for boys. It was at once an assured success, and is one of his most popular books at the present moment. Up to this time Mr. Kingston had been occupied chiefly in mercantile pursuits in his father's office at Oporto, whence he took frequent voyages to England and elsewhere; but now he determined to devote himself entirely to a literary career, and as soon as possible he quitted the business, which must always have been more or less distasteful to one who had from a boy been possessed by an ardent desire to go to sea. Though this desire was never gratified, he had plenty of opportunity of familiarising himself with maritime matters, and, as his books abundantly prove, his knowledge of actual seamanship was of a by no means superficial character. So successful, indeed, has he been in his sea stories, and notably in the series of *The Three Midshipmen*, *The Three Lieutenants*, *The Three Commanders*, and *The Three Admirals*, that they have gained for him the sobriquet of "the modern Marryat." His descriptions of other countries were written with wonderful truthfulness; his vivid imagination enabled him to realise travellers' descriptions as given in their books, and to represent them with all the freshness of originality. Literature, however, did not claim all his time and attention. He was actively engaged in the promotion of the Volunteer movement; he worked hard in connexion with some colonial emigration schemes; and he promoted the now useful and flourishing mission to seamen. But his heart was always in his literary avocations. Up to nearly the last he was full of schemes for new books for the young, and it was a great grief to him when, in April last, he was obliged to give up the editorship of the *Union Jack*, which he had so ably conducted during the first four months of its career. The task he found too heavy for him, and in May the disease which ultimately proved fatal took a more decided form; a few weeks later his medical advisers could give him no hope, and so, like the true Christian gentleman of which he has so often held up the model to the boys of England, he set his house in order, and awaited the end with manly fortitude, calmness, and resignation.

C. W.

THE death is likewise announced of Count Pourtalès, the eminent Swiss-American zoologist; of M. Hyacinthe Firmin-Didot, senior member of the well-known Paris publishing firm; of the Spanish dramatist, Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch; and of Prof. Ferdinand Hebra, of Vienna.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE AND ART.

- ASSEZ, E. *Lettres du XVII<sup>e</sup> et du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
BURAT, M. *Voyages sur les Côtes de France*. Paris: Baudry. 12 fr.  
COLLINS, Mortimer. *Thoughts in my Garden*. Ed. Edmund Yates. Bentley. 21s.  
FITZGIBBON, M. *A Trip to Manitoba*. Bentley. 10s. 6d.  
JANNETTAZ, E. etc. *Diamant et Pierres précieuses*. Paris: Rothschild. 20 fr.  
LELAND, C. G. *The Minor Arts*. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.  
MICHEL, M. *La Reliure française depuis l'Invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*. Paris: Morgand & Fatout. 50 fr.  
MITHOFF, H. W. H. *Kunstdenkmale u. Alterthümer im Hannoverschen*. 7. Bd. Fürstenth. Ostfriesland u. Harlingerland. Hannover: Helwing. 14 M.  
NICHOL, Prof. Byron. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.  
SCHNEIBER, L. A. *Die hervorragendsten anonymen Meister u. Werke der Kölner Malerschule von 1460 bis 1500*. Bonn: Hanstein. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
VREY, E. W. *Navies of the World*. Sampson Low & Co. 31s. 6d.  
VOLTATRE, Le Sottisier de, p.p. L. Léouzon le Duc. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 30 fr.

## HISTORY, ETC.

- ACTENSTÜCKE zur Geschichte d. Verhältnisses zwischen Staat u. Kirche im 19. Jahrh. Hrs. v. H. v. Kremer-Auenrode. 4. Thl. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 10 M. 20 Pf.  
BACHMANN, R. *Nicolas Storch, der Anfänger der Zwickauer Wiedertäufer*. Zwickau: Altner. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
BÉZIAT, L. *Histoire de l'Abbaye de Caunes, Ordre de Saint-Benoît, au Diocèse de Narbonne*. Paris: Claudin. 10 fr.  
BORCH, Frhr. L. v. *Reise d. kaiserl. Kanzler Konrad in Italien im J. 1196, von ihm selbst Erzählt*. Dresden: v. Grumbkow. 1 M.  
FISCHER, K. *Die Nation u. der Bundestag*. Leipzig: Fues. 7 M.  
HENNEBERT, Le Commandant. *Atlas de l'Histoire d'Annibal*. 1<sup>er</sup> Fasc. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 35 fr.  
URKUNDBUCH der Stadt Hildesheim. Hrs. v. R. Doebner. 1. Lfg. Hildesheim: Gerstenberg. 4 M.  
URKUNDBUCH zur Geschichte der Herzöge v. Braunschweig u. Lüneburg u. ihrer Lande. Hrs. v. H. Sudendorf. 10. Thl. 1405 u. 1406. Hannover: Rimpfer. 16 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

- FRAY, H. *Die Lepidopteren der Schweiz*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.  
GROBEN, C. *Die Antennenirise der Crustaceen*. Wien: Holder. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
HATSCHKE, B. *Ueb. Entwicklungsgeschichte v. Echiurus u. die systematische Stellung der Echiuridae*. 5 M. 20 Pf.  
Ueber Entwicklungsgeschichte v. Terebr. 5 M. 20 Pf.  
Protodrilus Leuckartii. 3 M. 60 Pf. Wien: Holder.  
LUDWIG, H. *Morphologische Studien an Echinodermen*. 2. Bd. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Engelmann. 4 M.  
STERN, M. A. *Beiträge zur Theorie der Bernoulli'schen u. Euler'schen Zahlen*. 2. Beitrag. Göttingen: Dieterich. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
STUDIEEN, geologische, in den Küstenländern d. griechischen Archipels. Von A. Bittner, L. Burgerstein, F. Calvert, F. Heger, W. Hilber, M. Neumayr u. F. Teller. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 35 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BENFAY, Th. *Die Quantitätsverschiedenheiten in den Samhitā u. Pada-Texten der Veden*. 4. Abhandl. 3. Abthlg. u. 5. Abhandl. 1. u. 2. Abthlg. Göttingen: Dieterich. 6 M.  
COMPTES-RENDUS de la troisième Session du Congrès des Orientalistes (Lyon, 1878). Paris: Maisonneuve. 17 fr.  
CUST, R. N. *Linguistic and Oriental Essays* (1846-78). Tribner. 18s.  
DOZY, R. *Supplément aux Dictionnaires arabes*. Livr. VII. Leiden: Brill. 16 fr.  
ERMAN, A. *Bruchstücke der oberägyptischen Uebersetzung d. alten Testaments*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
LAGARDE, P. de. *Orientalia*. 2. Hft. Göttingen: Dieterich. 3 M.  
WURSTENFELD, F. *Das Heerwesen der Muhammedaner u. die arabische Uebersetzung der Taktik d. Aelianus*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 6 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CODEX PALATINUS OF THE OLD-LATIN GOSPELS.

Cambridge: Aug. 2, 1880.

In the ACADEMY of March 1, 1879, Mr. T. Graves Law pointed out that the leaf of a MS. of the Old-Latin Gospels purchased by the late Dr. Todd in Dublin "some years" before 1846, and described and transcribed by him in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for that year, must have belonged to the Codex Palatinus (e) published by Tischendorf in 1847. In the ACADEMY of January 31 of the present year, Dr. Ingram announced the success of a search instituted by his direction in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, the leaf having been missing since Dr. Todd's time; and it has now been reproduced in facsimile at the end of Prof. T. K. Abbott's *Par palimpsestorum Dublinensium*. The curious question as to the history of the Codex Palatinus has been raised afresh, but not answered, by this unexpected appearance of one of its leaves in a place so far removed from Vienna as Dublin. As is well known, the MS. was first noticed in the Vienna Library by Kopitar in or before 1829; it had not arrived there before the death of Denis in 1800, and no one could tell how or whence it found its way thither. By mere accident I have just lighted on a notice which carries the history a stage back, and suggests a fair probability that portions of the text as yet unknown may still be extant. Arevali's edition (Rome, 1792) of the *Evangelica Historia* of Juvenius contains in the notes many comparisons of the Biblical texts used by Juvenius for his metrical paraphrase with other Old-Latin authorities. On iii. 143 Arevali remarks:—

"Peculiaris est lectio in Evangelio vetustissimo

Tridentino apud Matthaeum hoc loco: *Vos autem dicitis: Quicumque dixerit patri aut matri: Donum meum proficiet tibi, non honoravit patrem suum. Et evacuastis verbum Dei propter traditionem vestram.* Apographum hujus Evangelii exemplar meum perhumaniter communicavit cl. praesul Simon de Magistris, episcopus Cyrenensis: cujus mihi in posterum nonnullus erit usus. Codicem autographum describit in praefatione MS. Bonellus a Cavalesio Reformatae provinciae S. Vigili, qui subscribit Tridenti ad S. Bernardinum 11 Maii 1762. Codex igitur est membraneus ab aliis membraneis codicibus vel ob subtilitatem diversus, sine tegumento, ac modo serico tantum velo involutus, ex quo factum ut Evangelium Matthaei, quod est primum, et Evangelium Marci, quod est ultimum, manca sint atque imperfecta. Formam habet inter oblongam ac quadratam mediam, duabus columnis utrimque digestus, quarum omnes initiales cubitales sunt. Colorem exhibet purpureum, et modo ex vetustate in plerisque locis subobscurum, argenteis characteribus, quorum specimen Bonellus ipse dederat vol. ii. operis *Notizie Storico-Critiche*, pag. 62, nonnullis etiam aureis. Ordo Evangeliorum perantiquus, scilicet secundum Matthaeum, secundum Joannem, secundum Lucam [Migne's reprint has perversely *Lucam*] (sic enim scribitur), secundum Marcum. Vetustam orthographiam perpetuo custodit. Nulla aut rara sunt verba contracta. Bonellus exemplum ad normam autographi ea qua par erat fidelitate diligentia ac religione quam exactissimum exhibuit: notas vero quasdam margini adjectas secunda manu, sed non post millesimum exaratas, praetermisit."

This account makes it certain that a MS. answering in every observed particular to the Codex Palatinus was preserved at Trent about the middle of the last century. It was carefully copied by Benedetto Bonelli, born at Cavalese in the Trentino in 1704, who at an early age went to Trent, became a Franciscan, and lived at Trent through the greater part of the century, writing books on ecclesiastical antiquities, chiefly of local interest; he appears as an author as early as 1729. Bonelli's copy, accompanied by a description written in 1762, passed then, or more probably later, into the hands of Simon de Magistris at Rome, the well-known editor of the true LXX. version of Daniel, the remains of Dionysius of Alexandria, and other ancient writings; and by him it was lent to Arevali. The plate said to have been given by Bonelli in an earlier work I have not been able to see. The only other point in the description which requires notice is the term *Evangelium*, which is shown by the remark about the order of the Gospels to be used here for a book containing their continuous texts, not a lectionary. The most decisive proof of identity with the Codex Palatinus is furnished by the text itself. The specimen given above, differing entirely from what is found in any other extant MS., would almost suffice; but fortunately Bonelli has quoted a good many other passages in subsequent notes, and they all bear the same testimony. A very natural interpolation of *tibi* in Matt. xvi. 22 (iii. 297) is the only discrepancy which I have observed, orthographical corrections being excepted.

It remains to be ascertained, if possible, under what circumstances the MS. was transferred from Trent to Vienna, and also whether any records of Trent, and especially, it may be presumed, of the Cathedral library, show any signs of its presence there before the time of Bonelli. It would be still more desirable to ascertain what has become of any papers left behind by Simon de Magistris and Arevali. Bonelli's description, or rather Arevali's version of it, notices only the defectiveness at the beginning of St. Matthew and at the end of St. Mark, who stands last in accordance with the usual "Western" order; while it is compatible with the loss of leaves in the middle of the volume. By a computation made some time ago I find that the missing leaves of text must be, as nearly as possible, thirty-six at the

beginning, sixteen farther on in St. Matthew, twenty-seven in the middle, and eleven at the end of St. Mark, and nine singly or in pairs elsewhere, all exclusive of the preliminary matter belonging to two Gospels. Now it is far from impossible that stray leaves may have become detached and scattered since Bonelli wrote; and, if so, his transcript, if it could be found, would supply the contents of some of the ninety-nine lost leaves. What befel the Dublin leaf, which stands second among those that are known, may well have befallen others as loosely attached as itself.

It is worth while to call attention to these facts because the Codex Palatinus is a MS. of exceptional value and interest. The true nature of its text was curiously misconceived by Lachmann, to whom a specimen was sent. In adopting, with good reason, Wiseman's theory that North Africa was the primary native country of the Old-Latin version, he naturally took as his standard the best Old-Latin MSS. then known, especially the Vercelli and Verona MSS.; and thus was led to treat the Codex Palatinus as embodying only a late revision of the African version. Tischendorf virtually followed him, pronouncing it to have an African text, revised in Italy, and then copied by an African scribe. A year or two ago I had the good fortune to ascertain the true state of the case. Comparison with Cyprian's quotations on the one side, and the other extant Old-Latin MSS. on the other, proves the Codex Palatinus to have substantially the same text as Cyprian himself, though here and there showing marks of modification; while the Vercelli and other cognate MSS. have a totally different text, possibly derived from the Cyprianic by revision, possibly independent. The fact cannot be doubted by anyone who will carefully compare the agreements and differences in Latin renderings, irrespective of the subjacent Greek text. Thus the Codex Palatinus turns out to be African in a stricter, or at least more exclusive, sense than has been supposed; about the African scribe I can say nothing. The only other MS. of the Gospels known to me as having a substantially Cyprianic text is the Codex Bobbiensis (*k*) at Turin, which likewise shows signs of subsequent modification, not identical with that by which the text of the Codex Palatinus in its present state has been affected. The extant portions of these two MSS. do not, however, overlap each other for more than a few pages. It is hardly necessary to observe that stray leaves from such documents as these are more to be prized than whole volumes of inferior ancestry.

F. J. A. HORT.

#### BABYLONIAN GEOMETRY.

Oxford: Aug. 9, 1880.

Four years ago I published in the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology a paper on Babylonian geometry, in which I drew attention to the subject and attempted a translation of two fragmentary tablets which related to it. In one of these, above the figure of a double arc consisting of three lines, a sentence occurred which I transliterated GAR-CA anani GAR-CA III. TI-IM GID-DA, and translated "The configuration of a geometrical figure of three lines." Prof. Cantor, of Heidelberg, recently informed me that MM. Halévy, Rodet, and Oppert had proposed a new reading and rendering for this—*sa-ca-se sa-ca sa-lu-ti* IM GID-DA, "the diameter of a circle of three lines." I gave him my reasons for doubting the correctness of this new interpretation, ingenious as it undoubtedly was; but I need not repeat them here. A few days afterwards, however, Mr. Pinches pointed out to me at the British Museum another geometrical fragment, marked K 2038. On this I found the figure of a double rectangle

consisting of two lines only, and over it the heading GAR-CA anani GAR-CA II. TI-IM GID-DA, "The configuration of a geometrical figure of two lines." It thus became clear that my interpretation of the passage is the only one possible.

My object in now writing is to call attention to a passage in *W. A. I.*, iii., 57, 4, 42-45, which I misunderstood in my paper on Babylonian astronomy in 1874, and which has hitherto been overlooked by Assyrian students. Here the compound ideograph GAR-CA occurs again in a context which can leave no doubt as to its real meaning. The passage should be transliterated and translated:—*Mu-cal-lim-ti* D. P. *namar Bili su-par pi* GAR-CA *duppi yāni sa lib* D. P. *cacab Dil-bat zir-kha im-sukh*, "A broken tablet of the work, 'The Observations of Bel,' according to the form of a tablet no longer existing which begins in the middle, 'The planet Venus rose.'" Here the scribe of Assurbanipal states that the tablet from which he copied was a mutilated one, the form of which could only be inferred from the part that remained, and began with the words, "The planet Venus rose." On looking at the tablet, we find that the upper portion is broken off, and that it actually begins with the words quoted.

The colophon is not only curious, but also of value, since it shows the scrupulous care with which the old literature was copied and edited. When we find a scribe thus frankly confessing that his work was imperfect, we are encouraged to trust the accuracy of the other copies of ancient Babylonian literature that we have obtained from the library of Nineveh.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### THE EARLY BASQUE VOCABULARY.

St.-Jean-de-Luz: Aug. 6, 1880.

Through the kind intervention of M. d'Abbadie, the well-known Membre de l'Institut, I have received from the Padre Fidel Fita, S.J., the numbers (March 28—May 14) of the *Ilustracion Católica* of Madrid, in which, under the title "Recuerdos de un Viaje," he gives an account of the MSS. preserved at Compostella in Galicia, and especially of the "Códice de Calixto II.," in the fifth and last book of which occurs the now celebrated vocabulary of some twenty Basque words. The MS. is described as a "codicem a domno papa Calixto primitus editum," and opens with a letter from the Pope dated from the Lateran Palace, January 13 (1121?); but this letter refers, most probably, to the first book only, which contains extracts from the Fathers, &c., for daily devotional reading. The MS. also claims to have been presented at Rome (1139?), and to have received the sanction of Innocent II. and his cardinals, whose letter of approbation is given by P. Fita from the MS. The MS. was probably brought to Compostella by the definitive author, Aymeric, a priest of Iscan, a dependence of the Abbey of Vezelai, about 1143. In 1173 the MS. was seen at Compostella by Arnaldo del Monte, a monk of Ripoll in Catalonia. He copied books 2, 3, and 4, and made extracts from the others. This copy was taken from Ripoll by Baluze, and is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, vol. 372 of the Coll. Bal. This text was published in 1878 by M. L. Delisle, Membre de l'Institut (*Note sur le Recueil intitulé De Miraculis Sancti Jacobi*). I have not seen this book, but apparently he differs from P. Fita as to the genuineness of certain portions, and especially of the epistle of Innocent II. The fourth book contains the original story of the conquest of Spain by Charlemagne, the chief fountain of the *Chanson de Roland*, and other Carolingian romances in prose and verse. The fifth and last book, *Varia*, is the only one which concerns our present purpose,

The writer, probably Aymeric, gives therein a descriptive itinerary of all the roads which lead to Compostella from all parts of Europe. In chap. vii., "De nominibus terrarum et qualitatibus gentium, que in itinere Sancti Jacobi habentur," the Basque words occur. "Deum vocant *urcia*; Dei genitricem, *andrea* Maria; panem, *orgui*; vinum, *ardum*; carnem, *aragui*; piscem, *aragui*; domum, *eecha*; dominum domus, *iaona*; dominam, *andrea*; ecclesiam, *elicera*; presbiterum, *belatera*, quod interpretatur pulchra terra; triticum, *gari*; aquam, *uric*; regem, *ereguia*; sanctum jacobum, *iaona domne iacue*;" in other passages "duo jacula aut tria, que *auconas* vocat, ex more manibus tulit." "Sotularibus, quos *lavareas* vocant." "Palliolis vero laneis, quos vocant *saias*, utuntur." The modern form of these words is, omitting the suffixed article *a*: —Andre, lady; Ogi, bread; Ardo, wine; Aragui, fish; Arrain, fish; Etche, house; Iaun or Yaun, Sir, Mr.; Eliza, church (era in *elicera* may be a locative); Gari, wheat; Ur, water (ik in *uric* may be a genitive, "de l'eau"); Errege, king; Auconas, the Spanish *azcona*; Lavareas, the Navarese "*abarka*," a hide sandal; Saias, Laramendi's *seyala*, the Spanish *sayal*, an upper petticoat.

*Belatera*, priest, and *Urcia*, God, are obsolete. Fita suggests *bellator*, the mediaeval champion of a monastery, as a derivation. *Aplez* is the usual term, but we find *baldernapex*. Oyhenart once uses "*Barataria*" (Prov. 59) as a "Notaire," but the cognates in Spanish, &c., are used in a bad sense. In "*Urcia*" Fita would see an allusion to Thor, as in *Ortzequn*, Thunder-day, Donnerstag, Thursday. The symbol, which he engraves in confirmation as found on Cantabrian monuments, is also seen on Christian tombs in the Catacombs.

The writer of the MS. gives a very bad account of the Basques, "Navarri et Bascli." They are a "gens barbara, omni malicia plena, colore atra, visu iniqua, libidinosi, ebriosi, etc." "Bascli facie candidiores Navarris approbantur." Either "*Navarrus* aut *Basclus*," if he could, would kill a Frenchman, "Gallicum," for a single penny. Their good points are: they are brave in war, but better for defence than attack; they pay tithes, and go to church every day, and never without an offering. There is also a story about Julius Caesar bringing an army of Nubians (Numiani, of Devonshire, Fita's note), Cornishmen, and Scotch to conquer Spain, who were eventually driven to Navarre and the Basque Provinces. Fita suggests that this may refer to the expedition of Maximus, A.D. 383. It may also be the origin of the Irish or Norman invasion and settlement, which mediaeval writers refer to in order to account for the fairness of the Basques. The word "*Basclus*" is curious, as, writing about the same date, Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. iii. 12, and after him Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib. Dist.*, iii. 8, 9, 10, have the term "*Basclenses de Hispaniarum partibus*," appearing with thirty ships off the Orkneys and then colonising Hibernia. Fita remarks on the MS. story, and the fact of Iberian legions quartered in Britain, as showing relations with people of Celtic idiom; but the Basques, from our earliest notices, have been encircled and interpenetrated by Kelts; the names Gallia, Gallacia, Keltiberi, and the Celtic toponymy of ancient and modern Spain alone show this at least. The influence of Celtic grammatical forms, observed in Latin inscriptions in Spain, can hardly be accounted for by a transfer of British and Iberian legions in Imperial times.

The next citation of Basque words we have is found in Lucius Marinaeus Siculus, *Opus de rebus Hispaniae mirabilibus* (Compluti, 1530 and

\* Cf. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib. Dist.*, iii. 10.

1533). The passage is quoted in full, pp. 187-90, *Mélanges de Linguistique et d'Anthropologie*, par Hovelacque, Picot, Vinson (Paris, 1880).

It would be a great boon if this fifth book of the Codex Calixti II. were published in a separate form; and we trust that the "Recuerdos de un Viaje" of P. F. Fita will not remain buried in the pages of a weekly periodical.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

#### THE ORIGIN OF MAGISM AND THE ZEND-AVESTA.

London: Aug. 7, 1880.

THE ACADEMY for July 31 contains an article by Prof. Sayce, in which he sums up my views on the origin of Magism and of the Zend-Avesta, and raises against my theory objections which seem to him "so grave and insuperable" that he doubts whether I can "further maintain it in face of the facts he adduces." As the historical importance of the question is very great, and I am afraid Prof. Sayce has not exactly perceived the point at issue, I take the liberty of sending you a short reply.

The question which I tried to answer was: Who were the authors of the Zend-Avesta, and whose religion is it that is preserved in that book? My answer, to sum it up in my own words, was as follows (the words bracketed are added here for the sake of clearness):—

"The original texts of the Avesta were not written by Persians, as they are in a language which was not used in Persia [the Zend]; they prescribe certain customs which were unknown to Persia [or rather to Persians: for instance, the exposure of the dead; the *qactvôdatha*—that is, the holiness of intermarriage between next-of-kin, even to incest], and proscribe others which were current in Persia [for instance, the burial of the dead]. They were written in Media, by the priests [the Magi] of Ragha and Atropatênê, in the [Aryan] language of Media [the Zend], and they exhibit the ideas of the sacerdotal class under the Achaemenian dynasty" (Introduction, p. lii.).

This is not the place to dwell upon the direct and historical evidence which speaks for that theory, and which seems to have affected Prof. Sayce very little, since he did not say a word about it. I wish only to briefly answer the philological arguments and historical inferences which he produces *against* it.

(1) "First of all the difficulty of accounting for the close connexion between Zend and Sanskrit, if the region within which the former was spoken be removed to such a distance from the Punjab."

Prof. Sayce is too good a philologist to set a very high value on an argument of this sort, and I beg to leave it unanswered.

(2) "The overthrow of the Magi was as much a religious as a political revolution," which shows that the Mazdeism of the Persians cannot have come from the Magi.

I am sorry to see that my exposition of my views must have been sadly deficient in clearness, as otherwise Prof. Sayce would not have failed to perceive that we were to all intents agreed as to the facts. I took much trouble throughout nine closely printed pages (xliii.-lii.) to show to the best of my ability that Magian Mazdeism differed on a few important points from Persian Mazdeism, and that the Avesta does not represent the belief of the Iranian people at large under the Achaemenides, but only that of the Aryan priests of Media, who began from that period to spread their influence slowly all over Persia.

(3) "The names of the Median pretenders who revolted against Darius and claimed to represent the old line of kings are not only not Zend, but non-Aryan."

I seek in vain the names which Prof. Sayce alludes to. The Median names in Darius's inscriptions are *Gomata* (the Magian usurper, the *Pseudo-Smerdis*), *Fravarti* (a usurper), *Khsathrita* (a usurper), *Takhtaspada*, *Vindafra*,

*Huvakhshathra*, all of which, to the ear of a philologist, have the Aryan ring as unmistakably as any name in the Avesta, three of them being Iranian words or compounds of Iranian words (*Fravarti*, *Takhtaspada*, *Huvakhshathra*), and the three others being derived from Iranian words.

(4) "The chief argument, however, is derived from the Assyrian inscriptions." Prof. Sayce proceeds to show that in the time of Shalmanêser, B.C. 840, Matienê was inhabited by the Amadai or Matai, who, he says, are the same with the Medes; that under Samas Rimmon, B.C. 820, "Khanatsiruca was King of the Matai, a name which certainly has not an Aryan sound;" that no Aryan names of Median chieftains are found until the reign of Sargon, B.C. 713, and he concludes that "up to the seventh century B.C. there was no population in Atropatênê which spoke the Zend language." Not being an Assyriologist, I must accept Mr. Sayce's statements as correct, although I doubt whether all Assyriologists would be as easily satisfied, and also think it always unsafe to draw historical conclusions from mere etymological guesses, especially when bearing upon proper nouns and geographical names; but I shall simply ask Mr. Sayce: *Quid ad rem?* My purpose was to show by historical reasons that under the Achaemenian dynasty (fifth century B.C.), and very likely before it (sixth century), there was in Media an Aryan tribe known as the Magi, who had given a more definite and systematic form to the religious belief common to all the Aryans of Iran; who had the privilege of supplying Iran with priests, and wrote the Zend Avesta. Whence they came to Media and Atropatênê, and when they came there, I do not know, I did not say, I did not seek. I hope the elements of an answer to that question may be found in the Assyrian inscriptions; and to have this task performed I rely on the sagacity of Mr. Sayce.

JAMES DARMESTER.

Oxford: Aug. 11, 1880.

I am very sorry that I have been so stupid as to misunderstand M. Darmesteter's meaning. If I had imagined that he was simply claiming for the Aryans a settlement in Atropatênê in the fifth century, or, at most, the sixth century B.C., I should not have urged a single argument against his conclusions. I am very glad to find that we are really at one, the only difference that exists between us being as to the character and position of the Magians. I still cannot help thinking that the language of Darius Hystaspis implies that the religious tenets of the Magi were opposed to the Mazdeism of the Avesta, though I infer that M. Darmesteter does not accept Dr. Oppert's translation of the important passage in the Protomedic MS. at the end of the Behistun inscription. The Median names I was thinking of were Sattaritta and Vakistarra.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### GRAY'S "ELEGY."

Haileybury College: Aug. 7, 1880.

I should be glad to assure Mr. Storr that I had no idea of "making an attack upon him." Having used his book with a form, I had found the blemishes to which I called attention. I should not have written but for what seemed to me injudicious praise.

I regret that I inadvertently attributed to Mr. Storr the remark which he says was made by Wordsworth, but in his notes seems to quote as Coleridge's. It is clear that my mistake on this point cannot affect the question whether Mr. Storr is right in his view of the meaning of "still," and in his interpretation of the words "the sportive kind reply." I am sorry to hear he is prepared to defend those views, but I am quite content to leave the question to the judgment of any competent person.

"*Ex uno disce omnes*" is not a very candid or cogent argument. "Every scholar has read" is a valuable formula. F. B. BUTLER.

#### MILTON'S "WIDE-WATER'D SHORE."

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: Aug. 9, 1880.

I am sorry that Mr. M. G. Watkins has allowed his critical sense to be blunted by his patriotic zeal for his university. The object of my former letter was not to despoil Oxford of any of her honours, but to endeavour to arrive at truth.

Deeming, as most readers of Prof. Masson's Introduction would, that the claims of Forest Hill are not substantiated by facts, I simply sought to suggest what appeared to me a probable explanation of the lines. Mr. Watkins says:—"I regret not to have seen the 'complete disapproval' by Prof. Masson (spoken of by Mr. Ridgeway) of the old-fashioned theory of the Shotover scenery having suggested some of the imagery of *Il Penseroso*." Now, if Mr. Watkins, instead of expressing his regrets, had taken the trouble of referring to Prof. Masson's *Milton* (vol. ii., p. 205, and vol. iii., p. 380) he would probably have spared himself the trouble, not only of writing the first part of his letter against me, but also of asking in the second part "whether anyone has noticed the many touches which Milton seems to have added to his *Penseroso* from Dürer's celebrated etching of *Melancholia*." He would there have found that from Warton downwards this comparison has formed part of the exegetical apparatus of Miltonic scholars.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

#### THE PORTCULLIS.

20 Tivoli Street, Cheltenham: Aug. 9, 1880.

On the floor-tiles of Hales Abbey, now at the Earl of Ellenborough's seat of Southam, the "portcullis" recurs frequently. Was this crest common to sheriffs, in the fourteenth century or thereabouts, or to abbays? or what was its origin?

W. R. STRUGNELL,

Editor *Cheltenham Guide*.

#### SCIENCE.

##### *The Birds of Cornwall and the Scilly Islands.*

By the late E. H. Rodd. Edited, with an Introduction, Appendix, and Brief Memoir, by J. E. Harting. (Trübner & Co.)

EVERY ornithologist who has found his way to the Land's End retains lively memories of the late Mr. Rodd's collection of stuffed birds. They were not numerous, but rather well-chosen and beautifully set up, Mr. Vingoe's fame as a taxidermist in the West of England resembling Mr. Hancock's in the North, and being sufficient guarantee for the life-like attitude and careful treatment of specimens entrusted to him. We remember especially a case of terns, and another of the Cornish *Motacillidae* containing *M. Yarellii*, *M. alba*, *M. boarula*, *M. neglecta*, and *M. flava*; while a third was conspicuously beautiful with naturally grouped specimens of the water-ousel, kingfisher, golden oriole, starling, rose-coloured pastor, two waxwings, two hoopoes, two bee-eaters, and two rollers, these also having been taken in Cornwall. There was almost a tropical splendour about this case. Their owner has been well known as a diligent student of the Cornish avi-fauna for many years, and the pages of the *Zoologist* were often enriched by his notes. Death removed him from the peninsula named after Brute's

companion, Corineus, before he was able to give his collected researches to the world; but they have fared excellently in Mr. Harting's hands. To the latter we are mainly indebted for the lucid arrangement and completeness of this volume. As he himself states, "the author is responsible for the facts, the editor for the mode of their expression."

Cornish ornithology has hitherto been comprised in meagre modern lists and old-fashioned county histories somewhat given to the fabulous and wonderful. Thus Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, speaks of swallows hiding during winter in holes and caves, and quotes Olaus Magnus, who tells how fishermen dip them up from below the ice as a shining substance, and, on being brought to the warmth, "they receive a new resurrection." He has preserved, however, one curious notice of the cross-bill, a bird still seen in Cornwall at uncertain intervals.

"Not long since there came a flock of birds into Cornwall about harvest season, in bigness not much exceeding a sparrow, which made a foul spoil of the apples; their bills were thwarted crosswise at the end, and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap, eating only the kernels. It was taken at first for a forbidden token, and much admired; but soon after, notice grew that Gloucestershire and other apple countries have them, an over-familiar harm" (p. 85; ed. 1811).

Borlase, writing in 1754, after the manner of the age, runs wild on Druids and cromlechs, and does not throw much light upon the birds of the county, though he devotes a chapter to them. More information may be obtained from Polwhele (1816), though much of it is scarcely scientific enough for the present age; for instance, he tells how Tonkin (who edited Carew's *Survey*, 1811)

"memorises a gander of Charles Huddy of Trethoweth in Probus, which, according to tradition, was 300 years old. He died in 1688. Mr. Huddy had at Trethoweth a picture of this gander, under which were some rhymes intimating his great age,"

and his regularity in being the father of ten goslings annually, "even the very year in which he died" (vol. iv., p. 26). Bellamy, Couch, Cocks, and others published lists of the Cornish fauna during the last forty years, and these were the materials accumulated by previous ornithologists which Mr. Rodd inherited. It is not too much to say that, by his assiduous care and habit of practically devoting himself to the observation and record of the rarer birds which came into his district, our author is the first real historian of Cornish birds.

Among the peculiarities of this maritime province of English ornithology may be noted a scarcity of raptorial birds, as might be expected, when the treeless, down-like nature of so much of Cornwall is taken into consideration. Even the harriers, with the exception of Montagu's harrier, are uncommon, although much of the district would seem to suit them admirably. The last kite was killed at Trebartha in 1867. On the other hand, the only two British specimens of the spotted eagle (*aquila naevia*) have been taken in Cornwall, and one of them at the same place, the hereditary property of the author's family. A good many American immigrants

figure in the fauna of Cornwall, such as Bartram's and the buff-breasted, the American, pectoral and Schinz's sand-pipers, and the red-breasted snipe. Though black game is found, yet the red grouse is unknown (it exists on Dartmoor), and also the nightingale. It has often been supposed that this bird, being incapable of long flights, crosses the Channel at its narrowest point, and does not fly far to the westward. Among the curiosities of migration in Cornwall are the facts that the stone curlew is only a winter visitor to the province, while the glossy ibis, when it appears in Cornwall or the Scilly Isles, does so in autumn. The black redstart, again, is almost always seen in the dead of winter. Several species are increasing in numbers, for which no sufficient reason can be given. Among these are the starling and green woodpecker, which have largely added to their numbers of distribution in the last twenty years. The Dartford warbler also seems more generally diffused of late years. The heron family are well represented, as might be deemed likely from the numerous estuaries of the county; and the spoonbill, elsewhere a great rarity, is far from uncommon, especially in the Scilly Isles. The bearded titmouse (*Calamophilus biarmicus*), a bird common in Holland but for the most part confined to the Norfolk reed-beds in our own island, has singularly enough been taken in Cornwall in two cases during 1846. Mr. Rodd rightly calls this "inexplicable." The Cornish chough, though deriving its name from this county, is more numerous elsewhere in England. In Cornwall it is a very local bird, and has withdrawn almost wholly from the Land's End district, where it formerly bred. It yet breeds, however, on Zennor Cliffs and other parts of the north coast of Cornwall. "The Cornish chough," says Polwhele, "seems the only bird plentiful here and scarce in the other parts of the island. It much frequents the Lizard Point, where it breeds in the cliffs." We could find none there in 1866. They used to be kept as pets in Cornwall, and were valued for their docility and beautiful appearance. Nine years ago we saw two cages containing ten young choughs in Leadenhall Market. The red was not yet strongly developed on their bills. They were fed by the hand with lumps of beef pushed down their gaping throats, had been caught in Northumberland, and were being sold at ten shillings a pair to live as pets with pigeons round houses. Although some two dozen instances of the American bittern have occurred in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, it has not yet been taken in Cornwall. Indeed, several species of birds have been met with in Devon which do not travel farther to the west. Two specimens of Pallas's sand grouse were taken in Cornwall and the Scilly Isles during their singular appearance throughout the country at large in 1863. Gannets are found following the pilchards to the west in October; we have seen them attacking the mackerel off South Devon in July.

To pass to some instances of rare birds which have been procured in this distant corner of England, both the great and the little bustard have been captured several



times in recent years, the former bird having been taken at Looe so recently as December last. The first spur-winged goose shot in England was also obtained in Cornwall. In no part of the British Isles save in Cornwall is the red-breasted fly-catcher found. Firecrests, orioles, waxwings, hoopoes, and snow buntings are not uncommon in certain seasons. A White's thrush was procured in 1874. Specimens, too, of such extreme rarities as Wilson's petrel, the whiskered tern, Sabine's and Buonaparte's gulls have been obtained. A good many waders and water birds not common elsewhere are annually found in the many pools and estuaries of the Scilly Isles and Cornwall. As far as numbers go, of the whole 354 species of birds ascribed by Yarrell in his last edition to the British Isles, 287 have been observed in Cornwall; a large proportion, due in part to the varied physical configuration of the county, partly to its mild climate, and perhaps mainly to the tempting refuge which the Scilly Isles and the mainland of Cornwall offer to birds after a long sea flight.

All these species are separately commented on in Mr. Rodd's pages under an arrangement more philosophical than Carew's quaint division of them into sea-birds, "certain flying citizens of the air which prescribe for a corrody in the ocean," and land-birds, "birds who seek harbour on the earth after night, though the air be the greatest place of their haunt by day." Mr. Harting has added, from scattered notices in the *Zoologist* contributed by his author, annual summaries of the chief noteworthy facts in Cornish ornithology from 1840 to 1879. It was only natural to expect from so experienced a writer every help that his most exigent reader could demand; accordingly a brief Life of Mr. Rodd, an excellent Introduction and Map, and valuable Indexes of the provincial names of Cornish birds and their names in the old Cornish tongue, are due to his care. A separate list of the avi-fauna of the Scilly Isles, notes by the author's nephew, Mr. F. R. Rodd, and a capital Index to the whole work leave nothing to be desired so far as the editor is concerned. The book will prove a great boon to all bird-lovers who visit Cornwall. We are ungrateful enough, however, to wish that so competent an observer as the author had paid more attention to migration. Seeing the unique position of Cornwall and its appendages, the Scilly Isles, so far as relates to migrants from the Atlantic and western provinces of Europe and Africa, in which it is matched by Flamborough Head with its half-way house, Heligoland, on the other side of the kingdom, for mid-European migrants over the German Ocean, many interesting facts on the distribution, departure, and arrival of different species must yet await investigation

"by the fable of Bellerus old,  
Where the great vision of the guarded mount  
Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold."

And yet, to be candid, these researches are absolutely all that can be missed from an excellent book. M. G. WATKINS.

*Lex Salica.* Synoptically edited by J. H. Hessels, with Notes on the Frankish Words by H. Kern. (John Murray, and Trübner & Co.)

We have before us a natural outcome of Mr. Hessels' preliminary work on a new edition of Ducange's great *thesaurus* of Late Latin. Just as the Philological Society's English dictionary necessitated the foundation of the Early Text and Chaucer Societies, with their scores of laborious and enthusiastic editors, so also Mr. Hessels' study of Ducange has no doubt taught him that the smallest house on a sound foundation is better than the hugest on an unsound one, and that so vast a subject as that of Middle-Age Latin can be successfully attacked and mastered only in detail. A dictionary to be of any real value must be based on critical texts, and the necessity of such texts is multiplied tenfold in the case of Late Latin, which has to be recovered laboriously from an infinite variety of sources bristling with corruptions and divergent readings. In the case of Ducange, these inevitable drawbacks were intensified to such a degree by the defects of the man himself that the student of any one special document or group of texts generally finds out, sooner or later, that it is almost a saving of time to ignore those unwieldy tomes altogether, and ascertain the meanings of his words by a study of the texts themselves; such, at least, has been my experience in working at the oldest English-Latin glosses.

While Dr. Löwe is preparing a comprehensive critical edition of one of the main sources of Late-Latin lexicography—the glossaries of which his *Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum* is, as its name imports, a fore-runner—Mr. Hessels has undertaken a less extensive, but still formidable, task—a parallel-text edition of the most important and, at the same time, the most difficult of the barbarian laws. The laws of the Salic Franks have been edited over and over again ever since the sixteenth century; and one of the strongest proofs of the necessity of such an edition as Mr. Hessels' is afforded by the fact that, after so many centuries of study, the genealogy of the MSS. is still unsettled. Now that Mr. Hessels' text brings the actual evidence of the MSS. within the reach of every scholar—thus made independent of any possible vagaries of the older school of editors, who gave their results, but without the means of testing the soundness of the process by which those results were obtained—these questions cannot fail of a speedy solution. The texts of eight MSS. are given in full in parallel columns, a ninth column being taken up by critical notes and references, the text of each representative MS. being supplemented by various readings of allied MSS. The typographical difficulties involved in this arrangement have been overcome in such a way as to make this edition a model for future editors.

The Glossarial Index makes the edition directly available for general purposes as well as for the special study of the *Lex Salica* itself. It includes all the words and phrases, both Latin and Frankish, which occur in the law. The former are of especial interest to the student of the Romance languages, as when we find one set of MSS. substituting *coccus* for *gallus*, or employing *alia mente* in

the sense of *autrement*. Such special glossaries also afford valuable aid in determining the locality of Late-Latin words. No one accustomed to the colloquial Latin of Britain can run over Mr. Hessels' glossary without being struck by the difference in the vocabulary.

A unique feature of the *Lex Salica* is the number of Frankish words in it, added to define more precisely the Latin terms employed. Mr. Hessels has not attempted to deal with these, but has secured the help of his illustrious countryman, Prof. Kern, of Leiden, who has long made a special study of these mysterious glosses—the sole relics of the language of the Salic Franks—which he was the first to explain satisfactorily. His present "Notes" will, of course, supersede his earlier essay on the subject, *Die Glossen in der Lex Salica*. In his introductory remarks, Prof. Kern declares himself decisively in favour of the priority of the (lost) Frankish text, of which the Latin one is a mere translation; although he considers it an open question whether the original Frankish laws were ever written down or preserved only by oral tradition. He thinks, however, that the blunders enshrined in the glosses are incompatible with a trained oral tradition, and point rather to a long-continued process of scribal corruption. Prof. Kern advances the ingenious conjecture that the title of the Frankish law-book was *malberg* = "forum," which, as he remarks, is not half so strange as *Grágás*, "gray goose," the title of the Icelandic law-book. He might have compared the Icelandic *lögberg* = "law-hill," where the legislature of the island was carried on. He adds:—

"Since *malberg* properly means 'forum,' it is readily explained how the Spanish laws came to be called *fueros*, this being probably the literal rendering of some Gothic word identical or synonymous with the Frankish *malberg*. The so-called glosses are, in my opinion, quotations from the Frankish *fuero*, and were intended as a guarantee for the substantial correctness of the translation and to supply its formal deficiencies."

These *Malberg* "glosses" are so corrupt, through the accumulated blunders of Romanic scribes, that a well-trained Germanic philologist might read through dozens of them without recognising them as Germanic at all. Their interpretation calls for all that combination of scientific method, detailed knowledge of the cognate languages, and etymological insight which is possessed in a high degree by Prof. Kern. Fortunately, the problem is defined within certain limits by the context and the Latin equivalents, and also by the certainty of Salic Frankish having been a purely Low-German dialect, the parent, in fact, of the present literary Dutch, so that in some cases the main difficulty is to explain how a familiar Germanic word could have been corrupted into the irrerecognisable form it has in the MSS., which is often the case with the numerals. Prof. Kern's special knowledge of dialectal and Early Dutch has often furnished him with very happy comparisons. Thus in the section *De furtis canum* he reconstructs from the unintelligible *fhuuichuus curnutu nechana*, partly by his observation of the laws of letter-confusion (*n* for *r*, &c.) unconsciously followed by the

scribes, the word *chuuscurru*, comparing the Old-Dutch *Korre* (canis domesticus), so that the compound is etymologically nothing but the English "house-cur." This is a comparatively straightforward emendation; in other cases the difficulty can only be attacked by bold conjecture, which in Prof. Kern's hands is always brilliant and often convincing. To criticise all Prof. Kern's doubtful identifications would be almost equivalent to writing his essay over again, and, as he has not summed up his results in the form of a general sketch of Old-Frankish phonology and inflections, it is not easy to form a just idea of their bearing on comparative Germanic philology. It may be noticed, however, that Prof. Kern considers the initial *ch* for *h* (as in *chuus* = *huus*) to be only a clumsy device to represent the ordinary aspirate, the letter *h* having become silent in the Romance languages. He also thinks that *pt* and *ct* were mere graphical variations of *ft* and *cht*, not merely in Frankish, but also in Icelandic and the oldest English. Both of these views seem to require further consideration.

In conclusion, we can only say that this work reflects the highest credit both on publishers and editor, while its admirable typography fully sustains the reputation of the Dublin University press.

HENRY SWEET.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

M. COILLARD, a French Protestant missionary, who has resided for some years in South Central Africa, is now paying a visit to England, and it may be hoped will be induced to give an account of his experiences of the Upper Zambesi region at the coming meeting of the British Association. Major Serpa Pinto, it will be remembered, met M. Coillard during his journey across Africa, and probably owed his life to the kind care and attention he received from him and his family.

M. AIMÉ OLIVIER is engaged on an exploring expedition in Western Africa, where he intends to visit the water-parting between the Upper Niger and the smaller rivers that flow more directly to the sea. In the last letter received from him he expressed a hope of meeting Dr. Bayol at Bamaku on the Niger, but later news, which we reported last week, announces the pillage of Capt. Galliçni's expedition, to which he is attached, and M. Olivier, we trust, will escape a like fate.

DR. EMIN-BEY, who was sent to visit King Mtesa by Col. Gordon when he was Governor-General of the Soudan, furnishes some information respecting the true position of M'rooli, which has hitherto been placed on the maps according to Speke's observations. He considers that it ought to be placed more to the west, though, at the same time, he acknowledges that Speke's determination of other places was most accurate.

THE REV. THOMAS BESWICK has recently paid visits to two hitherto unknown districts in the south of New Guinea lying inland to the north-west of Hood Bay. His first visit was to the Palawai district, which he found to consist of four villages built on the summits of steep hills, some little distance apart. From the coast, east of Pairi Point, Mr. Beswick says a high level country stretches for five miles, where he found little but grass and gum-trees, though it is probably suited for agricultural purposes. His other excursion was to the Rune district, to reach which he journeyed up the unexplored

Kemp-Welch River. Starting from Kalo at its mouth, he followed the serpentine course of the river for nearly three days. The river makes a sudden bend at the village of Tarova, and from native information received there by Mr. Beswick, and confirmed by what he afterwards heard at Kualpo, it then trends in a north and north-north-easterly direction. For some twenty miles beyond Tarova the natives say it can be traversed by boats, after which large boulders intercept the passage, while, some fabulous distance beyond, the river is said to expand into a wide sheet of water. One result of this journey has been the discovery that no large population is to be met with for at least fifty miles up the river, though it is thought possible that it may exist on the neighbouring ridges. Mr. Beswick has sent home a sketch map of the course of the Kemp-Welch, which will be a useful addition to our scanty knowledge of Southern New Guinea.

MR. F. A. OBER, of Massachusetts, who conducted some ethnological investigations in the Lesser Antilles for the Smithsonian Institution a year or two ago, has just arrived in Dominica after completing his study of the ornithology of Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands, where he has met with several new species.

MR. W. MILNOR ROBERTS has published in a separate form a *Note on the São Francisco River, Brazil*, which he prepared for the Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Roberts surveyed the river from its mouth to its headwaters. The Falls of Paulo Alfonso, two hundred miles from the mouth, he found to have a higher elevation than those of Niagara, though not in one pitch. For some two hundred and sixty miles there are many rapids, and after this about eight hundred miles of fair navigation for steamers of light draught.

PROF. VON GEERT, who is already well known for his scientific explorations in Peru and in other regions of South America, started from Panama on June 19 for Guatemala, where he proposes to study the botany of the country and to make collections of new specimens. In the north-eastern part of the republic, where his investigations will be principally carried on, he hopes to reap a rich harvest, as little is at present known of its botany, or, indeed, of its general capabilities.

WE hear that, under the title of *The Voyage of the "Vega,"* Prof. Nordenskiöld will shortly publish in English an account of the late Swedish Arctic expedition, accompanied by illustrations.

WE are glad to learn that the little steamer *Gulnare* has been repaired at St. John's, Newfoundland, and that Capt. Howgate's Polar expedition made a fresh start for Franklin Bay at the end of July.

A TELEGRAM received in New York from San Francisco states that the vessel which was despatched to the Arctic regions found the reports true respecting the starvation of the natives of the St. Lawrence Islands, and that a large number have perished. No news, however, was heard of Mr. Gordon Bennett's exploring vessel *Jeannette*, or of the missing whaling vessels.

THE Sydney papers state that the New South Wales Government intend to despatch a competent surveyor to investigate the geology of the Clarence and Richmond districts, and also of the region between the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers, where rich mineral deposits are believed to exist.

WE regret to hear that news has been received from Zanzibar that Capt. Carter and Mr. Cadenhead, of the Royal Belgian explora-

tion expedition, have been killed by a robber chief in Central Africa.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Geognosy and Mineralogy of Scotland.*—Dr. Forster-Hedde, of St. Andrews, is endeavouring to form a complete record of the mineralogy of Scotland, which is to take the shape of a series of county-histories, commencing with the extreme North, and embodying his long experience in searching for minerals in the Scottish rocks. Having already contributed to the *Mineralogical Magazine* papers on the "Mineralogy of the Shetland and Orkney Islands," he has continued his series in the last number of the same journal by a description of the mineralogy of Caithness. This county, however, is not a promising field for the mineralogical student, but still Dr. Hedde shows that it is not so barren as might perhaps have been expected. The papers are to be accompanied, when necessary, by geological maps, of which one has already been issued—namely, a map of the Shetland Isles, which forms an indispensable guide to the working mineralogist who may happen to get so far to the North.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation, in their "London Science Class-Books," *Laws of Health*, by Prof. W. H. Corfield, and *Vibratory Motion and Sound*, by Prof. J. D. Everett; and, in their "Text Books of Science," *A Text-Book of Mineralogy*, Part I., *Systematic Mineralogy*, by H. Bauerman; and *Astronomy*, by Prof. R. S. Ball.

WE have received from Mr. Van Voorst Nos. X. to XIII. of the fourth edition of Yarrell's *History of British Birds*, revised by Alfred Newton, M.A. British ornithology is often regarded as a stationary science, but nothing could show the wonderful progress which it has in reality made during the last quarter-of-a-century so conclusively as the comparison of these, the latest parts of Prof. Newton's Yarrell, with the last edition of the book published in 1856. Recent research has done little less than revolutionise the views held by the last generation of ornithologists, not merely on classification—the hobby of so many naturalists—but on the life-history and migration of our most familiar birds, and on the range and relations of the species to each other. All these modern investigations are faithfully interwoven with Yarrell's original account in the present edition, until, in most instances, the whole description of a bird has been practically rewritten. This *History* is simply indispensable to every scientific student of British birds. In place of the inane anecdotes which fill many so-called histories of British birds, Prof. Newton is careful to direct attention to every ascertained fact in the life-history and economy of each bird. The labour which this searching and sifting process has involved is known only to those who have endeavoured to find similar knowledge in piles of Reports, Transactions, and pamphlets. To look a little closer into these numbers it may be noted that, whereas Yarrell dismissed the range of the common sparrow in a paragraph of a dozen lines, Prof. Newton devotes nearly two pages to a very particular account which brings out its curious sporadic distribution in Northern localities. Under the mealy redpole (*Linota linaria*) Prof. Newton directs attention to Wolley's discovery of the remarkable seasonal change which exists in its history. The scarlet grosbeak (*Pyrrhula erythrina*) is figured and described for the first time as a British bird, two having been taken in 1869 and 1870 respectively. The European and American white-winged crossbills of Yarrell are now more accurately discriminated. Familiar as the rook and starling are to all dwellers

in the country—we might say to townsmen as well, so frequently are both birds found resorting to cities at the breeding time—it was left to Prof. Newton to trace their exact life-history, partial migrations, and the like, and his researches let in a flood of light on these hitherto ill-understood facts. The curiously wide distribution of the sand-martin as a species is here carefully defined for the first time. The swift, so long considered as a member of the swallow family, is now shown to possess strong affinities with the *trochilidae*, or humming-birds, and is removed from the order of *Passeres* into the somewhat miscellaneous collection for which Nitzsch has proposed the name *Picariæ*. Prof. Newton cannot repress a smile at Mr. Ruskin's description of the swallow (*Love's Meinie*, No. 2); and, certainly, the latter's treatment of that bird as being "an emancipated owl and a glorified bat, the aerial reflection of a dolphin, the tender domestication of a trout" (p. 55), is sufficiently fantastic from an ornithological point of view. The article on the cuckoo in the present edition is greatly enlarged, and its breeding economy explained lucidly from a comparison of many recent observations, whereas Yarrell only knew of Jenner's researches on that bird. But perhaps the most striking feature of these four parts is to be found at p. 274 of part xii.—the mode in which Prof. Newton deems it is now necessary to regard the relationship of the carrion and the hooded crows (*corvus corone* and *C. cornix*). Hitherto, almost everyone has considered them distinct species, and Yarrell so described them. Now they are brought under one head, and Prof. Newton states that "the only rational mode of regarding them appears to be as members of a single dimorphic species." The old-fashioned naturalist, who may not improbably be somewhat staggered at this view, is reminded that the two crows breed together indiscriminately, and the broods display sometimes the characters of one parent, sometimes those of the other, and, again, those of both combined. No structural differences between the two can be detected. Their habits, modes of nidification, and the like are identical. Yet much is to be said on the other side. The instances of similar dimorphism in ornithology which can be adduced are few and of scanty weight. As to the entire difference between the plumage of the two birds, perhaps their mere colouration is an unsafe ground of difference; but the fact that in England the hooded crow is always an autumnal immigrant, departing regularly in early spring, whereas the carrion crow is mostly a summer visitant, is a well-nigh fatal objection. Prof. Newton, indeed, ingeniously argues against it, and adduces one instance of a young hooded crow having been observed in East Lincolnshire; but the burden of proof yet lies with the advocates of this novel view, which, it will easily be seen, has a most important bearing on the theories popular in natural history at present. There is no fear that the editor's affected titles of "pie" and "cuckoo" will oust the familiar magpie and cuckoo from our books and tongues, though every naturalist who studies birds with any pretension to accuracy will for the future turn to this edition as the standard work on the subject. While full of admiration for the few parts of this history which, at long intervals, are vouchsafed to us, we cannot forbear envying the fortunate ornithologists who will live at the close of this century. As the editor assures us that his complete History will fill four volumes, it is easy, with a little calculation, to discover that, since these four parts only have appeared between November 1876 and June 1880, the entire work will be completed about 1898.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society for July 1880 (vol. xii., new series, part iii.) opens with the continuation of Mr. Brandreth's paper on "The Gaurian compared with the Romance Languages," the first part of which appeared in vol. xi. The object of the paper is to trace the resemblance in the morphological changes from Latin to the Romance languages on the one hand, and from Sanskrit to the Gaurian languages on the other, with the object of showing that the changes are due to laws of human speech which are of universal validity. The idea is not new, but it is here worked out in detail with a considerable number of very interesting examples. Prof. Vambéry follows with an account of "The Uzbek Epic," entitled "Sheibani Khan." It is an epic poem in Turkish relating the exploits of Sheibani in the Oxus region during the early years of the sixteenth century of our era, and was written by Prince Muhammad Sali, who was one of Sheibani's courtiers, and had been brought up in Merv. The work is therefore not more poetry, but is also historically valuable as the record of a contemporary witness concerning the events and manners and customs of a period and of a people regarding whom there are few sources of information so accurate and trustworthy. We trust that the professor will not be satisfied with the account he now gives from a unique MS. of this interesting relic, but will undertake a complete edition and translation of Muhammad Sali's poem. The next article is by Prof. Kern, of Leyden, "On the Separate Edicts at Dhauri and Jaugada." It deals with these very curious proclamations after the same method as that in which some others of the Asoka Edicts were treated in the author's *Jaartelling der Zuidelijke Buddhisten*. It is not too much to say that, with the exception of the few notices by Eugène Burnouf, these papers are the most thorough and useful elucidation yet published of the Asoka Edicts. It is much to be wished that Prof. Kern would publish a complete work on the subject, with a grammar, and with a full index to the words occurring in all the Edicts. There follows a "Grammatical Sketch of the Kakhien Language," by the Rev. J. N. Cushing, of the American Baptist Mission at Rangoon, in Burma. As the Kakhien are rapidly supplanting the Burmese in the border districts, this dialect may soon become of greater importance than it at present possesses; and, since missions to the Kakhien have lately been established at Bhamo by both the Roman Catholics and the American Baptists, we may hope to hear more of them before long. Mr. Cushing holds that the language of this increasing tribe has no affinity to Burmese; and the detailed account he gives of it seems based on an intelligent system. The number closes with a letter from Prof. Francis Newman, giving a general summary of the unfortunately rather meagre results of his long-continued investigation into the dialects of modern Libya.

*Kings of Kashmir* (Calcutta: Bose; London: Trübner) is the title which Mr. Jogesh Chunder Dutt gives to his prose version in English of the first seven books of Kahlana Pandita's *Rajantarangini*. This translation, it will be seen, goes very little beyond that portion of the Kashmirian chronicle analysed by Wilson in vol. xv. of the *Asiatic Researches*; but as it is sometimes difficult in the analysis to distinguish between what is to be found in the text and what was derived from the Persian translation, this version of the original will be of service to those who cannot consult the Sanskrit. The translation is fairly accurate and readable, and brings the history down to the reign of Parsha—that is, to the beginning of the twelfth century A.D., in which century Kahlana himself lived.

The chronicle was carried on in later times and by other hands to the time of the Muhamadan invasion, and Mr. Dutt proposes to complete his translation in two additional volumes.

FINE ART.

*Norwegian Antiquities*, arranged and explained by Prof. O. Rygh, with French and Norwegian Text. The Illustrations drawn on Wood by C. F. Lindberg. Part I. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A GOOD idea of the antiquarian remains of Denmark has long been easy of attainment from the octavo volume of engravings (*Oldsager*) of Worsaae, for stone and bronze the splendid folio of Madsen, and for all objects at Broholm in Fyn the richly illustrated quarto published by Chamberlain Sehested. Sweden also could be examined in the excellent plates and texts in Stårle's *Grafkärl*, and Dr. Montelius's *Från Jernåldern, and Sveriges Fornfed, &c.* But no such systematic help existed in the case of Norway. This was a great hindrance, as all these Scandinavian provinces are linked to each other.

It was therefore fortunate that so solid and careful an old-lorist as Prof. Olaf Rygh, Keeper of the great Christiania Museum, determined to collect, engrave, and explain all the principal types of ancient earth-finds in Norwegian soil. It has been a great labour. The materials are not comparatively centralised, as in Denmark and Sweden; besides private collections, Norway has old and large museums in Bergen, Tronhjem, and elsewhere. And the Norse pieces have often a character of their own, and demand special treatment. But regular scientific excavations are happily now carried on, and the study of their national antiquities is vigorously pursued by a band of gifted Norse experts. The result is an abundance of material.

In this part we have an introduction to each of the three classes—Stone, Bronze, and Iron. These sketches are written with care, judgment, and practical skill, and with a refreshing absence of romance and theory, so that only once or twice are we inclined to reject the opinion expressed. After each such "argument" come the plates, beautiful woodcuts, well printed on fine thick paper. The whole is a noble volume, worthy of Norway, of the accomplished archaeologist whom we have to thank for it, and of the enterprising publisher who has risked so much on its production. It is a boon to science, and will be duly appreciated all Europe over, the more so as there is a double text—Norse and French—and the price is exceptionally moderate.

Prof. Rygh himself points out that the settlements in Norway were later than those in Denmark, that its population was long very sparse, and that, therefore, its oldest remains are comparatively few and inferior. Its show of stone is as nothing compared with that of Denmark, and its bronze is poor contrasted with the wealth and splendour to be found elsewhere. But in its iron epoch it advances rapidly, and soon becomes very rich and interesting, some objects being altogether unknown in Denmark or Sweden.

The Stone age is only Neolithic. But it also, as in Sweden, comprehends many speci-

mens from the remarkable Arctic or Lappic group—the *slate* implements. The engravings show many fine tools and arms; likewise specimens of stone and bone.

The Bronze and Gold section is still more interesting, although many types otherwise familiar to us are absent. No. 140, here and elsewhere called the Lid of a Hanging-dish, is, in my opinion, something very different. No such piece has ever been found fitting on to any such vessel, nor is it suited for that purpose. This whole class of objects (for there are many of them in Scandinavia, large and small, and of various shapes) is, I believe, a locally fashionable sort of fasteners or brooches.

With No. 142 commences the Early Iron age. Here is a host of excellent things. No. 150—of which seven specimens have been found in Norway, none in Denmark or Sweden, but many in England, and (as stated by Undset) one in Germany—always comes from graves in which females have been interred. It has been identified by Lorange, Keeper of the Museum in Bergen, in a letter to myself—and, I think, happily and correctly—as a weaving-slay, the olden kind, afterwards supplanted by a variation in bone. The fibulae or brooches show many changes of type. No. 259, silver-gilt, is the largest of its kind found in these lands, being about nine Danish inches long by nearly six in greatest breadth. It is admirably engraved by Evald Hansen, and is a gorgeous specimen of the well-known Northumbrian-Keltic type so common in Norway, of which another fine example is the lately published (*Aarbøger for Nold Oldk*, 1878) Fonnås brooch, about six and a-half Danish inches long, which bears two inscriptions in the Old-Northern runes, and dates from about the sixth century. Nos. 317 and 318 are animal figures in amber—very rare and striking ornaments. There are also excellent examples of Roman glass, &c., as well as of the native pottery. The last two numbers—381 and 382—are ale-buckets, but the illustrations altogether amount to about five hundred.

I need only add that we all hope Prof. Rygh may complete his task according to his plan, by issuing next year the second and concluding part. This will contain the costly division "The Later Iron Age," together with information respecting every piece given in the work, and—a most valuable addition—details as to the number and local use of the several types found in Norway.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

#### LOAN EXHIBITION IN THE GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.

AN interesting exhibition of the paintings of the late Sam Bough, R.S.A., and G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., and of works in black and white by living and deceased artists, was opened last week in the galleries of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts. In the landscapes of Bough, of which more than two hundred have been brought together—along with an almost equal number of works by Chalmers—we see some of the most direct and vivid renderings of natural effects which have been produced by our Scottish school. They have little sentiment, and show little of the personality of the artist. We never feel that the painter is modifying the scene before him, bending and

colouring it to embody his own mood of mind. The pictures are vivid transcripts, scenes and moments of nature caught and rendered with immediate truth. The finest period of the artist is about 1863, the date of *Holy Island*—his most powerful and complete picture in the present exhibition. In his earlier works his handling, while careful and accurate, wants the breadth which characterises the productions of his middle period; while his later pictures are often coarse and crude in colour and defective in atmosphere, like *The Rocket Cart* and *Peel Harbour*. In *Holy Island* we have an effect of sunrise with something almost Turnerian in the gray mystery of the distant hill and its ruins, and the golden splendour of the unfolding sky. A similar effect has been treated, scarcely so happily, in the view of *Edinburgh from the Canal*. The water-colours of the artist are more equal in merit than his oil-pictures, and it is upon them that his reputation will rest most securely. Their main qualities are purity of tone and brilliant rendering of daylight, the skies in particular, whether full of the clear blaze of morning sunshine or the mellow glow of evening, being treated with power and tenderness. In its aim and methods the art of Chalmers contrasts strongly with that of Bough. Working alike in portraiture, in *genre*, and in landscape, he treats all in the same spirit, caring far more for the artistic capabilities of his material than for his material itself, perceptive less of its details than of its general effect, its colour and tone; and dealing most commonly and most successfully with subjects of which the component parts are simple, and in which the light and shade, being broad and definitely contrasting, counts for more than does local form. Among the more important of his portraits, distinguished all of them by rich colour and admirable rendering of flesh, are *R. Hutcheson, Esq.*, *The Rev. Dr. Kirkwood*, *Quarter-master Caull*, *Master Jamieson*, and an interesting series of likenesses of his brother artists, *George Reid*, *W. D. McKay*, *Clark Stanton*, and *James Irvine*. Practically portraits, and portraits with the most powerfully telling effect, are several subjects with fancy titles—*Balfour of Burleigh*, *Spanish Nobleman*, and *Melancholy*—a girl's head and bust, with rich harmony in the dark background, the carnations of the face, and the warm brown of the fur at the throat. In his *genre* pieces Chalmers deals most commonly with cottage scenes, and occasionally recalls the treatment of similar subjects by the Dutch painters of the seventeenth century, though he has little of their minute finish—of the precision with which they imitated the texture of fabrics, for instance, or the veinings of marble. As examples of subjects which have become precious through their powerfully artistic treatment, we may mention *The Vegetable Stall*, *Girl Reading*, *The Darnier*, and *Prayer*—through Rajon's etching in the *Portfolio* the most widely known of Chalmers' works. Among his landscapes the most important picture is *The End of the Harvest*, a large canvas for which, as was the work of the artist, innumerable studies of all sizes were made in monochrome and in colour. It is simple and admirable in composition, rich in colour, and solemnly pathetic in feeling; and represents a darkened field, with stooping figures of labourers, and a belt of trees in the middle distance relieved against a tender space of evening sky. Another large and telling work is the study of *Running Water* with its bold, trenchant execution; but in each landscape, slight or elaborate, the artistic instinct of the painter for light and colour is apparent.

We need not dwell at length on the portion of the exhibition devoted to works in black and white, as the majority of the etchings and engravings, though fresh and interesting to a local public, have already been on view at the

Dudley Gallery and elsewhere. A fine and complete set of the *Liber Studiorum* is lent by Mr. Duncan of Benmore; Sir Noel Paton, Herdman, T. Graham, Hugh Cameron, and others show drawings; and among local etchers W. B. Hole, R. Anderson, and G. S. Ferrier contribute. The total works in black and white number nearly a thousand. J. M. GRAY.

#### NOTES ON MSS. IN THE RICCARDI LIBRARY, FLORENCE.\*

No. 231. *Lectonarium "Secundum Ordinem de' Frati Minori, della Scuola di Gherardo."* Fol. Cod. Membr. sec. xv. (Lat.)—This style of Italian book decoration, consisting of pink, blue, and green sweeps and scrolls of leafage, and other Renaissance ornaments, enriched with gold studs, hair-lined with black, and large capital letters in burnished gold, smaller initials blue or scarlet, with scarlet or blue pen-line flourishes and tracery, is called here the school of Gherardo. The miniatures have a *colorito* recalling the manner of Garofalo or Lorenzo di Credi, but heightened in the highest lights with fine hatchings of gold. I have copied portions into my sketch-book. The drawing throughout the volume continues very fine. On the whole, the initials are not quite so good as the miniatures. Of course, if the work is, as stated, of the school of Gherardo, its origin is that of Ghirlandaio, that prolific centre of so much that is finest in Italian Renaissance. It was the cradle of the style of Michelangelo and the inspiration of Raffaele's second manner—the source, therefore, of the best work both in the nobler art of painting as commonly understood and, as I have heard it styled, the ignobler art of miniature or book decoration. For my own part, I cannot admit that any work of art is essentially nobler because it is larger than another. Such, however, is its popular estimation at present through the ignorance of art-writers, who have formed their opinions from the wretched specimens so often offered in public libraries as examples of the best art of their time.

In the central column of ornament lying between the two columns of text, the work is very like that of the *Corvinus Breviary* at Rome, described in my papers on *Attavante* in the *ACADEMY*, and specimens from which are given in *Curmer's Evangelies*. The only difference, perhaps, is that here the flowers are a little more natural. The colours are adjusted with great sweetness of effect—blue, pink, yellow, green, or blue-green, pink-yellow. Pink and yellow are often put together. In the heavy scrolls, green stands in front of blue sometimes, but more generally of pink. The pink is really very fine and delicate, made from carmine, not bluish, as in most Italian work. The green is slightly bluish, or of the tone called *Veronese*. The blue is ultramarine or Berlin blue, mixed with white. All the colours are mixed with a small proportion of white except the scarlet, which is rarely used, and the yellow.

No. 284. "*Breviario de' Frati Minori, con Miniature di Filippo Torelli.*"—Torelli was a fair average figure painter, but if he painted the decorative margins of this volume, he was considerably above the average as an ornamentist. The pen-work and fine lines of white and yellow are exquisitely delicate. The colours are, as usual, pink, green, blue, and a little yellow and scarlet, with globules of gold. The first great opening has the two pages facing each other, in size about twelve inches by nine. The right contains a picture of the Crucifixion, surrounded by a richly ornamented border of scrolls, leafage, rosettes and medallions, or panels. The panels contain heads or figures of

\* The numbers in these notes are those of the hand-list furnished by the librarian.



Scriptural characters. Among the foliage here and there are winged children very sweetly painted. The left page commences the text, with a margin similar to that of the page opposite, and two grand initial letters. The text is of the kind so common in Italian Breviaries—firm, regular, and finely shaped, as if printed rather than written. The volume throughout has fine pen-line, edge-border flourishes in red and blue ink. This also is a common feature in Italian MSS.

No. 373. "Penitential Psalms," &c. By F. Torelli. Precisely in the same style as the former (No. 284).

No. 712. "Stazio Achelleide, lib. v., con Miniati del Corbizzi. Cod. Memb. 8vo. sec. xv. (Lat.)."—The style of Corbizzi is that of the painter of the *Demosthenes* in the British Museum (Egert. 942), a page from which is figured in *Humphrey's Books of the Middle Ages*. But here the work is finer, the golden globules more brilliant.

No. 838. "La Carliade, sm. fol. By Gherardo and Montedi Giovanni. Cod. Memb. fol. xv. (Lat.)."—Certainly a very fine example, but not equal to the magnificent work in the Laurentiana. The title-page has the usual Gherardesca style of ornamentation which elsewhere I have called Florentine Renaissance, as being used both by the brothers Gherardo and Monte and by Attavante and Fra Eustachio, and in all probability by the whole fraternity of miniaturists in Florence about the end of the fifteenth century. It is common both in the Vatican Breviary and in that at Brussels—one by Gherardo and the other by Attavante—which are so much like each other that only documentary evidence proves them to have been executed by different artists. It consists of rich border design, on wash-gold, with bright gold frame and a blue panel containing an inscription in golden capitals across the top. There is a large initial P in which is placed a portrait of the author. It has large chiaroscuro foliage scrolls on gold ground, and in a square frame. The letter is a plain Roman capital. The shield of arms at the foot of the page in a deep foliage border is surrounded by a wreath of orange branches with small scarlet quatrefoils at top, and supported by winged children. The arms are on a field azure, three golden lilies, two and one, surmounted by a ducal coronet. The colours employed in these beautiful borders are fine blue, pink, yellowish green, scarlet, orange, and slate. The rotation slightly varies at times—scarlet, blue, green, pink, green, blue, pink, &c., the prevailing colours being blue and pink, all in the principal borders on golden grounds.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE affairs of the British Museum came before the House of Commons on Monday when the House went into Committee of Supply; but, from the short accounts of the different speeches in even the best of the daily papers, it is difficult to know precisely what were the views of several of the honourable members who delivered themselves. Mr. Walpole having moved the vote to complete the sum of £4,693 for the Museum buildings, there ensued a discussion, Mr. Bylands—doubtless *à propos* of the recent print sale—strongly insisting that duplicate copies (of prints) at the British Museum, instead of being exchanged for other copies (other subjects is probably what is meant), should be distributed among museums in the large provincial towns, beginning with Dublin and Edinburgh. If the expedient of selling or exchanging prints had now to be resorted to for want of money, a larger vote than at present taken would, he felt sure, be agreed to by every member of the House. Mr. Beresford Hope responded. Mr. Collings urged the importance of

having these art collections in the centres of industry. Mr. Magniac made, at all events, a practical suggestion when he said that "gentlemen interested in art could select a dozen collections which might with advantage be taken from the national museums and distributed in various centres of industry." Sir John Lubbock defended the Trustees of the British Museum for selling the duplicates, which they had disposed of in order to obtain other works which it was most desirable that the country should possess. Where there were actual duplicates he thought they might be advantageously distributed to the large towns, always providing that the great national collection was not impaired thereby. The vote moved by Mr. Walpole was agreed to, Mr. Walpole remarking that the extreme difficulty of dealing with the question of duplicates had alone prevented further action in the matter in the direction indicated by previous speakers.

THE long-expected second volume of Rajendralala Mitra's work on the antiquities of Orissa, published in Calcutta, has at last appeared. It is extensively illustrated, having over fifty plates in lithography and autotype. It deals with Udayagiri and Khandagiri, and its old caves, which are among the most ancient in India. The sculptures are reproduced by a zincographic process, and are given in a series of plates adding considerably to our knowledge of the art of the Buddhist period. Bhuvanesvara, Konarak, Yajapur, and Cuttack are included in this volume. Puri, or Jagannatha, forms an interesting chapter, giving not only a description of its architecture, but also its history, legendary and otherwise. The author, being a Vaishavite himself, is at home on the subject of Jagannatha, and defends that divinity from the charges so commonly accepted of his bloodthirsty character.

DR. KLUGMANN, who has been for some time engaged on the continuation of Gerhard's *Etruscan and Greek Mirrors* at the instance of the German Institute, is at present in this country examining the collection of mirrors in the British Museum, and in search of such specimens as exist in private collections. A considerable number of the mirrors in the Museum are inédited. From these, Dr. Klugmann has had careful drawings made.

PROFS. BENNDORF, of Vienna, and Förster, of Rostock, are likewise at present engaged on special studies in the British Museum. Prof. Förster has just published an elaborate Memoir on the paintings of the Farnesina in Rome, entering very fully into the much-debated question of Raphael's share in them, and thus supplying much valuable material for the students of the Renaissance.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL will exhibit shortly, at their new gallery in Bond Street, a series of about fifty water-colour paintings of scenes on the Thames from Windsor to Oxford, by Mr. David Law, who will likewise etch a set of plates of the more interesting subjects.

THE thirty-seventh annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association begins at Devizes on Monday next, and continues through the week.

THE private view of the prizes of the Art Union at their handsome new galleries at 112 Strand took place on Monday last. Among the works selected are a good many covetable possessions.

M. JULES DALOU has been commissioned to execute all the works of sculpture in the theatre of the Palais Royal, which is about to be completely renovated in the most approved artistic style.

TWO new pictures have been added to the Doré Gallery in Bond Street. One is meant as a companion to *The Neophyte* and represents the

same young monk seeing a vision of a beautiful woman while he is playing the organ; the other is a landscape with a rainbow among the hills.

THE Prix de Rome have been awarded as follows:—The Grand Prix for mezzotint to M. Buland; the Prix de Rome for sculpture to M. Peynot, and second Grands Prix to M. Roullaux and M. Hannaux; the Prix de Rome for architecture to M. Ch. Girault, and Grands Prix to M. Hermont and M. Buy.

MM. E. BERNARD ET CIE., of Paris, are publishing a monthly paper entitled *Le Fusain*, the chief contributors to which are MM. Allongé, Appian, Lalanne, and Karl Robert. The annual subscription is twenty francs.

IN the number of the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* for June the article by M. Chipiez on the exhibition of the works of Viollet-le-Duc is concluded, and an account of the Gasnault collection, by M. Edouard Garnier, commenced. The July number contains an interesting paper, by M. Georges Duplessis, on the celebrated decorative artist, Galland. The illustrations are admirable.

THE sculptor Lemaire, who is best known by his masterpiece in the pediment of the Madeleine, representing *Christ forgiving Mary Magdalene her Sins*, has just died in Paris at the age of eighty-two. Among his other works are the statue of Hoche at Versailles, the Froissart monument at Valenciennes, &c.

IT is understood that the defender of the Mycenæan antiquities in the *St. Petersburg Herald* of June 30 (July 12) is one of the young lions of the German Institute in Athens. He writes from Attica, and makes superhuman efforts to infuse some of the local salt into his Northern jargon.

WE have received the first part of *The House Decorator and School of Design*, a weekly periodical for painters, plumbers, gas-fitters, brass and wire-workers, builders, carpenters, cabinet makers, &c. Its price is one penny weekly, and it contains a variety of useful information in connexion with the practical arts and mechanics.

A *Handbook for Painters and Art Students on the Use of Colours*, &c. By William J. Muckley. (Baillière, Tindall and Cox.) This little work is full of valuable information and not less valuable hints. The printing of a letter of recommendation from Mr. E. J. Poynter, R.A., at the beginning of the book is scarcely a desirable precedent, but it may be useful in this case not only to the author but to some art students, who will be glad to know a book on the subject whose value is guaranteed by so good an authority.

WE have received from the publisher, Herr E. A. Seemann, a useful text-book, by Dr. Rudolf Menge, entitled "Introduction to Ancient Art" (*Einführung in die antike Kunst*). It is intended as a lesson book in high schools and for purposes of instruction generally, and is clearly and well compiled. Its value also is increased by its being accompanied by an atlas of illustrations, containing large sheets of woodcuts of most of the well-known buildings, sculptures, and other works of ancient art. Most of these are from the *Bilderbogen*, but a good many are new and have been taken from photographs.

*L'Art*, in a double number, offers us this week almost unbounded artistic wealth. Its chief feature is a splendid etching by Adolphe Lalauze from a recent and very important picture by Meissonier in the possession of Mr. John Wilson, the well-known picture collector, who paid for it, it is said, with its weight in gold. The picture is called *Une Halle*, and represents two cavaliers on horseback who are draining their glasses to the last drop as they

halt before a stately inn situated apparently in a forest. The landlord has come out, and is stroking admiringly the nose of one of the noble horses, while, strange to say (for a woman is of rare occurrence in Meissonier's paintings), a demure little serving-maid stands by ready to take the cavaliers' glasses. All this has been rendered with admirable skill by M. Lalauze in an etching remarkable for effect of light and carefulness of execution. M. Lalauze is an artist who is apt to be somewhat unequal and at times careless in his work; but all who remember his rendering of Burne-Jones's *Merlin and Vivien*, published some years ago in *L'Art*, will know of what he is capable, and here again we have him at his best. Beside this etching another is given of a battle-field by Bellangé, while in the text are a number of Salon illustrations, mostly artists' sketches for their pictures, of high interest and value.

### THE STAGE.

THE middle of August is not usually the time selected for the production of new plays that appeal to the educated public; and those playgoers of the better sort who are still in town must congratulate themselves if there are a few tolerable revivals of familiar or excellent pieces. Sheridan's *Rivals*—albeit very inferior to *The School for Scandal*—is not played so often but that its present performance at New Sadler's Wells must be very welcome. This revival is indeed more than tolerable, since it has the advantage not only of the appearance of Miss Virginia Bateman and of Mr. and Mrs. Chippendale, but of the spirit which the traditions held by the elder artists—the Chippendales—is able to infuse into the rendering of a classic. At the Gaiety also there is a revival, but it is not of a classic. *Colonel Sellers*—the later name for Mark Twain's *Gilded Age*—has not been found attractive, notwithstanding Mr. Raymond's excellent acting; and, pending the arrival of further American performers, what was to have been strictly an "American season" has been sharply divided by the necessary return of old Gaiety favourites with the order of play to which they are most accustomed. *High Life Below Stairs* and the burlesque of *Young Rip van Winkle* engage the skill of Messrs. Royce and Soutar; and of Miss Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and Miss Kate Vaughan. There is always an audience to appreciate the vivacity of these performers.

WE were able to announce some time ago that the Duke's Theatre would not be rebuilt; but in these days, when theatrical people are fond of publishing in interesting detail the pecuniary results of their enterprise—and do this, indeed, with so much geniality of temper that one would think the public were quickly to be apportioned a share of the profits—it is gratifying to find that the Duke's Theatre, though never paying very well, has not, on the whole, been a loss to its owners. It will not, however, be rebuilt, because, though a playhouse may pay well, a tavern with a popular *table d'hôte* can in these days be counted on for paying better. And the Duke's Theatre had no traditions of great success to help it against a bad situation.

MR. HENRY NEVILLE was to direct on Wednesday at the Olympic a performance of the comedy-drama *Marie, or a Republican Marriage*, in which Miss Lizzie Coote and a carefully chosen company were to appear. The performance, we may hope, will be repeated at a more favourable moment of the theatrical year.

WE are informed by the *Daily News* that Miss Litton has decided not to renew her

tenancy of the Imperial Theatre. It is therefore elsewhere that we may look to see others of her own tasteful and studied performances, the equal of her *Rosalind* in *As You Like It*, and where possibly under her direction a revival as praiseworthy as the last may take place.

**THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.**—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with Lists of New Publications, gratis and post-free. A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books, offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, may also be had, free, on application—BOTH'S, CURTIS'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & UTLEY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, next the Polytechnic.

**GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS.**—Royal Route, via Crinan and Caledonian Canals, by new swift Steamer "COLTIRA" or the "IONA," from Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, DAILY at 7 A.M., and from Greenock at 9 A.M., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated Copy, 6d.—1881, with Map and Tourist Fare, free, at Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London, or by post free from DAVID MACBETH, 119, High-street, Glasgow.

**ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (Forty-two Quires) of Thick CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES** (as supplied to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Exeter, &c., &c.), on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 2s. 6d.—THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years. Card plate and 100 transparent ivory cards, 3s.; lady's ditto, 3s. 6d.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

### STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Rivers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include subjects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Greenock Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

### A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Burke's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnfield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproachable.'"—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

### AGENCIES.

**London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.**

**Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.**

### PARIS.

**Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.**

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a News-vendor or at a Railway Station . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

## THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

### THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.

### DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.

**THE WORLD.—A Grand Sensational Drama** by MERITT, PETTITT, and HARRIS. New and elaborate scenery by H. Emden and H. Culbert.

**THE WORLD.—The only genuine and great success of the season.**

### DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.

W. Rignold, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. B. Boleyn, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, F. Beck, Arthur Mathison, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson.

### THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.

TO-NIGHT, Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.

### THE WORLD.—Tableau 1. Cape Colony.

Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Raft at sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called

#### THE UPPER CRUST.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Hillington, E. W. Gordon, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINER.

#### HIS MASTER'S MYSTERY.

Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Lister. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE DANITES.

Mr. and Mrs. MOORE RANKIN.

To-night, at 8, THE DANITES. Preceded, at 7.30, by TAMING A TIGER.

Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured. Owing to previous arrangements for the production of this highly successful drama at the Standard Theatre it must positively be withdrawn from here. TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY, AUGUST 14TH) being the 10th night of its representation in London.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

#### SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement, for Twelve Nights, of Mr. WALTER GOUGH'S PRINCESS COMPANY, with Mr. CHARLES WARNER as COUPEAU, in *CHARLES D'ARCY'S* Play.

#### DRINK.

Commencing AUGUST 16TH. Miss JENNIE LEE as "J.O." Twelve Nights, commencing AUGUST 3 TH.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

#### THE PHAROS OF PENZANCE.

A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by IN THE SULK. Messrs. George Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, Rutland, Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Mesdames Marion Hood, Jessie Bond, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

New Sensational Drama, *F.A.S.E.L.Y. JUNGLED*. Messrs. H. St. Maur, Frederick Shepherd, Frank Hunter, H. Merisford, H. Witton, and such Granville; Mesdames Marion Lacey, Beatrice Young, and May Palmer.

Preceded by THE RENDEZVOUS. Prices, 6s. to £3 3s.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

#### LAST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

This evening, at 8, the new Comedy, *PARTICULARS*.

At 10 the Burlesque of *SONNAMBULA*. Miss Kate Lawler, Mr. E. Lighton, Mr. Charles Suglen, and the Royalty company.

The ROYALTY will RE-OPEN in SEPTEMBER for the regular season with important and attractive novelties.

### YATES & ALEXANDER,

PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

#### PRINTING WORKS:

LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE (OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

No. 433, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Round about a Great Estate.* By Richard Jefferies. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE is something special in the mental attitude of the true-born countryman. Walk with such an one round about his park or farm or garden, and his conversation will consist in a succession of remarks standing midway between the personal gossip of idle townsmen and the methodical observations of a scientific student. Most of the actors in the rural drama belong to the lower animal and vegetable kingdoms; the atmosphere fills the place of the court or ministry as a power in the background; and the innocent social instinct, which leads men to think the fact of their sensations aloud, turns this wayside gossip into something like a calendar or chronicle of Nature's smaller ways and doings. From the trivial, "The hedges are almost out"—"The leaves are turning colour"—"How fast the grass grows" of a casual passer to the local science of farmer, poacher, or weather-sage, the distance is only one of degree. Keen senses, with nothing to do but observe what is passing around them, find an inexhaustible field in noting the history of trees, annual crops, pastures, or wild animals, through the recurring seasons which never repeat themselves without a difference. It is as congenial to the placid temper of the rustic observer to notice the expected changes coming just when they are due, as to notice that, for one reason or another, some are retarded or transposed in order. The cause may be unknown and the result unanticipated; but to anyone thoroughly imbued with the spirit of old-fashioned English country life, the mere contemplation of the pretty events of the hedgerow has a sufficient and satisfying charm of its own.

Mr. Jefferies' books attract readers who know the country sights and sounds he describes so well that the quiet accuracy of his descriptions calls up remembered pleasures with something like the vividness of real renewal. But they have, perhaps, an equal charm for those who know less of Nature than he does, but have learnt their little in the same way; here the pleasures of discovery are joined to those of recognition; one who has only known Dorsetshire in autumn may learn to imagine it in spring, or a wanderer from the Ridings may come to know the features of downs and woodland in the Southern counties. And, lastly, the aesthetic citizen, who, notwithstanding his total ignorance of the *minutiae* of rural life, would sink forever in his own esteem if he could not assume at will the correct temper for bucolic enjoy-

ment—even he is enabled by the favour of Mr. Jefferies' style to feel, after reading a few score of descriptive scenes, as nearly as possible as he would feel after seeing them without a guide-book to explain what it was all about. What Cockney could help feeling the wiser after having read:—"The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag, the 'wuts' were coming out in jag, and the black knots on the delicate barley-straw were beginning to be topped with the hail." It is a reminder, at least, that we need not pity the limited vocabulary of the agricultural labourer till it is clearly ascertained not to include a whole range of picturesque and idiomatic expressions unknown to his censors, for the simple reason that they denote facts and objects unknown to the city-bred makers of dictionaries.

There seems no reason why the graceful gossip, which is just the observation of each morning's stroll turned into words on paper, should not go on as interminably as the seasons. Nature repeats herself so little that Mr. Jefferies has not yet been driven, so far as we are aware, into anything that can fairly be complained of as a repetition; but the quality of his writing which acted on the largest number of readers is likely to begin to pall on them before long, unless he pauses for awhile to let his mind take breath. Those who read only for the sake of feeling as if they had seen observantly a bit of country life will complain of repetition, as the same feeling is renewed again and again by a fresh description of just the same kind as the old. Only those who share the author's knowledge of the living details feel every scene to differ from its neighbour; but they again are in danger of wondering whether, if Nature published in printers' ink, her productive fertility would be an unmixed boon.

*Round about a Great Estate* has all the merits of the writer's other works, but it is impossible not to suspect here and there something like an accent of effort—as if the day's stroll were taken in company with one of those troublesome friends who take their friend's silence as a personal affront. In talk that wanders *à propos* of human wanderings as aimless as those of the summer brook, the association of the moment is enough to suggest the next descriptive touch, but there must be a natural and spontaneous suggestion or association, else we lapse at once into a dreary kind of book-making. A description of the flowering water-plants along a marshy streamlet is rather spoilt by the catalogue-like sound of the next sentence: "These flowers do not, of course, all appear together." Still we might not have been struck by such occasional want of art if this had been the first, instead of the last, volume in a pleasant series. It would be easy to multiply references to really curious as well as picturesque and graphic observations. How a flock of rooks halted belated in a fog, how a hunted rabbit tried to leap a brook and swam what it could not leap, how withy beds flourished when the water-rats that used to gnaw the young shoots were caught in a trap to feed the young farmer's ferrets, how an old poacher once saw a colony of fourteen weasels migrating—all this may be read with interest, as well as how the farina from the catkins of the Scotch fir falls like sulphur showers in early summer, how a

cloud of midges rise like smoke against the sky round the gilded weathercock of the village steeple, and how the beauty of the Southern downs has been massacred by the invasion of the "wicked turnip;" to say nothing of all that is to be learnt from Cicely and Hilary and Jonathan about the good old times (when wheat fetched £55 a load), and such relics of their manners and customs as still linger, along with the quaint names of fields and crofts, like "The Cossicles," "Zacker's Hook," the "Conigers," "Rials," "Strongbowls," "Sannetts," "Wexils," "Wernils," &c.

EDITH SIMCOX.

*Italy and her Invaders, 376–476.* By Thomas Hodgkin, B.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE belief that Ancient History ends at latest with the period of the Antonines, that Mediaeval History begins with the mystical date 476, and that what happened between these periods is of no very great importance—a belief to some extent fostered by our educational methods in England—though it may have some foundation, is not altogether advantageous. One result is that, except from the point of view of the ecclesiastical historian, this intermediate age, a knowledge of which is so essential to a right understanding of mediaeval history, is seldom treated by English writers. It may be said that it is because of Gibbon's wonderful work that other investigators have been warned out of the field. But it is just a hundred years since Gibbon wrote on this period. And though Gibbon told the story imitatively in his own way, a great deal has been done by foreign students since he wrote to help us to an understanding of the deeper meaning of the age which witnessed the decline and fall of the external and political influence of Rome. Legal, constitutional, and literary investigations and discoveries have thrown much light on the condition of society and tendencies of the age—on the underlying causes of events of which Gibbon only gives the surface history. How much remains to be done towards the interpretation for us in England of this period, everyone who investigates, however partially, a portion of the field must be aware. It is therefore interesting to find that Mr. Hodgkin has been engaged in a zealous study of part of this important age, and the more so because this book is evidently written in no formal manner, but with a real love of the subject which he has taken in hand. His published lectures on Claudian have already shown us what a fresh and vigorous interest he brings to his work.

The purport of the two volumes before us is to give an account of Italy and her invaders during the century before 476. The first volume is called the Visigothic Invasion; the second volume, the Hunnish and Vandal Invasion.

The reader will find much to interest him in the way in which Mr. Hodgkin tells the story which he has set before him to tell. The authorities upon which the story depends are kept well to the front, and they are frequently allowed to speak in their own words, which is a great advantage. A good deal that Amédée Thierry has so well and picturesquely told already is here retold, and in some cases

with greater accuracy. There is a chapter on Salvian and another long chapter on Sidonius Apollinaris; and these, though not exhaustive, and perhaps, considering the title of the work, not in an exact sense altogether relevant, are vigorous and life-like. The early history of both Visigoths and Vandals is narrated from the chronicles up to a given point, where, for the purposes of the book, it has to be cut off short. With the guidance and help of a writer like Pallmann—not always a very safe guide—a certain part of the early history of the German nation is thus vigorously told, and a good deal of literary criticism is supplied. In this way a certain amount of information which is not to be found in Gibbon is given; and though we would not wish to endorse the arrangement of the book or the selection of the period, if the reader does not mind having his information on the age in a somewhat fragmentary form, and without great unity of treatment, there can be little doubt that he will be interested with what Mr. Hodgkin has to say and the way in which he says it.

It remains, however, to consider this work from a further point of view. If one rightly estimates the place which the Clarendon Press should fill with reference to works of this kind, one might reasonably suppose that a book issued at a very high price by a learned body and containing twelve hundred pages would have been for the period with which it deals a permanent and final addition, for our generation at least, to our knowledge of it, well arranged, and embodying, or at least referring to, all the chief labours of modern scholars on the subject in hand. One might have hoped that this work would do in its way and in its degree what the works of Stubbs and Freeman, published by the same press, have done for the early history of England. If the historical student goes to these large volumes with such expectations he will be disappointed. In the first place, while it is true that Mr. Hodgkin gives us some material that Gibbon has not given, in a large work like this on part of Gibbon's ground it was very much more than the retelling of the external story (which Gibbon has already done so well) which was required. Excepting the critical notices of authorities (of which more later), and the last chapter, which does not in any sense adequately supply what is needed, Mr. Hodgkin does little more than this. It has been said with much truth that

"in proportion as an age is remote, and, therefore, different from that in which the historian writes, does it behoove him to remember that the social and general side of history is more important than the individual and particular. . . . Our difficulty is to understand the social conditions so unlike those with which we are acquainted; and as society is greater than man, so we feel that society, and not individual men, should occupy the chief place in the picture."

Mr. Hodgkin gives great and undue prominence to individuals; of commentary bringing out the deeper significance of this age of fusion and transition he gives very little that is instructive. Of the facts concerning the Roman in this age and the invading German, or the German already inside the Empire, we know the outline at least with approximate

correctness; toward the meaning of the facts he gives us little help.

In the second place, an initial difficulty which prevents this work from occupying the kind of place which Mr. Hodgkin might profitably have occupied arises from the limits of the subject which the author has selected. In the great transition age, from the third or fourth century to the ninth, the movements and settlements of the Teutonic tribes on the one hand, and the slow decline of Roman power, as well as the extraordinary permanence of Roman influence and traditions, on the other, form the subjects of the historian's consideration. The selection and the fit arrangement of a subject which shall duly illustrate the characteristics of this age are undoubtedly difficult matters. In the treatment of some subjects, indeed—e.g., the Ostrogoths in Italy, or the Vandals in Africa—there would be a reasonable completeness in any case, though even here there would be a difference according to the point of view adopted by the writer; if, for instance, the history of the Ostrogoths were to be considered the primary subject, or, on the other hand, the history of Italy during the Ostrogothic period. In the choice of his subject, however, it does seem somewhat as if the author had fallen between two stools. Italy is put forward as the central point of his work; and yet a very large portion of it is given to the history of her invaders when they had nothing to do with Italy at all, and to other extraneous matter. If those invaders had been the Teutonic tribes who ultimately settled in Italy it would have been a different matter. But for Italy itself, while the facts of the invasions of the Visigoths and Vandals or Huns, and the results which flow from those invasions, are of considerable importance, the early history of those tribes is not of equal significance. For the most instructive treatment of these subjects we should need one of two things. A full treatment of Italy and Rome during this century from various points of view, not omitting, of course, Teutonic influences inside Italy and the Teutonic invasions, might have been given. Such a treatment two volumes of this size might have supplied in an almost exhaustive form. Or, on the other hand, if the Visigoths, say, or the Vandals, were the prominent subject before us, while their invasions of Italy were not left unnoticed, their history would be followed up till their settlement on Roman soil, and their settlement and fusion with the Romans, so far as there was fusion, would be fully worked out. As it is, we get neither of these. That the subject of Italy is not exhaustively dealt with is sufficiently shown by the fact that Symmachus is never mentioned except incidentally, and by the writer's own mention of ecclesiastical history as an "alien domain." If the author should come to treat of Italy under the Ostrogoths as he proposes, in explaining the attitude of the old Roman party at that time, he would have gained much by having previously indicated the work and position of the ancestor of Symmachus, the father-in-law of Boethius, and his surroundings. Of the Visigoths and Vandals the needs of the work have made it impossible to speak fully. Their history is cut off short at the time when they touch

Italy, and the more important part of the history is of necessity omitted or but incompletely treated. The general result is that the work is of a somewhat patched and not very consistent kind. In the second volume, for instance, of which, according to the title, the Vandal invasion is one of the prominent subjects, not ten pages can be given to this invasion itself, whereas eighty pages are devoted to a chapter of the literary and personal kind, headed, "The Letters and Poems of Apollinaris Sidonius," who in the first instance had much more to do with Gaul than Italy.

This question of arrangement and selection is, however, after all, a matter of opinion. In any case it is important that, taking the work as it stands, with its account of Italy, its fragments on the Visigoths and Vandals, its account of the Huns, and its somewhat full notes about the authorities, some further points should be noticed.

Mr. Hodgkin has enlivened and given point to his narrative occasionally by illustrations from modern times; but surely some of his remarks of this kind fall beneath the dignity proper to a work of this nature? Cardinal Wiseman's views on art are hardly of sufficiently permanent value to justify the introduction of his name and opinions into the text of the work. The following passage is not very appropriate, and liable to be misleading. Speaking of Salvian's writings, Mr. Hodgkin says:—

"Now that the German has risen to be the head boy in the school, he reads with delight the faded characters which record how, before he could speak plainly, he was always such a far nobler-looking and cleaner child than his companions; and, rightly enough, in the very forefront of the series of *Monumenta Historiæ Germanicæ* (published at Berlin, 1877), appears the treatise of Salvian, 'De Gubernatione Dei.'"

There is here an instance of a certain looseness of expression to which Mr. Hodgkin is liable. The ordinary reader would certainly gather that one of the first volumes of the *Monumenta* was published in 1877, which would imply that Mr. Hodgkin was ignorant of the great series of *Monumenta Germanicæ Historica* (not *Historiæ Germanicæ*) founded by Stein, the first volume of which was published fifty-four years ago. The actual fact, and it is one of no special importance, is that in one department or series of the *Monumenta*, called "*Auctores Antiquissimi*," Salvian is, naturally enough, one of the earliest volumes. There is a curious inconsistency in nomenclature when Mr. Hodgkin refuses to give the right name Jordanes (or Jordanis) instead of Jornandes, on the ground of the familiarity of the latter, while he justifies the calling Odoacer Odoavallar. He calls him Odoacer, notwithstanding, at p. 7 of vol. i. Some passages about the authorities and the paucity of materials (e.g., ii. 290, 296) are excellent. And yet the historical student will beware of thinking that Mr. Hodgkin has in any final sense dealt with many of the problems of this age, or always indicated with any completeness the best or latest authorities or editions. This is the more to be regretted as he tells us distinctly that he addresses himself to historical scholars in his notes on the authorities, &c. Surely, however laborious



and thorough the work of an historian may be, it is impossible that, in a study like the present, which is so many-sided and far-reaching, he can with profit to himself or his readers ignore the investigations of previous students in the same field. The mere fact that, as far as we have seen, he never makes a single allusion, *e.g.*, to the works of Wattenbach, Bessell, Dahn, Papen-cordt, Köpke, Ebert, or to the *Civilprocess im Mittelalter* of Bethmann-Hollweg speaks for itself. A few instances only of the results of the want of recognition of earlier criticism or investigation can here be given. In vol. i., beside the use of Agnellus in the text, a long note of twenty-three pages about the early ecclesiastical history of Ravenna is based entirely on Agnellus. But, unfortunately, the only good edition of Agnellus, by Dr. Holder Egger, in the *Monumenta* ("Scriptores Rerum Langobardicarum," noticed in the ACADEMY more than two years ago) is ignored. Hence much valuable information about this work is omitted and mistakes are made. For instance, the one fact certainly known about Bishop Severus in the fourth century is that he attended the Synod of Sardica in 344. Mr. Hodgkin estimates his date at from 347 to 391. Dr. Holder Egger's Preface also would have shown with how little certainty the writing of the work of Agnellus can be placed at 839.

It is not often that Mr. Hodgkin goes into any constitutional matter in connexion with the German tribes. But in speaking of the Vandals he does deal to a certain extent with the subject. Anyone reading his few pages on the matter will be perplexed at his *naïve* ignoring of the conclusions of previous writers, whether those who write from the general point of view of the Teutonic tribes or those who write specially about the Vandals. Such questions, for instance, as, "Does not this fact seem to show that Gaiseric was called by his people 'King of Carthage,' or 'King of Africa,' rather than 'King of the Vandals'?" or, again (about the *Sortes Vandalorum*), "Were they allodial or feudal?" would almost seem to imply that Mr. Hodgkin was not aware of any investigations of these matters in recent years. The early history of the Visigoths suffers in the same way, and for the same reason, as that of the Vandals—though, perhaps, not quite so seriously.

In the critical remarks about Jordanes, one of his most important authorities, there is no allusion whatever to the investigations of von Sybel, Köpke, Bessell, and others; and much that is instructive as to the relation of Jordanes to Cassiodorus is entirely omitted. No modern edition of Jordanes is mentioned. In vol. i., p. 87, Mr. Hodgkin suggests that Cassiodorus wrote his *History* in 500. It has been generally supposed that he wrote it in 533, but good reason has of late been shown for supposing that it was written about 521. There has never been any ground for supposing that it was written in 500. In the critical notice and use of the *Chronicle* of Cassiodorus, the edition by Mommsen, published nearly twenty years ago, is ignored. It will be found that the extract from the *Chronicle* upon which Mr. Hodgkin bases his note in vol. ii., p. 447, does not occur in the *Chronicle* at all. In the chapter on Galla

Placidia, Mr. Hodgkin, in describing the mosaics in her mausoleum at Ravenna, takes no notice of the careful investigations of Dr. Richter, who has given satisfactory reasons for thinking that the figure near the brazier in the mosaic is not Christ but St. Laurence. In a matter of this kind Dr. Richter certainly has a claim to be heard; and, whether Mr. Hodgkin agrees with him or not, his view ought certainly to be mentioned. In the sentence, "Paulus Diaconus of Aquileia, who died in 799," there is a dogmatic certainty and inaccuracy which would be impossible to anyone who had followed the later writings about the life and works of this author. In the critical note on Anonymus Valesii, neither is Gardthausen's edition mentioned, nor is the theory of the authorship by Maximian, Bishop of Ravenna, urged by Waitz and Bethmann, noticed.

A reference to Ebert might have made Mr. Hodgkin's critical note on Victor Vitensis much more valuable, and have cleared it from mistakes. With reference to the critical apparatus generally, it may be said that, for the student who wishes to feel tolerably sure of his ground, a few lines of Potthast, Wattenbach, or Ebert would be of more value than two or three pages of Mr. Hodgkin.

No one would for a moment maintain that all of the instances selected above very seriously affect, as an account for the general reader, the general outline of that story which Mr. Hodgkin tells so interestingly. But they tend to show that, so far as the notes and critical apparatus are intended for the historical student, this work is not what might have been expected, especially from the Clarendon Press. Considered from this point of view, it is not nearly on a level with the present state of knowledge about several of the subjects with which it deals. The general reader, whom Mr. Hodgkin desires, as he tells us, partly to address, will find that the story is freshly and forcibly told. The history of Attila and of Alaric, and the romantic account of Galla Placidia, are full of interest. It is to be hoped that many will read the book. Those who read it cannot fail to derive pleasure from it, and will be grateful to Mr. Hodgkin for once more breaking ground in so important a period. It is surprising that so little has been done by English students since Gibbon for this age, compared with what has been done abroad. Much remains to be done, not for Italy only, but for the other countries of Western Europe, and much would be done even if no more was aimed at than to put the English reader in possession of what Continental scholars had already arrived at with reasonable certainty.

ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND.

#### "LE ROMAN BOURGEOIS."

*Le Roman Bourgeois.* Par A. Furetière. Préface de M. Emile Colombey. (Paris: A. Quantin.)

THE career of Antoine Furetière is the best possible commentary on the text that you should leave your neighbours' foibles alone if you wish to lead a quiet life. He was one of the ablest, certainly one of the wittiest, persons of his age. His wrinkled face, as we

know it from a contemporary engraving, was the very mirror of sarcastic intellect and brilliant ill-nature. He looked a thistle that the asses of the field would hardly care to touch, and yet they plucked up courage and devoured him with an infinite gusto. Born in 1620 of a poor Parisian family, his consummate abilities—or, rather, if we believe his enemies, his dexterous knaveries—soon raised him, as he thought, above the fear of indigence. Doubly qualified for the honour, both as a grammarian and as an Orientalist, he was made a member of the French Academy in 1662, and then began to cultivate a new province—that of parody and satire. The stately school of novels, the *bergerades* of d'Urfé, Gomberville, and Scudéry, had already received two crushing blows in the publication of the *Francion* of Charles Sorel in 1622 and of the *Roman Comique* of Scarron in 1651; Furetière may be said to have completed their defeat by his *Roman Bourgeois* in 1666. But this work—of which we shall presently give some account—was not confined to the abuse of the courtly Spanish romances; it attacked one of the chief satirists of those romances. In this way Furetière liked to make enemies on both sides; and he soon bethought him of the wonderful opportunities for being tiresome that his official position in such a body as the Academy gave him. He began to attack his colleagues for their slowness in preparing their dictionary. The same thing was done by men like Bois-Robert and Patru; but there are different ways of being disagreeable, and Furetière seems to have known better than anyone else how, "with a pen corroded," to "bite into the live man's flesh for parchment," as Mr. Browning says of Dante. At last the Academicians put their heads together to plot his ruin. Fortunately for them, it was his ambition to be a lexicographer, and he had published a very good dictionary of the French language. They formally accused him of having plundered their public stores to produce his private book, and though such men as Boileau, Racine, and Bossuet defended him, and the King himself was on his side, the rage of the Academy prevailed, and in 1685 they turned him out of their body, as, a generation later, for very different reasons, they turned out Saint-Pierre. Poor Furetière was ruined; he lived not quite three years more, and died on January 14, 1688, a pensioner upon the charity of a former colleague.

His famous book underwent strange vicissitudes of fortune. After the first sensation that it produced had worn off, it remained unread for forty years, and then, between 1704 and 1714, the fame of Furetière enjoyed a strange and unaccountable revival. The Jesuits reprinted his dictionary, and his *Roman Bourgeois* went through four editions. It was then again forgotten, until MM. Fournier and Asselineau recalled it to the notice of the French public, and since then it has held a recognised place among the minor classics. The *Roman Bourgeois* is divided into two books, which are totally distinct in character and intention. The first is a parody of, or rather a contrast to, the pompous and long-winded romances of queens and shepherds. It is a sketch of the vulgar and litigious life of a certain class of citizen in the Paris of the

author's own day. We are introduced to Javotte, the vain and ignorant daughter of a grasping little *procureur*; to Lucrère, whose mother keeps a genteel gambling-house; and to Nicodème, "un homme amphibie, qui étoit le matin avocat et le soir courtisan." This amphibious man gives a written promise of marriage to Lucrère, forgets all about it, pays court to Javotte, and, of course, gets into all sorts of hot water. These intrigues are told with considerable sprightliness, and sometimes with real humour, as in the scene where Nicodème, finding that his relations with Lucrère are known to Javotte and her mother, tries to withdraw in a *nonchalant* manner, but, being excessively agitated in picking up Javotte's scissors, hits her forehead hard against his own; then, in bowing himself out, knocks over a precious porcelain jar, pulls down a Venetian mirror with his foot, and finally crushes a lute in the door. There is nothing at all spiteful in this first book, but Furetière's peculiar malice comes out fully in the second book, which is entirely devoted to an attack on Charles Sorel, author of *Francion*, under the thin disguise of Charrosettes. He begins by giving rather a smart portrait of his enemy, but his anger blinds him, and he covers the canvas with so much black that the likeness disappears, forgetting, as Mr. Saintsbury would say, those "alleviating strokes" needful for the representation of anything but a monster. The language of both parts is interesting as marking a transitional epoch. Furetière still employs delightful phrases like *amignotter*, to cosset a child, which became antiquated immediately after his time. Indeed, the editors of the *Roman Bourgeois* in 1712 felt themselves bound to make hundreds of alterations in the wording of the text, in order to prevent it from seeming old-fashioned, such as *si ce n'est qu'ils* instead of *hormis qu'ils*. It is surprising how much of the picturesque simplicity of the original evaporates under these emendations. EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle in Cumberland, and of his Posterity in Two Succeeding Generations.* By William Gilpin. Edited by William Jackson, F.S.A. (London: Quaritch; Carlisle: Thurnam.)

THIS is one of the publications of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Historical Society, a body which discharges the functions of a society for local research, and also acts on occasion as a printing club. The only other of its publications which we remember to have seen is Bishop Nicholson's *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle* (ACADEMY, December 8, 1877). Of that book and the manner in which it was edited we think highly. Its importance in its own sphere it would not be easy to exaggerate; but it was to some extent injured as a book of ordinary reference by the restriction put upon the editor by the owners of the MS., that it should be issued without notes. The present editor has worked under no such slavish bonds, and in consequence we have not only the text of an interesting memoir, but also a body of apt and useful notes.

The social and domestic history of the

eighteenth century is, in many ways, a darker period to us at present than that which immediately preceded it. Of its politics there is no lack of information; but of those things which are not considered of national importance we have less means of gaining knowledge than we have of the more disturbed years in which our forefathers suffered under the rule of the Stuart kings. There are several reasons why this is so. The eighteenth century was, on the whole, peaceful for us at home, and did not call forth the host of pamphlets to which the earlier time gave birth. The theatre was far more conventional in its tone, and the plays which were produced represented not so much the life of the people as it was, as a non-existing ideal to which the makers of comedies and tragedies thought that it ought to conform. Legal documents, too—wills especially—in earlier days often give us charming peeps into the realities of life in cottage, farm, and manor-house; but in the last century they had, for the most part, become so encrusted by form as to convey no information whatever beyond that which was exactly required. Besides these reasons there is another which outweighs them all. Few possessors of MSS. have a keen personal interest in the lives of their seventeenth-century predecessors and kinsfolk; consequently no objection is raised to publishing such memorials as they have left behind them, and no reticence is needed in telling of their doings. It is not so when we come to the times of the Georges. The men who flourished then and the controversies in which they were engaged have still often a vivid personal interest, and much has to be kept back or but given in fragments which students would wish to have before them in full detail.

The memoirs before us contain little relating to political life. A few notes as to the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 are all that a political historian can require them for, but they are most useful as a picture of the lives of quiet, unpretending goodness which were led by the better sort of people in former days. Genius in the higher sense of the word none of the race of Gilpin seem to have possessed; but the family history strongly supports the opinion, or, as we may perhaps venture now to call it, the well-ascertained fact, that moral and intellectual characteristics are hereditary.

Some of the women who flit before us in these memoirs are very interesting. We regret that there is not more about them. Susannah Maria Gilpin, daughter of William Gilpin of Whitehaven, must have been a most excellent and interesting person. She seems to have been richly endowed with intellectual qualities, and to have been a woman of business in the highest and best sense of the term. She married a neighbouring squire, Dacre Appleby, of Kirkclinton.

"He was a man of soft and pleasing manners, beloved by everybody—and particularly by the boon companions of the neighbourhood, who resorted too much to his house. He had been bred among hounds and horses—was acquainted with no language but that of the stable and kennel; and had little knowledge but what related to field sports."

Such is her husband's character as sketched

by one who was evidently anxious to represent him in no unfavourable light. We can well put in the darker shades and understand how hard a lot it must have been for a refined and clever woman to spend her days with such a man, however pleasing his manners may have been. She seems, however, to have been a pattern wife, doing all she could to hide his ignorance and to bring what was good in him into the full light of day. When anything was well done she took care that he should have the credit of it, "and when anything went amiss she was content if she could bear the blame." One of her devices for hiding her husband's ignorance is very touching. She acquired the faculty of writing a hand so nearly identical with his that the difference was scarcely to be noticed. She therefore wrote his letters, and hindered his want of education from being made manifest. All his business she managed for him except sitting on the bench as a Justice of the Peace. One is tempted to wish that the commission had been addressed to the wife rather than the husband, as there can be no doubt she would have discharged the duties in the better manner. Such a woman naturally gained influence. We gather that she was much more thought of than her lord. The poor people in the neighbourhood, it is remarked, always called her "Madam"—a mark of respect never given to any woman, let her rank have been what it might, who did not stand high in the popular regard.

There are some noteworthy passages concerning the early days of Methodism which those who are interested in religious history should not pass over unread.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*The Jesus of History and the Jesus of Tradition Identified.* By George Solomon. (Reeves & Turner.)

THE total silence of Josephus respecting Christ and Christianity—on the hypothesis that the well-known passage in the *Antiquities* is a forgery—is a difficulty of which the common explanation referring it to fear of exciting Roman jealousy is perhaps not in all respects as satisfactory as could be desired. Taking his stand on the ground that so accurate and painstaking a writer could not possibly have passed over such remarkable events as those recorded in our gospels—if, indeed, they had actually taken place—the author of this work contends that the Jesus of the evangelists never existed at all, but that, so far from being a mere myth or creature of the imagination, he had no less than four historical originals, all of them well known and described by Josephus. These were Judas the Gaulonite, who, having preached a Kingdom of God, it seems, must be regarded as the true founder of Christianity; the unnamed prophet of Samaria, whose execution by Pontius Pilate occasioned the recalc of that officer; Jesus, the son of Sapphias, who led a sedition in Galilee when Josephus had a commission there; and, lastly and chiefly, that other Jesus who, in the last days of Jerusalem, went about denouncing woe on the city, who was scourged till his bones were laid bare, and yet made no complaint, and who, as he continued repeating

his mournful prophecy, was at last slain by a bolt from one of the Roman engines. Writing long after the destruction of Jerusalem, the evangelists blended together various, not always consistent, features derived from these different characters, and so produced the portrait which the world has hitherto accepted as that of the God-man. The theory would, of course, be more plausible had there been no such writer as St. Paul and no such historian as Tacitus. The testimony of the latter Mr. Solomon does not trouble himself to notice at all; St. Paul he disposes of by one or two quotations from the more doubtful of his epistles. His acquaintance with the New Testament and its criticism, indeed, seems but superficial. Thus, without drawing any distinction between St. John and the Synoptists, he repeats, again and again, that the gospels teach that the Messiah is Almighty God; he tells us that in Luke's Gospel and the Acts we have one Thaddæus, in place of the Judas, distinct from Iscariot, mentioned in the other gospels (the fact being, of course, just the reverse); and he seems to be quite unaware that Luke has fixed the birth of Jesus in the fifteenth year before the accession of Tiberius, thus leaving the reference to the "taxing" to be explained as it may, but not differing from Matthew, as he would have us believe, by twelve or more years. The writer gives reasons which may be sound for regarding the passage referring to Jesus in Josephus as a forgery; but without any reasons whatever he assumes that that relating to John the Baptist is no less so, Banus, whom the historian tells us he followed for three years, being the original of the forerunner. But the work hardly deserves minute criticism. It is written with considerable force, and, were it more logical and less deficient in accurate scholarship, might be considered a keen attack on the current theology. It is interesting, moreover, as the work of a Jew, who takes the singular view that "it is for the propagation of the great delusion" which identifies Jesus with the Almighty "that the Jewish race (Jews having been the first delinquents) still suffers at the hands of God."

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*With a Silken Thread, and other Stories.* By E. Lynn Linton. (Chatto & Windus.)

*Troublesome Daughters.* By L. E. Walford. (Blackwood.)

*Strangers Yet.* By Sarah Doudney. (Isbister.)

*A Wild White Rose.* By Elizabeth J. Lysaght. (Moxon, Saunders & Co.)

*College Days at Oxford.* By the Rev. H. C. Adams. (Griffith & Farran.)

It might be contended with some show of reason that a collection of short tales is even better calculated to exhibit the virtue of a novel-writer than his or her larger and more elaborate works. The characteristics exhibited over and over again with slight difference of setting can hardly fail to strike the observer, and can hardly fail to strike him truly. In the twenty stories—two of them

nearly as long as some one-volume novels—which make up Mrs. Lynn Linton's three volumes the author's merits and defects are very clearly visible, and perhaps the defects are more clearly visible even than the merits. To say that a book is disagreeable is sometimes considered rather a school-girlish kind of criticism, but, as a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. It is the business of a book, as of every work of art, to be agreeable, and in so far as it fails of this it fails of goodness. Now Mrs. Lynn Linton is frequently and emphatically disagreeable, not so much in her choice of subjects as in her handling of them. She reminds us sometimes of some of the earlier Romantics—notably of the great and lycanthropic Petrus, though, of course, she has not a quarter of Petrus' literary faculty—in the delight which she seems to take in smirching her page with blood and cruelty, and with a certain kind of inarticulate uncleanness. At least six of the stories are stories of brutal murder and outrage, in which the author relates with a kind of relish how a husband digs his nails, kept sharp for the purpose, into his wife's arm so that the blood flows from the four cuts; how a worthless girl and her scoundrelly lover rob two old women and frighten one of them to death and the other into paralytic idiocy; how Breton peasants murder a hapless English lady who has red cheeks; and so forth. We do not say that these subjects are, in themselves, inadmissible; we say that of no subject. But we do say that they are inadmissible when the effect produced is one of apparent gloating on the part of the writer and of simple repulsion on the part of the reader. Nor is another kind of uncleanness absent, though it is less prominent. The story called "My Day of Danger" is apparently intended to be a moral tale, and the author has certainly availed herself of the licence accorded to declared moralists. In "The Countess Mclusine" we are told that a gentleman "passed hours at the hall under a spell of blue and silver, and old Rhenish wine in cut crystal goblets, and floating muslin, and chestnut-coloured curls which for ever culminated in a tangible result better not detailed at length." The English of this passage is not unexceptionable; the sniggering suggestion of it seems to us (and we do not think we are particularly squeamish) simply offensive. It is needless to say that where the author has not permitted herself these licences there is good work to be found in her book. The story which gives name to the volume is capitally imagined and capitally worked out. "Todhunters at Loanin' Head" is an excellent story in dialect; "Langthwaite" a neatly done piece of social satire. But over great part of the book the trail of the serpent seems to us very unpleasantly prominent.

Mrs. Walford is running up a long list of pleasant novels, and *Troublesome Daughters* is certainly not inferior in pleasantness to her earlier productions. We should like to pronounce it superior, but that can hardly be done. Nothing is wanted but a little more time and pains to make this novel—good book as it is in fact—very much better. But

the author does not seem to us to have been patient enough in filling in the greater part of her canvas. Her first volume is excellent—as good as anything she has ever done; and part of the third is fairly worthy of it. But the rest of the third and the greater part of the second are what the ordinary novel-reader justly calls spun out. Now it is a remarkable but not altogether unintelligible fact that spun-outness always implies hasty construction. The author does not give him or herself sufficient time to get together a proper quantity of material, and therefore has to beat out what he has got over thin. Still *Troublesome Daughters* only deserves these remarks because it is not better, not because it is not good. The first volume is, as we have said, capital, and the ill-tempered but otherwise charming heroine, Kate Newbattle, ought to please all readers. The other three troublesome daughters are not so carefully elaborated, with the exception of the youngest, Marjorie, who is also a very good study. So, too, there is a French governess who must be commended. But the love scenes in the wilds of Galloway are the real attraction of the book, and they are very good indeed. We should like to take Mrs. Walford and shut her up in a dungeon for two years, with only paper enough for one novel. It could hardly fail to be an excellent one.

In *Strangers Yet* we have, on a somewhat smaller scale, another book of a very good kind, and one against which no charge of imperfect finish or unsatisfactory filling up can be brought. It is the story of a girl of comparatively low birth who is taken early away from her uncongenial home by a relation in better circumstances. She marries a man whom, instigated by this relation, she does not inform of her parentage, with easily guessable results and complications. The best of Miss Doudney's figures are not perhaps equal to the best of Mrs. Walford's, and her characters are individually less original. But she has taken more pains with them, and we owe to an infinite admiration for persons who condescend to take pains. Unless Minerva is altogether unkind such pains are rarely taken in vain in literature, and they certainly have not been taken in vain in the case of *Strangers Yet*. Though the story cannot be called sensational or even exciting, the interest never flags, and the reader finds himself completely engrossed by the fortunes, humdrum as they are, of the puppets set at work before him. There is something a little conventional perhaps in the character of the Rev. Hugh Charters, who is as much the hero as anybody else, and in his father-in-law, the unsuccessful but resigned draper, Thomas Brown. In the latter case we fancy Miss Doudney has not quite made out her own conception of the unaccredited hero who fails more or less sordidly—one of the most effective but also one of the most difficult of fictitious creations. The women need no apology. Winifred, the heroine, whose almost criminal want of courage is adroitly excused by the very circumstances which brought her into the necessity of exerting it; her persecuting but pious and not wholly unworthy sister, Emily, who very fortunately has a "clear

leading" at last in the case of a fascinating young minister—much too good for her, by-the-way; the self-indulgent and untruthful aunt, and the various walking ladies of Fairminster Close are all good. An underplot of a rather fiendish little damsel who makes mischief and is killed off "convenient" strikes us as somewhat superfluous.

The standard of merit, by no means a low one, of Messrs. Moxon's sixpenny series of novelettes is very fairly observed in *A Wild White Rose*, though Miss Lysaght has not quite the *verve*, and not nearly the invention, of Mrs. Blackburne. In the present tale the old story of the rich and lovely damsel, the lover who is faithless in consequence of the damsel losing her money, and the lover who is faithful in spite of that loss is served up once again, as it probably will be some thousand or million times more. We have no objection to the repetition if the work is fairly done, as it is in this case.

Except on the principle of a Baconian anecdote, much too hackneyed to quote, we do not quite know why Messrs. Griffith & Farran have bound Mr. Adams' *Wilton of Cuthberts* in a new cover, and relettered it "College Days at Oxford." The result on the intrinsic excellences of the work is not remarkable. "Florac has two louis in his pocket, and Moncontour exactly forty shillings," said one of the most delightful characters of fiction. *Wilton of Cuthberts* seemed to us a well meaning book, not specially successful, and *College Days at Oxford* produces the very same effect.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

*Some Thoughts concerning Education.* By John Locke. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. R. H. Quick, M.A. (Cambridge University Press.) *Some Thoughts concerning Education.* By John Locke. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Evan Daniel, M.A. (National Society's Depository.) The newly awakened interest in the theory of education has shown itself in an increased appreciation of Locke's treatise—the first and almost the only systematic book on teaching in the English language. The University of Cambridge, in putting forth a recent scheme of examination for a diploma in the theory, practice, and history of education, wisely indicated this book as one of the authorities to be studied; and, accordingly, two reprints of the treatise have appeared simultaneously. Both are well edited and annotated with care and judgment. Mr. Daniel's introductory *résumé* of Locke's design and principal doctrines is full and, on the whole, accurate; and his explanatory notes are abundant, in some cases even superfluous. Mr. Quick gives a much more elaborate biography of Locke; and a critical estimate of the value of his book and of the place it should hold in educational literature which strikes us as the more scholarly and philosophical of the two. His book is also enriched by some valuable comments, from the physician's point of view, on Locke's medical and physical theories by Dr. J. F. Payne. In both editions, however, the student will find a well-printed text and sufficient editorial guidance to enable him to understand both the meaning of the author and the relation in which his speculations stand to the condition and needs of modern schools.

*The Kinder Garten Principle,* By Mary

Lyschinska. (Isbister.) Miss Lyschinska is the superintendent of method in infant schools under the School Board for London. In this capacity her attention has been specially directed to the best modern applications of the principles of Pestalozzi and Frobel, so far as they relate to infant training. She has evidently studied those principles with much intelligence and sympathy. Her book will help readers to understand not merely the games and occupations which Frobel organised, and which in the view of many persons constitute the whole of the Kindergarten system, but also the principles which those games and occupations are designed to illustrate. It is as an aid to the habit of early observation, and to the awakening of interest in the facts and the teachings of Nature, that the system has its chief value. Miss Lyschinska has shown with great clearness that, unless this be kept in view, the "gifts" and other devices of Frobel, his paper folding, stick-laying, and invention of patterns, may easily degenerate into mere pastime. Her book is less full as a philosophical exposition of Frobel's principles than those of Miss Shirreff and the Baroness Marenholtz Bilow, already noticed in these columns. But it is much more explicit as to methods and their application; while its specimens of conversational and other lessons, and its numerous diagrams, will make it still more useful and acceptable to teachers who are anxious to introduce the system into their schools.

*Elementary Education at Home and Abroad:* being a Reply to Mr. Matthew Arnold's General Report for 1878-79. A Lecture by A. Sonnenschein. (Published by subscription.) It is well known that Mr. Matthew Arnold's Report consisted mainly of an earnest injunction to teachers, to school managers, and to the Education Department itself to "simplify their operations." Incidentally, in enforcing this counsel, he referred to the excessive expenditure per scholar of the London School Board as compared with the cost of instruction in the primary schools of France; and spoke half-playfully of the scientific teachers of pedagogy as persons who dealt in generalities and abstract principles, on whom it would not be safe for an elementary teacher to rely. He pointed out to the schoolmaster that the task of dealing with little children, and "opening their mind, their soul, and their imagination," was a practical problem "in the solution of which he can quite as well work on the old lines, without busying himself with new and (so-called) scientific theories of education." Mr. Sonnenschein has no easy task in showing the fallacy of some of Mr. Arnold's arithmetical comparisons; and his remarks on the cost of primary education in England and in foreign countries are very instructive, and are based on careful enquiry. But he takes Mr. Arnold's good-humoured warning against theorists as a personal attack on himself, and wastes a good deal of wrath and of somewhat clumsy sarcasm in rebutting this imaginary charge. He does not see, apparently, that an inspector may earnestly desire to see the adoption of more intelligent methods, may—as Mr. Arnold repeatedly does in his Report—make various suggestions with this object in view; and may yet rely more on a fresh, vivid, and unconventional use of familiar processes than on new theories, which, though admirable in the hands of enthusiasts and inventors, are unsuited for use by ordinary teachers. Mr. Sonnenschein's lecture consists mainly of an animated polemic against the whole work of the Education Department—its codes, its standards, and its inspectors. He cites the testimony of some anonymous teacher in an elementary school, who says he has "no choice left him but to cram his scholars;" and of another who, in reply to a question, says piteously, "I know

your books, Mr. Sonnenschein, very intimately, and I also know and heartily agree with your contention" (about the teaching of arithmetical principles); "but I am ashamed to say my duty is not primarily to teach, but to earn grants; if I fail in this the managers dismiss me." It is needless to say that no one who knows the actual state of our elementary schools, and the conditions under which the parliamentary grant is assessed, would talk such nonsense as this. "Cram" is a convenient word by which to designate any form of teaching which we happen to dislike, but it is curiously inapplicable to reading, writing, and arithmetic. A child has either acquired the power to perform these simple arts well, or he has not; whether he has acquired them or not can be infallibly tested by a simple examination; if he has acquired them he possesses a valuable instrument for future usefulness, which cannot possibly be regarded as unsound or meretricious, and which he will never lose. It is plainly the concern of all who are interested in the results of the examination to attain those results in the best, the most expeditious, and the most intelligent way. The man who told the author of this pamphlet that his duty was not to teach, but to earn grants, was clearly practising on the credulity or the prejudices of his questioner; for good teaching is the only way in which a grant is to be earned; and those schools in which the teaching is soundest, and the methods brightest and most stimulating, are those to which the largest grants are awarded. Many improvements are yet to be desired in our elementary schools, and every suggestion for such improvement deserves a cordial welcome; but this pamphlet will not help in any way to promote this object, for it is full of indiscriminate denunciation; it makes no single practical suggestion of any value; and it betrays on every page a curious ignorance of the real working of the system which it assails.

*Lectures on the Science and Art of Education, with other Lectures and Essays.* By the late Joseph Payne. Edited by his son, J. F. Payne, M.D. (Longmans.) Dr. Payne has fulfilled a useful as well as a pious office in thus gathering together some of his father's essays on a subject of increasing importance and public interest. The modest introductory pages by Mr. R. H. Quick tell simply the story of Mr. Payne's life and work. For some years he sought to urge upon the public the need of the more systematic training of teachers in the theory and practice of their profession, and, wisely availing himself of the College of Preceptors—the only purely scholastic corporation in England—he sought to provide, through its instrumentality, the means of such training. Through his sedulous efforts the college was induced to institute examinations in the art of teaching for the holders of its professional diplomas; and this step was in due time followed by the institution of a professorship of education, which was, in the first instance, most appropriately filled by Mr. Payne himself. The lectures here reprinted do not profess to cover the whole ground either of educational method or of the philosophy which underlies such method. In the early stages of a movement so novel, and to this hour so little appreciated by the general public, the principal duty of its promoters was to vindicate its usefulness and to claim for it the right to a respectful hearing. Several of the lectures here reprinted consist rather of arguments showing that a science of education is possible—and that, if possible, it is also highly useful and desirable—than of full expositions of the theory of education itself. And it happens thus that some of the lectures addressed to different audiences travel over much the same ground. But Dr. Payne has done well to reprint them all. They mark the commencement of an important era in our



educational history; they demonstrate conclusively that right practice in teaching must in the long run depend on the recognition of right principles; they summarise with care the efforts which have been made in other countries to organise professional instruction; they are full of sensible and practical suggestions; and they form a worthy memorial of an eminently honourable and useful life.

# NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. GRANT ALLEN has undertaken to write a handbook on *Anglo-Saxon Britain* for the series projected by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The book will deal with the purely English element in our nationality, and with the share due to English influences, as opposed to Celtic, Scandinavian, or Norman, in our existing society. It will discuss the nature, character, and extent of the Teutonic colonisation, and will describe the history of the race up to the time of the Danish invasions. The Anglo-Saxon literature will also be copiously illustrated by extracts in prose and poetry, modernised only so far as to be intelligible to ordinary readers.

MR. ALFRED R. WALLACE has in the press a new work, entitled *Island Life*, which will deal with the problems presented by insular faunas and floras by the aid of the most recent geological and physical researches. A special feature in the work is the importance attached to former changes of climate, as indicated by glacial phenomena and the luxuriant floras of Polar regions; these are carefully investigated, and a somewhat novel solution of the whole problem of geological climates is given.

THE English edition of Prof. Ebers' *Egypt* will be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., under the title of *Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque*. The first monthly part will be ready on September 25. The work will be translated by Clara Bell, and will contain original notes by Dr. Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum.

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN AND ALLEN announce the second volumes of *Scott's Alpine Plants*, by A. W. Bennett, and of *Grimm's Teutonic Mythology*, by Stallybrass.

A CHEAP edition of *Young Mrs. Jardine*, by the author of "John Halifax"—forming the new volume of Hurst and Blackett's "Standard Library"—will be issued in a few days.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will also publish in September a new novel entitled *A Martin's Summer*, by Shirley Smith, author of "His Last Stake."

WE understand that a high-class weekly paper adapted to the requirements of boys will be commenced next month by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., under the title of *The Boys' Newspaper*.

*Hilary's Love Story*, by Georgiana M. Craik, is announced as the next volume of Messrs. Marcus Ward's popular "Bluebell" series of novels. It will appear early in September.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has prepared a third edition, revised and corrected, of his popular work on *Words and their Uses, Past and Present*, of which the London publishers are Messrs. Triibner. In his "Afterthoughts and Forewords" to the present edition, Mr. White thus protests against the decisive weight of authority which is sometimes claimed for eminent authors:—"I cannot see why the endowment of creative genius should, or that it does, ensure to its possessor a greater certainty of correctness in the use of language than may go with the possession of inferior powers." At the same time, he admits that "authority does

absolve from the charge of solecism those who follow such example."

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN AND ALLEN's announcements for the coming season include the following illustrated children's books:—*The Captain's Dog*; *The Fisherman of Rhava*; *Fabled Stories from the Zoo*; *Grand-mama's Recollections*; and *Roseleaves and Woodland Notes*, the two last being two new series of Richard Gustafsson's charming and fresh fairy-stories, of which the first series, *Chit Chat by Puck*, was published by the same house last Christmas.

THE same publishers will also issue a new book for older readers, *Asgard and the Gods: Tales and Traditions of our Northern Ancestors*, illustrated by a large number of wood-cuts. Hitherto no complete and popular account of the superstitions and legends of the old Norsemen has been available for boys and girls. The Icelandic spelling of this book has been Anglicised by Prof. Pogatscher, of Vienna, who will also prefix an Introduction.

A NEW German grammar, by H. Sachs, is announced by Messrs. W. B. Whittingham and Co. The method adopted differs materially from any grammar hitherto written. It is designed for the use of schools especially, and contains pure modern High German, free from all dialectical blemish. Etymology is treated in it more exhaustively than in any other English-German grammar, while the most essential rules of Syntax are added, wherever required for the sake of conversation.

MR. HORACE LENNARD, the "Melancholy Jacques" of *Society*, and author of *Harmonies in Tricolor*, so popular in Paris during the Exhibition, has in the press a volume of sketches of London life, entitled *Busy Babylon*, which will be published by Messrs. Watts and Co. early next week.

THE Academical Board of Trinity College, London, have appointed Mr. E. H. Turpin as Lecturer on Musical History.

WE learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* that Messrs. A. C. Armstrong and Son are about to publish a new edition of Lamb's complete works, a special feature of which will be the volume of letters and essays collected by Mr. J. E. Babson, of Boston, who, we are assured, "literally knows Lamb by heart." Mr. J. W. Bouton adds another contribution to the long list of obelisk literature in *The Obelisk and Freemasonry, according to the Discoveries of Belzoni and Commander Gorringe*, which contains, *inter alia*, a comparison between Egyptian symbols and those discovered in American mounds, by Dr. J. A. Weisse.

M. V. PROU is engaged on a translation, with commentary, of the *Αἰτιατορικὴ* of Hero of Alexandria, which sets forth in detail the mode of constructing theatres of marionettes in ancient times, and the importance of which seems to have escaped all previous writers on the subject.

SIGNOR PEYRON has just prepared a Latin catalogue, comprising 2,176 articles, of the Hebrew MSS. in the library of the University of Turin.

THE Old-French Text Society has just sent out *Le saint Voyage de Jérusalem du Seigneur d'Anglure* (1395), edited by M. Bonnardot and Longnon, and the second volume of Baron J. de Rothschild's edition of the *Mistère du Viel Testament*. Its next publication will be the fourth volume of the *Miracles de Notre-Dame*, edited by MM. G. Paris and U. Robert.

ONE of the Rossi prizes (2,000 frs.), given by the Paris Faculty of Law, will be awarded to the author of the best treatise on the modes adopted in France since May 5, 1789, and

also abroad, for the regulation of political assemblies. Essays must be written in French or Latin, and should be sent to the secretary of the Faculty not later than March 31, 1882.

A WORK on ancient and modern warfare, by Col. Ardant du Picq, who was killed under the walls of Metz in the Franco-German War, has just been published by Messrs. Hachette.

PROF. F. WÜSTENFELD is engaged on a complete history of the Fatimites, and Dr. Hirschelmann, of Dorpat, on a new edition of Hephaestion's *Enchiridion de Metris*, based chiefly on the Bodleian MS. Prof. Sigwart has just published (Tübingen: Laupp) a study on the life of Giordano Bruno.

THE Professorship of English History in the University of Dunedin, New Zealand, has been conferred upon Mr. H. M. Brown, M.A., Lecturer on Political Economy and English History at the Crystal Palace School for Ladies.

THE uniform edition of the works of Mr. Edwin Waugh which will shortly be published by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, will be completed in ten volumes, and will be illustrated by a portrait of the author and by engravings from drawings by Messrs. J. D. Watson, Randolph Caldecott, W. Bright Morris, J. E. Partington, George Sheffield, James Davies, Warwick Brooks, Richard Somerset, John Houghton Hayne, Henry Measham, and Charles Potter. In the first volume will appear Mr. Waugh's *Lancashire Sketches*; and this will be followed by *Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine*, *Tufts of Heather* (under this title the author's stories in the Lancashire dialect will fill three volumes of the series), *Rambles in the Lake Country*, *Irish Sketches and English Rambles*, *Up the Rhine*, and *The Chimney Corner*. The *Poems and Songs*, by which Mr. Waugh will doubtless be best remembered, will be collected in the last three volumes of the series.

CHETHAM'S Library, Manchester, has just been favoured with the gift of several valuable autographs. One is an autograph of Dr. Dee, written on a copy of *Thesaurus Enonymi Philatri de Remediis Secretis* (Lugd. 1555). This curious work, once attributed to Gesner, bears the signature, Joannes Dee, 1556, and various annotations. Of more general interest (says the *Manchester Guardian*) is a copy of the *Moyen de Parvenir*, which formerly belonged to Lawrence Sterne, whose handwriting testifies that he bought it at Paris. It is the edition with the imprint "A . . . 100070057," an eccentric method of giving the date which has been partially copied in more recent times. This copy belonged to the great book collector, Richard Heber, who presented it to Dr. John Ferrior, of Manchester. The *Moyen de Parvenir* was a favourite hunting-ground of the author of *Tristram Shandy*. Another autograph added to Chetham's Library is that of Mrs. Piozzi when she was still Hester Lynch Salusbury. It is in the translation of the *Aeneid* of Virgil into Italian by Anibale Caro, of whom it contains a fine portrait. This edition, which contained several copper-plates, was printed at Padua in 1613.

THERE is announced for publication at Florence, in the beginning of next year, a work which will form a general review of the books published in Italy during the past twelve months, together with a criticism upon the state of intellectual life in that country. The proposed title is *Annuario della Letteratura italiana*. The editors will be G. Biagi and G. Mazzoni.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for August has several articles worthy of notice. Especially, we are glad to see Dr. Pauli continuing his studies of English history in a paper on "Maria Tudor, Königin von Frankreich," in which he traces the fortunes of Henry VIII.'s sister Mary in France, and the circumstances of her

marriage with Suffolk. Herr Gené gives a sketch of the development of the German stage in its early days, mostly under the influence of the Reformation movement. Herr Meyer epitomises the state of opinion on the question of the origin of the Etruscan language. An anonymous writer gives an account of a curious Russian memoir, written under the direction of Prince Gortschakof in 1864, with the title "La Politique du Présent." The memoir surveys the European relations of Russia with great clearness, and points out the policy to be adopted. It is well worthy of the attention of politicians. Herr Karl Hillebrand, whose literary activity seems to be endless, writes on "Das belgische Experiment." He traces the development of Belgium to its present position, and raises the question whether its national life has advanced in proportion to its material prosperity.

THE most important article in the *Revista Contemporanea* of July 30 is a chapter on the "Influence of Juan de Palafox, Bishop of Mexico, on the Destinies of Spanish America." In a long despatch to the King here given, he complains of the conduct of the Viceroy, the Marquess of Villena, and hints at treason in conjunction with the Portuguese. An account of the progress of the Australian colonies, by Becerro de Bengoa, is almost too highly coloured. A paper on effervescing wines, by E. Abela, mentions the successful imitation of champagne in Catalonia, and speaks approvingly of the essays in *Manzanilla*, *Jerez*, and *Moscútel espumosos* made in the province of Cadiz.

In the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for July Nanot Renart continues his studies on the "Decadence of Catalonia," treating, first, of the servility of the nobles after they had become courtiers of the House of Austria; next, of the abasement of the higher clergy when the Popes Pius IV. and V. allowed Philip II. to tax their revenues and to appoint foreign bishops and abbots "in commendam." The magistracy were humiliated by being compelled to do mere police work, while industry declined through the frauds of the manufacturers. F. Romero de Castilla y Peroso gives another instalment of his Catalogue of the MSS. at Simancas. Rafael Blasco prints extracts from a now missing document showing the part taken by Orihuela in the conquest of Granada. Beside other matters of interest, a description is given of two Arabic seals inserted in the base of the *custodia* of the Cathedral of Gerona—one with the name of the Countess Ermesinda, in Latin and Arabic; the other, worn by her brother, the bishop of the see (1010-51), with a verse in Cufic characters.

WE have received an interesting little pamphlet on *The Free Libraries of Scotland*, by "An Assistant-Librarian" (Glasgow: John Smith). It contains a brief sketch of the progress of the Free Library movement in Scotland since the Library Acts, introduced by an account of the earlier efforts toward supplying popular reading, especially the itinerating library system of Mr. Samuel Brown, of Haddington, which attained its greatest success in 1832, and dwindled away after its projector's death in 1839. The Library Act of 1850 was extended to Scotland in 1854, and the first town to put it into operation was Airdrie, in 1856. Then came Dundee in 1866, Paisley in 1867, Forfar in 1870, Thurso and Galashiels in 1872, and Hawick in 1878. Inverness and Dunfermline have adopted the Acts, but not yet opened their libraries; while the Acts have been rejected by Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Arbroath, and Glasgow. From the statistics of circulation collected by the writer it appears that the reading of the Scotch people is of a more solid and serious character than in the corresponding libraries of England. The pro-

portion of fiction in Scotland appears to average under sixty per cent., as compared with an average of seventy or seventy-five per cent. in England, and there seems to be a great deal of reading done. Thus Galashiels, with a population of 5,000, and a stock of 3,279 volumes, reported last year 14,459 issues; and little Thurso (the home of Robert Dick), the smallest place in the three kingdoms possessing a library under the Acts, with a population of 3,622, and a stock of something over two thousand volumes, had a turn-over of 8,198. This pamphlet does great credit to its writer, and should be welcomed by all who are interested in library matters.

WE have received *Election Speeches in 1879 and 1880, with Address to the Electors of North-east Lancashire*, by the Marquis of Hartington (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); "Is it Utopian?" a *Plea for the Evangelisation of the Masses by Voluntary Lay Help*, by the Rev. Charles Bullock (Hand and Heart Publishing Office); *Theodora*; or, *Star by Star* (Philadelphia and London: Lippincott); *A Day of Fate*, Book First, by the Rev. E. P. Roe (Ward, Lock and Co.); *The Princess Elizabeth: a Lyric Drama*, by Francis H. Williams (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger); *Popular History of, and Illustrated Guide to, Glasgow and the Clyde* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *Guide to the River Lea: London to Hertford*, by Frederic Johnson (Weldon); *The Book of the Rabbit*, Part I., by Leonard U. Gill; *The Practical Fisherman*, Part IX.; *Fancy Pigeons*, Part IV., by J. C. Lyell; *British Dogs*, Part XIII., by Hugh Dalziel (Bazaar Office); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE second number of the *Spelling Reformer*, the new organ of the English Spelling Reform Association, contains several good articles. The editor, Mr. Fleay, begins a series of useful chapters on "The Problem before the Reformers" with one on the sounds which we have to represent. Mr. A. J. Ellis contributes a short note on "The Vagaries of Ordinary Spelling." Mr. Evans attacks the question from a practical point of view under the title of "Mechanical Aspects of Spelling Reform," and Dr. Schwarzenberg gives a brief account of the recent official attempts at spelling reform in Germany. Then come the general principles of an initial spelling reform, proposed by Mr. Sweet and accepted with certain modifications by the Philological Society, while the journal concludes with the first instalment of a very useful bibliography of the question. The *Spelling Reformer* will enlighten a good many people on a subject about which much is talked but little is known, and we hope it will be widely supported.

THE June number of the *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums* contains a painfully interesting sketch of one of the last victims of the Inquisition at Lisbon, Don José da Silva, "the Portuguese Plautus." He belonged to a Jewish family, whose members had been baptised by force, and deported from the mother-country to Brazil. In 1737 (he was born in 1705) he was thrown into the dungeons of the Holy Office, and in 1739 he perished in an *auto da fé*. It was his keen satirical description of the low literary conditions of his times which drew upon him the hatred of the clergy, who regarded literature in general, and poetry in particular, as their monopoly. Both the June and the July number devote much attention to the Talmudic references to legends and folk-stories.

THE July number (a double one) of the *Theologisch Tijdschrift* contains about 160 pages, equally divided between original articles and reviews of books. It is difficult to do justice to

essays of such a strongly analytical character as the *Tijdschrift* delights to present us with. Of what use is it to mention results which may be only misleading if separated from the process of discovery? Dr. Blom continues his studies in Pauline theology, taking for his themes the relation of sin to the Christian (Rom. vi.), and the significance of the resurrection of Christ for the knowledge of him as Son of God (Rom. i. 4). Dr. Meyboom discusses the "Tendenz" of St. Luke's account of the journey of St. Paul to Jerusalem. Dr. Prins points to the reading of Acts iv. 25 in the most ancient MSS. as a proof that not even such authorities are always to be trusted; he maintains that the simpler reading of the Textus Receptus is due to conjecture. Mr. Koekebakker continues his sympathetic and thorough studies on English ethical philosophy. He thinks it "encouraging that a thoughtful believer like Bradley and a devout thinker like Barrett so often approach each other's views," but that the *Standpunkt* of the latter is more strictly scientific and philosophical. Among the reviews of books those by Prof. Tiele relative to Indian religion will probably excite most general interest among English readers. From his account, two recent works specially deserve attention from students of Indian matters—Heinrich Zimmer's *Altindisches Leben*, which was crowned by the last Oriental Congress, and (in a still higher degree) A. Barth's complete and accurate summary entitled *Les Religions de l'Inde*. We are sorry to find that Dr. Kuenen (though prejudiced naturally in favour of the book) is unable to speak at all favourably of Julius Popper's eagerly expected work on the origin of Hebrew monotheism.

WE are sorry to learn that the June number is to be, at least for the present, the last number of the *Library Journal*. The editors and publisher announce that financial and personal reasons drive them to suspend its publication. Meanwhile, use will be made of the *Publishers' Weekly* to continue the departments of bibliography and pseudonyms, and the same periodical will also supply general library intelligence. The editors acknowledge the support they have received in English libraries, and are "especially grateful" to the working English editors, Mr. E. B. Nicholson and Mr. H. R. Tedder. This last number contains an interesting and valuable attempt by Mr. Cutter to classify the natural sciences for library purposes. He observes that this is a classification, not of sciences, but of books, but very properly adds that to satisfy the worker of the future any arrangement of books must rest upon the real relations of the sciences. Mr. Cutter has to devise many new terms for his classification, some of which are short and convenient, while others will scarcely gain general acceptance. "Kumatics" for wave-theory may do, and "Hydries" for hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, taken together, may do; but "Somatronics" for "the theory of radiant matter" reminds us of Bentham's impracticable formations, and Mr. Cutter himself admits that his use of "Biography," as opposed to biology, for the statical life-sciences is "practically unallowable." Mr. E. S. Holden, of the United States Naval Observatory, writes on "The Treatment of Pamphlets in Special Libraries," dealing particularly with astronomy. Among the correspondence we notice a letter from Prof. Krehl, chief librarian of the Leipzig University Library, in answer to the letter on "German Libraries" which appeared in the previous number of the *Journal*. He defends his library against the charge of having no catalogues. There is another of Mr. Foster's useful reference-lists—this time an extended one on "The United States Constitution." We part from the *Library Journal* with regret, and hope soon to be able to welcome it again.

*La Revue de Droit International*. Tome XII. 1880. No. IV. This number contains several articles of considerable interest, the first being on the subject of the Right of Intervention in Turkey, by M. Ed. Engelhardt, Minister Plenipotentiary and formerly French Commissioner of the Danubian Navigation. The article is a sequel to a previous article on Turkey, the Danubian Principalities and the Capitulations; and the author exhibits a very complete acquaintance with his subject, the result of his argument being to show that Turkey is in the condition of a ward of the Great Powers of Europe, and her sovereign authority is reduced to a shadow. The author promises a further article on the history of the reforms introduced in the Ottoman empire. The next article is on English legislation in the island of Cyprus, from the pen of M. Saripolos, of Athens. The article is partly serious, partly humorous. The writer criticises Sir Garnet Wolseley's ordinance from a mistaken standpoint, as if it had emanated from himself as autocrat of the island, and he does not seem to be acquainted with the Queen's Order in Council, under the authority of which the High Commissioner of Cyprus issued the ordinance. We consider, however, the blunder of M. Saripolos to be excusable, for it might be reasonably expected by foreigners that so important an ordinance, if it emanated from the Queen's authority, would have notified that fact in its preamble, and thereby commended itself to the acceptance of those who now are disposed to regard it as an act of usurped authority on the part of the High Commissioner. There is no doubt that the ordinance is open to the criticism of M. Saripolos that it is too extensive as a provisional measure, while it is not sufficiently comprehensive as a permanent code for the island. But the fact is patent on the face of the ordinance that it was only intended as a stop-gap; and M. Saripolos admits that it has been the means of securing to the Cypriots the precious benefit of an improved legal procedure, in which the writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the free defence of the accused may be hereafter referred to as the imperishable glory of the English occupation of the island. Prof. Bluntschli, in the third article, has completed another instalment of his comprehensive examination of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Prof. Charles Goos, of the University of Copenhagen, introduces us in the fourth article to a new and very interesting subject—namely, the literature of Scandinavian law. He examines in the first place the influence which the great apostle of Scandinavian jurisprudence, Anders Sandoë Oersted, who died in 1860, has exercised in forming the modern juridical school of Denmark and of Norway; and he afterwards gives an account of the modern Encyclopædia of Scandinavian Law, which was initiated by the Danish Prof. André Aagesen, who published a *Bibliography of Scandinavian Law* in 1876, and of which the direction has been superintended by a commission of three distinguished jurists—M. Krieger, formerly Minister of Justice in Denmark; Prof. Aschehoug, of Christiania, as representing Norway; and M. Berg, President of the Royal Court, as representing Sweden. The work will be completed in four volumes. Prof. Sacerdoti, of Padua, supplies the fifth article, on a projected code of commerce for the kingdom of Italy; and the *Revue* concludes with a notice on the recent legislation of the French Chambers, by Prof. Louis Renault, of Paris.

#### OBITUARY.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the veteran diplomatist, who died on August 14 at the advanced age of ninety-two, was in some sense a man of letters. Beside occasional papers

contributed to the magazines, dealing with political subjects, he was the author of two volumes of poems—*King Alfred in Athelney* and *Shadows of the Past*. He also wrote at least two theological works—*Why am I a Christian?* and *The Greatest of all Miracles*. Contrary to what has been stated in some quarters, the title dies with him; for his only son, born in 1832 of a second marriage, died unmarried in 1878. The title of his cousin, Lord Canning, is also now extinct; so that the only peerage now remaining in the family of Canning is the Irish barony of Garvagh.

#### SOUTH EUROPEAN FOLK-LORE.

THE folk-lore of the South of Europe is now being so carefully sought out and commented upon that we seem likely to be soon made thoroughly well acquainted with it in all its branches. The work of scientific exploration in Spain, which was begun in 1853 by Milá y Fontanals in his *Observaciones sobre la poesia popular*, etc., has been carried on by Maspons y Labrós in *Lo Rondallayre. Cuentos populares Catalans*, etc. In Portugal, Theophilo Braga published, between 1867 and 1869, the five volumes of his *Cancioneiro e Romancero geral portuguez*; last year there appeared the volume of *Contos populares portuguezes* (Lisboa: P. Plantier), collected from the mouths of the people by Adolpho Coelho; and there are now being published at brief intervals by Z. Consiglieri Pedroso *Contribuições para uma Mythologia popular portugueza* (Porto: Imprensa Commercial). Of the numerous similar works which have recently appeared in Italy, one is now before us, the *Usi Abruzzesi* (Firenze: G. Barbèra), described by Antonio de Nino; and of it, as well as of the Portuguese contributions of Coelho and Consiglieri Pedroso, it is proposed to give some short account.

Among the most interesting of the Abruzzi customs are those which relate to the dead. As a general rule, cottagers, before going to bed, rake together the embers on the hearth, and cover them up with cinders. But on the eve of the Day of the Dead not a spark is allowed to remain, fire being the symbol of life. In many places the remains of that night's supper are not cleared away, but are left to be distributed as alms next morning. But at Pacentro a meal is served at night for the special use of the dead. During the darkness the souls of the departed are supposed to flock to the table. In the morning the food is given to the poor. Similar banquets are still, it is said, offered to the dead in Russia. But they are there ultimately enjoyed by the living who have provided them. At Gioia dei Marsi the first person who enters the church at midnight, holding a taper in his hand, is believed to obtain the privilege of freeing a soul from purgatory. At Perano the dead are supposed to reveal themselves in a basin of water flanked by two candles. The seer is generally an old woman, who holds a taper in her left hand and a linen cloth in her right, and who places her neck in the curve of a wooden pitchfork, the handle of which rests on the ground. At Pietranico the dead body of a child under seven years old is carried to the grave, covered with flowers, by four maidens in festal array. At Barrea any bachelor, but more especially a young one, is thought worthy of having his coffin borne, first to the church and then to the cemetery, by female hands.

At Introdacqua the women disfigure themselves when they marry by cutting off their hair, obeying a custom more barbarous than that which of old cropped a bride's locks in Sparta, or still hides away a married woman's tresses in Russia. At Roccapia, when the marriage service is drawing to its close, a man brings two

lighted candles, and gives one to each of the wedded couple. Thenceforward he is their *compare di matrimonio*, or wedding gossip. There exist many kinds of gossipry besides the usual form connected with christenings. Most of them link girls together. Thus, at Ortucchio, on St. John's Day, two girls will go out to a spot where there is a small fountain. Each one bares her arm; her companion washes it and dries it. The two girls then become *comari di sciacquamento*. According to another form, the girls begin by turning three times round the altar of a church. Each of them plucks a hair from her head and places it on the head of her friend. Many other poetic customs linger on among the villagers of the Abruzzi. Thus on Palm Sunday people who have quarrelled and wish to become friends again offer to each other the olive branches which it is usual to carry to church on that day. On May 11, the eve of the Feast of St. Gemma, a picturesque procession keeps alive the memory of an ancient friendship between two townships about ten miles apart. A damsel is escorted by the priest and some of her neighbours from Goriano Sicoli to San Sebastiano de' Marsi. On arriving there she is met by the clergy and the notables, heading the "deputy of the feast," who solemnly takes her in his arms and kisses her. The whole party then enter the church, where prayers are said. A procession is afterwards formed to the house in which St. Gemma is believed to have lived, and where a supper awaits the festive party. Not so pleasing is the custom of tearing the warm heart out of a swallow and administering it to a child as a means of rapidly acquiring knowledge. Strangers are apt to be scandalised when they hear the church service on Christmas Eve accompanied by almost continual whistling or hissing. But they are informed that these apparent interruptions are intended as "a pious record of the pastoral sounds which attended the birth of the Lord."

From Introdacqua crowds go forth to a neighbouring hill before the dawn on St. John's Day. For not only is the sun supposed, as elsewhere, to dance upon that morn, but it is believed that the gazers may possibly see the head of St. John make its appearance, streaming with blood. In many places, before it becomes dark on August 10, excavations are anxiously made in search of cinders. If one is found, it is looked upon as a relic of the fire over which St. Lawrence was roasted, and is religiously deposited upon the fortunate finder's hearth, to which it brings good luck. A two-tailed lizard is also a bringer of good fortune, provided its tails are placed under the slab of an altar, left there till Mass has been said over them, and then taken away and worn by the finder as an amulet. In Pratola Peligna, when a thunderstorm begins, the women weep and pray. If it continues, they snatch from the hearth the chains which hang above it, and fling them out of doors. In many places the peasants are grievously afflicted by witches, who go about by night sucking the blood of babies. Watch is sometimes kept in such cases by night for a whole week. A light is hidden in a pitcher, ready to be produced whenever a suspicious sound is heard, in order that the blood-suckers may be revealed. If this does not answer, a dog or a cat is killed and placed behind the door. The *strega* cannot enter until she has counted every hair on its hide. Before she can do so the sun will rise, the coming of which she dare not await, for by its rays she would be seen, unclothed and manifestly guilty.

Such are a few of the principal features of the first volume of the pleasantly written *Usi Abruzzesi* of Signor Antonio de Nino, who has already published a collection of *Proverbi Abruzzesi* and a *Saggio di Canti Popolari Sabinesi*, and who is about to publish a volume of *Notizie*

storiche degli Abruzzi, and another of *Tradizioni poetiche de' moderni Peligni*.

In order to become acquainted with the superstitions of Portugal, says Prof. Consiglieri Pedroso in the first of his three "Contributions to a Portuguese Popular Mythology," recourse must be had in the first place to oral tradition, and in the second to documentary evidence. Of special value are the numerous records of trials for witchcraft instituted by the Inquisition during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Of these, more than 80,000 exist. To their consideration the first of these brochures is devoted under the title of *As superstições populares na legislação religiosa*. The second deals with the traditions still current among the common people about *bruxas*, or witches. The belief in *bruxaria*, or witchcraft, is "a genuinely popular superstition," analogous to that in *feiticeira* of literature and jurisprudence, but differing from it in some points. The *feiticeira* is a woman, usually old and repulsive, who has entered into a compact with the devil, by means of which she acquires supernatural power. In many cases, according to popular tradition, a woman who has begun by being merely a *feiticeira* is induced by the fiend's false promises to become a *bruxa*. But women of all kinds can become witches if they will respond properly to a series of questions addressed to them by the devil, the examination through which they pass being styled their baptism. In most of its details the Portuguese belief in witchcraft closely resembles that which so long prevailed all over Europe. The *bruxa* has, it seems, been sometimes confounded with the *fada*, but wrongly; for the *fada*, the near relation of our "fairy," is really a beneficent being, a true providence for the innocent and unhappy, whereas the witch is essentially and consistently malicious. The third of these Contributions to Portuguese folk-lore is devoted to "Some Superstitions and Popular Beliefs connected with St. John's Day and Night."

The confusion between the *bruxa* and the *fada* generally makes itself manifest in the popular tales. Of these *Contos*, Prof. Adolpho Coelho gives seventy-five specimens in his present volume; and Prof. Consiglieri Pedroso is preparing another collection for the press. They afford useful variants of many well-known stories. Some of them, such as *A Formiga e a Neve*, belong to the class, now dear only to children, of "repetition stories" of the "House that Jack built" order. Some refer to *bruxas*, and others are variants of well-known romantic tales. Thus, in *Branca-Flor*, No. 14, we have a good specimen of the tale of the King's Daughter (demon's daughter properly), who enables her lover to accomplish the tasks set him by her father, elopes with him, and saves him and herself from her pursuing parent by a series of transformations, is forgotten by her lover on his return home, but is recalled to mind just in time to prevent another bride from taking her place. The "Beauty and the Beast" story is represented by No. 29, *A Bella-Menina*, in a form closely resembling Mme. de Beaumont's adaptation of Mme. de Villeneuve's romance of *La Belle et la Bête*. The "Cupid and Psyche" romance, that of the rash wife who loses her supernatural lord and long wanders sorrowing in search of him, is found in No. 44, *O Principe das Palmas-Verdes*; and that of the "Proud Princess," humiliated by the lover she has scouted, in No. 43, *O Conde de Paris*. An excellent Introduction (pp. v.-xxxii.) is prefixed to the *Contos*, in which the author expresses very sensible opinions about the transmission of popular tales. He will not allow that they have any one origin—a mythical one, for instance—considering the myth and the tale as radically different products, although mythical elements enter freely into tales. Nor does he believe in any single vehicle for the transmis-

sion of stories, whether into Europe in general or into any country in particular.

Ten "Tuscan Fairy Tales," taken down from the mouths of the people, have been anonymously translated and singularly illustrated (Satchell and Co.). They may be classified as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2 deal with Contrasted Sisters and a False Bride; No. 3 is the Underground World story, with a Golden Apples opening; No. 4 is a thoroughly Italian story about a woman "made of paste," who never laughs, and who takes off her head when she wishes to comb her hair. In No. 5 we find the three fairies who help a girl on condition of being asked to her wedding. No. 6 tells of the disguised hero who wins the princess. No. 7 is a Blue Beard story, the bad husband being a *Mago*, who attempts to "drown" his wife "in a cauldron of wax." In No. 8 a "fearless" hero elopes on a magic horse with a lady, who afterwards marries a king who is induced to boil himself to death. No. 9 is the Glass Coffin story. No. 10 begins with the selling of a child to a demon, and ends with the recovery of a supernatural wife, who had disappeared when her husband disobeyed her order not to mention her existence to his relatives.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- FERGUSON, J., and J. BURGESS. *The Cave Temples of India*. Trübner. 42s.  
 RÄJENDRALALA MITRA. *The Antiquities of Orissa*. Vol. II. Calcutta: Newman.  
 THOMAS AQUINATIS de arte musica nunc primum ex codice bibliothecae universitatis Ticinensis ed. et illustr. G. Amelii. Milano: Hoepli. 2 L.  
 ZANELLA, G. *Vita di Andrea Palladio*. Milano: Hoepli.

#### THEOLOGY.

- BANKS, A. *Die Klagelieder des Jeremias u. Der Prediger des Salomon*. Uebersetzt, versehen u. s. w. Leipzig: Fernan. 6 M.

#### HISTORY.

- CHRONIKEN, DORTMUNDER. I. *Des Dominicaners J. Nederhoff Cronica Tremoniensium*. Hrsg. v. E. Roese. Dortmund: Köppen. 2 M. 25 Pf.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- MARTIN, K. *Die Tertiärschichten auf Java*. Leiden: Brill. 41 M.  
 MOORE, F. *The Lepidoptera of Ceylon*. Part I. Reeve. 16s.

#### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- PETSCHAR, M. *De Horatii poesi lyrica*. Pars I. Teschen: Prochaska. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 WOLZOGEN, H. v. *Das Princip der neuhochdeutschen Orthographie u. die Fricke'sche Reform*. Leipzig: Senf. 65 Pf.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### DIVISION OF THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES.

Lordship Lodge, Wood Green: Aug. 12, 1880.

In the *Sumangala Vilāsinī* (the *atthakathā* or commentary on the *Dīgha Nikāya*, the long collection of the *sutta-pitaka*) Buddhagosa (A.D. 450) mentions the division of the Buddhist scriptures into nine classes (*angāni*). This ninefold classification was known at least a century earlier, and is alluded to in the *Dīpavamsa* (iv. 14, 15, ed. Oldenberg) as the division of the *Theravāda*—the sacred text as opposed to the *atthakathā*. It is mentioned, too, in the *Milindapañho* (p. 263).

Mr. Rhys Davids (*Buddhism*, p. 215) thinks that Buddhagosa is not very successful in his endeavours to bring all the *pitaka* books under these sub-divisions. That, however, is a question that cannot be settled off-hand, but can only be solved when all the *Pitakas* have been thoroughly examined by competent scholars.

This classification was not unknown to the Northern Buddhists. *Le Lotus de la bonne Loi* (ii. 48) speaks of "cette loi formée de neuf parties," &c. Burnouf, commenting on this passage, says:—"Les neuf parties . . . sont d'après les Buddhistes de Ceylan, les neuf

divisions dont se compose l'ensemble des écritures sacrées attribuées à Sakya."

In the *Introduction à l'Histoire du Bouddhisme indien* (second ed., pp. 45-60) Burnouf treats of this matter more at large, and shows that the Northern Buddhists recognised a twelvefold division, made up of the older nine *angas* (*Sutta*, *Geyya*, *Veyyākaraṇa*, *Gāthā*, *Udāna*, *Itivuttaka*, *Jātaka*, *Abbhūta*, *Vedalla*), to which they had added, at a later period, *Niddāna*, *Avadāna*, and *Upadesa*.

Of course these points are familiar to Pāli scholars, but it is not perhaps known that we have earlier authorities for this *anga*-division than those already mentioned. Curiously enough, the *Pitakas* themselves refer to this classification! In the third section of the *Anguttara Nikāya* (a huge collection of 9,757 suttas) we find a chapter entitled *Puggala vagga*, in the first part of which men are compared to four kinds of clouds:—

1. Thunder-clouds and rainless.
2. Rain-clouds and thunderless.
3. Rainless and thunderless clouds.
4. Thunder and rain-clouds.

Each of these four classes is treated separately, but it will suffice to say that the first kind represent "great talkers and little doers" (*Idha, bhikkhave, ekacco puggalo bhāsita hoti no katti*).

The writer goes on to ask how a man is a thunderer and not a rainer, and his answer to the question contains a list of the sacred books which exactly corresponds to that given by Buddhagosa and the author of the *Dīpavamsa*.

The "thunderer," or man of words, has learnt the *dharmma*, and can repeat glibly enough the contents of the nine parts of his holy books, but he is no doer, for he has not taken the first step in the eightfold noble path, and has, therefore, no right views as to the origin of sorrow, its extinction, or the steps leading to its extinction.

But not only does the *Sutta-pitaka* recognise this classification, but also the *Abhidhamma-pitaka*. On turning to the *mātikā* or contents of the *Puggala-paññatti*, one of the *Abhidhamma* or metaphysical books as yet inedited, we find the words "*cattāro valāhak-upamā puggalā*," which bear a striking resemblance to the *cattāro puggalā* in the *Puggala vagga* of the *Anguttara*. On a further examination of the *cattāro puggalā* section of the *Puggala-paññatti*, we find the very words of the *Puggala vagga* with respect to the "cloud-resembling men," together with the nine divisions of the sacred books.

It would be difficult, from any internal evidence, to say whether the *Puggala-paññatti* is based upon the *Puggala vagga* or vice versa. The *Puggala-paññatti* is not, as Mr. Davids describes it, a book of "regulations for those who have entered the paths," for it contains no regulations whatever, but is a declaration or designation of the different kinds of persons spoken of in the Buddhist scriptures (cf. *Khuddha-paññatti*, *dyātana paññatti*, p. 12 of Dr. Trenckner's excellent edition of the *Milindapañho*, just published; see also p. 27, l. 30).

The *cattāro puggalā* section of the *Puggala-paññatti*, according to the *mātikā*, begins thus:—"Asappuriso, asappurisa asappurisarato; sappuriso, sappurisa sappurisarato." These words occur as parts of a question in the *Anguttara Nikāya*, and they are also found in the third *vagga* of the second part of the *Samyutta Nikāya*:—"Asappurisaṇa vo . . . desissāmi asappurisaṇa asappurisarataṇ ca," &c. Taking into account the fact that the *Puggala-paññatti* deals with the explanation of well-known Buddhist terms, it must, I think, be considered as much later than the *sutta-pitaka*, and is, perhaps, the latest of the *Abhidhamma* books.

It must be evident, too, that the suttas and



treatises that contain a list of the Buddhist books must have found their way among the sacred writings after their order had been finally settled. Strictly speaking, they cannot claim a right to be considered as a part of the Buddhist scriptures.

The *sutta-pitaka* books need a thorough examination; many of the longer *suttas* are, comparatively, of late origin. I have elsewhere pointed out the composite character of the *Mahāparinibbāna* and *Mahāsatipatthāna* suttas.

RICHARD MORRIS.

# "SAINT LOY" IN CHAUCER.

Highgate, N.: Aug. 13, 1880.

As a good instance of the name of this saint, and showing that it really was in use in Chaucer's days and in Chaucer's own London—whether on its own account or as a form of St. Eligius—the following may be worth noting. The craft of Blacksmiths of London revised their ordinances in 1434, to

"the worship of Seynt Loye, atte the fest of Ester in the yer of Kyng Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> after the Conqueste the xij<sup>th</sup>; the Worshyppfull Maistres and Wardynes with alle the hole company of the crafte of Blakmythes of London hathe ordeyned and graunted to the servantes of the seyde crafte that they shul come in to the brethered of the sayd Saynt Loye as hit was of olde tyme."

Further, "they byn acorded that they shull chese newe Mastres at the fest of Seynt Loy, and that the olde Maistres yeve up here accounts to the newe at the fest of Cristemasse" (Coote and Daniel-Tyssen's "Ordinances of Some Secular Guilds of London," *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 1871). The feast-day of St. Eligius was December 1.

This may not touch the question whether Chaucer merely put "an expression" into the mouth of his Prioress, or intended her to invoke Holy law—"seinte loi" (see *ACADEMY*, May 22 and 29 and June 19). It does establish that there was a St. Loy ready to hand. After the examples given by Mr. Skeat and Mr. Walcott, cannot the simpler explanation be possible—viz., that the timid lady-rider adjoined her horse by the saint in a phrase whose use, indeed, had become so common that it had lost the meaning of an oath and had become an ordinary expression?

LUCY TOULMIN SMITH.

# THE DECIPHERMENT OF THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Oxford: Aug. 14, 1880.

I have just made a discovery of some importance. In the *Z. d. M. G.*, xxvi. 3, 4 (1872), the late Dr. A. D. Mordtmann gave an account of what he termed an Armenian cuneiform inscription found on the rim of a small circular silver plate. At the time I first read this, my attention had not been called to the Hittite inscriptions and Hittite art—in fact, nothing was known or divined about either. On turning over the pages of the account, however, the other day, I was struck by the fact that the disk was of silver, the favourite Hittite metal, and I had not to read far before I found that the ornament was really a product of Hittite art. Dr. Mordtmann described it as sixteen and one-third English lines in diameter, and plainly intended for the handle of a dirk or staff. He went on to say that it was divided into two circles, the inner circle showing in the middle the figure of a warrior standing upright, with a close-fitting cap on the head, boots with turned-up toes on the feet, bare legs, and a spear in the left hand. On both sides of the figure were a series of six "symbols," as Dr. Mordtmann called them, the series being the same on each side. At the top came "a goat's head," below

"a symbol difficult to determine," then four vertical lines and one horizontal one, and, finally, "a sort of obelisk" followed by a double obelisk. It required very little acquaintance with the Hittite characters to see that these "symbols" were really the elements of a Hittite inscription, a repetition of which would be found in the cuneiform legend running round the outer circle of the disk. Here, then, we have at last the much-desired bilingual Hittite and cuneiform inscription.

The disk, Dr. Mordtmann stated, had been purchased by the numismatist, M. Alexander Jovanoff, of Constantinople, when in Smyrna. It therefore would have come from some part of Asia Minor, but its present possessor is unknown. He added that he had published a copy of it in 1862 in "the Numismatic Journal which appears in Hanover." This journal I endeavoured to find, but the hunt was long and unsuccessful. Dr. Neubauer, however, at last hit upon it in the *Münzstudien*, iii. 7, 8, 9—not a "Zeitschrift" at all—published at Leipzig, not Hanover, in 1863. Here (in pp. 121-132) Dr. Mordtmann had given an account of the disk which differed in several respects from his later one, as well as a copy of the object itself (plate iii. 1).

The copy proves incontestably that I was right in seeing Hittite characters in Dr. Mordtmann's "symbols." He was more correct, however, in his earlier article in the *Münzstudien*, in calling the first symbol "a horse's head," than in his later article, where he calls it "a goat's head." The "horizontal line" turns out to be a common character in the Hittite inscriptions, which has the shape of a forceps. The figure in the middle has the same dress, and displays the same style of art as that which we are now familiar with in the sculptures of Carchemish, of Boghaz Keui and Eyuk, of Ibreez, of Ghiaur Kalessi, and of Karabel. As in the case of the *Pseudo-Sesostris*, the characters are partly written between the figure of the warrior and the spear he holds. In the belt is the dirk, with a crescent-shaped handle, which we have now learned to recognise as a Hittite weapon.

The cuneiform characters are, as Mordtmann supposed, those of the so-called Vannic syllabary. Unfortunately his copy of them is not accurate, the result being that the second, seventh, and ninth characters are uncertain. We are therefore left in doubt as to the country over which the owner of the disk ruled, though it was probably in the neighbourhood of Kilikia or Kappadokia. The legend runs (the characters which are uncertain being in italics): "Tar-ku [or rik]-tim-me king of the country of Zu-me-e." Mordtmann is no doubt right in comparing the Kilikian names *Ταρκυνδμοτος*, *Ταρκόνδημος*, and *Tarcodimatus*.

I need not point out the importance of this discovery for the decipherment of the Hittite inscriptions. It has confirmed two guesses of mine—in which, I may add, I had the support of Mr. Boscawen—so that we now know with certainty the values of three characters—the determinative prefix of divinity, the ideograph of "king," and the ideograph of "country." More materials only are wanted for the complete decipherment of the Hittite inscriptions.

Possibly one of the readers of the *ACADEMY* may know the present whereabouts of this important disk, a photograph of which would be very desirable.

A. H. SAYCE.

In Prof. Sayce's letter on "The Origin of Magism and the Zend-Avesta," in p. 119 of last week's *ACADEMY*, for "Protomedic MS. at the end of the Behistun inscription," read "Protomedic transcript."

# SCIENCE.

## THE ETRUSCAN "TEMPLUM."

*Etruskische Forschungen. IV. Das Templum von Piacenza.* Von W. Deecke. (Stuttgart: Heitz.)

THOSE who take an interest in the decipherment of the Etruscan inscriptions will welcome a new work upon them by Dr. Deecke. He has already shown that he has all the qualifications of a decipherer—tact, common-sense, learning, scientific method, and ready power of combination. His new volume will not disappoint them. It is marked at once by skill, knowledge, and acuteness.

The subject is one which possesses an interest for others beside philologists. Three years ago a small bronze object was found by a peasant at Settima near Piacenza, which was soon recognised to be that curious instrument of ancient Etruscan and Roman augury—a templum. Its underpart was divided into two halves—one inscribed *usils*, "of the sun," the other *tivs*, "of the moon," while its upper side was divided into a number of complicated sections, all covered with Etruscan words, and further ornamented with three projections, one in the shape of a pyramid, another in that of a semicircle, and the third in that of "the club of Hercules." There were three holes in the underside and another hole in the apex of the pyramid.

The genuineness of the templum has been doubted by most of the Italian archaeologists, and their doubts were shared by myself. After reading Dr. Deecke's book, however, I find it impossible to retain them any longer. The templum is the genuine instrument of an Etruscan augur, who, as is shown by the forms of the letters, lived in the closing period of the Roman Republic or the early days of the Empire.

The "regions" into which the upper surface of the templum is divided are assigned to various deities; and a searching comparison is instituted by Dr. Deecke between them and the deities assigned to the sixteen regions of the templum by Martianus Capella in his *Nuptiae Philologiae et Mercurii* (i. 45-61). The results are favourable to the good faith both of the Latin writer and of the newly found object.

The names of the deities that have thus come to light naturally increase our scanty knowledge of the Etruscan language. *Tiv*, for example, is shown to be the native Etruscan word for "moon," and confirms the meaning of "month" previously ascribed to *tiv-r* (literally "moons"). *Tethum*, again, turns out to be the native name of the goddess identified with *Menrva* (Minerva) on the mirrors, and Dr. Deecke may be right in comparing it with the Etruscan oracle-god *Téthys* (Plutarch, *Romul.* ii.). So, too, the Etruscan Poseidon, who has hitherto been found only under the borrowed title of Nethuns, seems to have been at last discovered under the native name of Thluthu or Thluseu. The curious plural *thet-l-um-(a)r*, where the genitive suffix *l* is inserted between the root and the termination *-um*, affords us a fresh illustration of the peculiarity of Etruscan grammar; while the puzzling *thusthas* and *thusthica* of the inscriptions is explained by our finding that Thultha was the name of a

goddess. I may mention that I would translate the final words of one of the inscriptions in which *thufsthas* occurs—*clen cekha tuthines tlenakheis*—"in return for her son's recovery to health."

It is almost difficult to determine whether a name that appears both in Etruscan and Latin is of Etruscan or Latin origin, and Dr. Deecke is no doubt on the safe side in making *Ani*, *Uni*, and *Maris* Latin rather than Etruscan. But, as he himself observes in regard to the first and last, the chances are really in favour of the reverse being the case. In fact, there can be little doubt that *maris*, "youth," is a genuine Etruscan word, the Etruscan name *Maro* standing in the same relation to it that *Juno* stands to *Uni*; and I believe that the identification of *Maris* with *Mars* was due to the accidental resemblance of the two words. *Ani*, again, the Latin *Janus*, seems to me to have been the original from which *Janus* was borrowed, the Latin word being assimilated to *janua* after the borrowing had taken place. At all events, I find it difficult to believe that *Janus* was an Aryan deity, and the Etruscan settlement on the Janiculum points yet further to his Etruscan parentage.

I would only add that on p. 9 Dr. Deecke claims a discovery which really belongs to another. The discovery that -r (-ar, -er, -ur) marked the Etruscan plural was first made by Dr. Isaac Taylor. A. H. SAYCE.

#### MINOR PHILOSOPHY.

*Evolution and Involution.* By George Thomson. (Trübner.) Books in refutation of Darwinism grow more numerous every day. Mr. Thomson is a rather vague pantheist, who comes forward to attack the Darwinian theory in the interests of a very shadowy orthodoxy. He bases himself upon his own theory of involution, which seems to be equivalent to a sort of Christian idealism, imperfectly expressed. "Had Mr. Darwin and his associates," he says,

"studied the details of the feature of involution with the assiduity that they have studied the details of the feature of evolution, their solution of existence would have run more in harmony with the wisdom of nature and reason; and they would not have so rudely shocked the natural intelligence and instincts of their fellow-men; and they would have learned, moreover, that the intelligence and wisdom of their ancestors was not a thing to be despised and smiled at as the delusion of the infantile development of mind in the human family in the history of its evolution."

To remedy this defect on the part of Mr. Darwin and Prof. Huxley, Mr. Thomson propounds his law of evolution and involution, which runs as follows:—

"All beings in proportion as they assume personality and evolve out of the universe, in that proportion do they involve it within themselves and incorporate it, approaching at the same time absolutism in all its attributes."

Mr. Thomson apparently attaches much importance to this law, and devotes some two hundred pages to enforce its application; but we cannot see in it anything more than the most obvious truism. The author, indeed, almost admits as much. "The law in itself," he says, "like everything that is great, is so simple and obvious that, without any figure of speech, a child can comprehend it; yet upon this simple law hangs the revelation of existence and being to man." Man is probably too obtuse to profit much by Mr. Thomson's revelation. The book,

of course, contains the usual amount of declamation against Mr. Darwin, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Profs. Tyndall and Huxley.

*The Spirit of Nature.* By Henry Belyse Baildon, B.A. (Churchill.) Mr. Baildon is the author of *Rosamond: a Tragic Drama*, *Morning Clouds*, and other poetical works. He has now deserted poetry to demolish Darwinism. But the original style still clings to him, and his prose is more remarkable for its poetical spirit than for its scientific argument. He talks of "the splendid atonement of the bizarre Cactus and the unobtrusive florets of the majestic Oak;" finds symptoms of "practical joking" in orchids; sees "slanting sunlight enfilading a moss-grown wall," and transfiguring it "in a glory of chrysophras;" and believes that "the carmine tufts that gem the greening branches of the Larch may be brief in the cycle of their beauty, yet make no small part of Nature's spring-tide witchery." Like most other poets, Mr. Baildon indulges in a profuse use of capitals than is common among niggardly scientific men. Still, he has "read a great part of Mr. Darwin's *Origin of Species*," which is more than all of the great biologist's refuters have done, and he is of opinion that "on the whole there is very little that is conclusive or quite satisfactory in the work." "Suffice it to say," he observes triumphantly, after demolishing natural selection by an appeal to the beauty of organic beings, "that if Darwin stakes his theory on such an issue, and he avowedly does, the first snowdrop of spring shall confute him, and the lowliest daisy look denial to his face." This being so, it was scarcely necessary for Mr. Baildon to come to the daisy's assistance. But he writes with so much *verve*, with such an exquisite appreciation for the beauty of Nature, with so evident earnestness, and often with such genuine eloquence of a high order that we hope to meet with him again in some field where these excellent qualities of style will avail him more than among the dry technicalities of biology, which he has clearly failed to master. The book is quite free from those vulgar personalities which too commonly disfigure controversial writing on the subject of evolution; and the treatment of opponents is everywhere courteous and chivalrous.

*The Rudiments of Logic.* By F. E. Weatherley, M.A. (Oxford: Thornton.) Mr. Weatherley is well known at Oxford as a most successful private tutor, and this little work bears the obvious impress of its author's avocation. It is clearly intended for the most part as a passman's guide through the schools, and it answers its purpose exceedingly well. The principles of formal logic, as taught at Oxford, and such rudiments of inductive method as are suited to the comprehension of passmen, are set forth with great clearness, and illustrated by remarkably perspicuous examples. The whole subject is explained in simple language, to meet the wants of students, but with admirable brevity and conciseness. Of course, Mr. Weatherley tells his readers nothing which will not pay in the schools; but whatever he does tell them he makes perfectly clear and comprehensible. The copious use of examples, and of analogies with which the student is familiar, gives an air of lightness to the work which contrasts favourably with the usual dulness of elementary logicians. Thus, Mr. Weatherley explains that old bugbear of beginners—the distinction between formal and material—by simply saying, "Just as grammar does not concern itself with *what* we say, but with *how* we express ourselves, logic does not dictate to us *what* to think and reason about, but *how* to reason." If unintelligent young men must be crammed with the elements of a science distasteful and uncongenial to most of them, and

positively incomprehensible to many, they could not have a better text-book than Mr. Weatherley's.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

ANOTHER Belgian expedition to Central Africa, making the fifth in all since the International African Association commenced operations, was to leave last week for the River Congo to join Mr. H. M. Stanley, with whose expedition it will probably be amalgamated. The party will be in charge of Lieut. Braconnier, who is accompanied by three scientific assistants. It is stated that Lieut. Haron will also join the party after he has accomplished a "secret mission to Africa," for which ten months are allowed. The murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, of the Belgian elephant expedition, on the other side of the continent, which we briefly recorded last week, would appear, according to the various versions of the telegram, to have been committed by Mirambo, the Wanyamwezi chief, who attracted some attention two or three years ago, when brought before the public by the Marseilles Geographical Society as the father-in-law of M. Philippe Broyon. When we consider the very friendly relations lately established between this chief and the agents of the London Missionary Society, one of whom, Dr. Southon, had not long since taken up his abode at Mirambo's town by special invitation, the affair seems quite inexplicable, and we shall probably not arrive at the facts of the case until the receipt of details by the mail in September.

We believe that Mr. Wilfrid Powell, whose cruise in the South Seas was alluded to in the ACADEMY of June 19, will give an account of his geographical work on the coast of New Britain at the meeting of the British Association.

MR. STANFORD has just published a new and corrected edition of his popular map of Afghanistan and adjacent countries, showing the routes of the armies in colour, with an inset map of the country between Girishk and Chaman on a larger scale.

By all accounts Dr. Matteucci has met with far less difficulty than he had anticipated in his westward march in Central Africa. As we have before recorded, he reached Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, with comparative ease; and now we learn that he has arrived at, and even got beyond, Fascher, the capital of Darfur, notwithstanding the assurances he received at Obeid that the road was quite impassable. He and Prince Giovanni Borghese are said to have pushed on to Kabkabia, some days' journey west of Fascher, on the road to Wadai, where Lieut. Massari was about to join them. In Darfur, as in Kordofan, Dr. Matteucci has found a remarkable scarcity of water, owing to the great deficiency in the rainfall during the past few years; and the natives seem to have to resort to ingenious devices to store up their scanty supplies.

A SCHEME of African exploration is said to be under consideration in Portugal, which, if carried into execution, will probably result in the achievement of most important geographical work. It is proposed that two expeditions should start simultaneously from the Portuguese possessions on the East and West Coasts of Africa; and, after founding a series of scientific and commercial stations along their line of route, meet at some point in the interior. It is probable that, roughly speaking, the line of the Zambesi would be generally followed, but it is not very clear how the funds for so gigantic an enterprise are to be provided.

COUNT DE SEMELLÉ, we hear, has arrived on

the West Coast of Africa, and is about to start on another expedition up the Niger. It may be hoped that he will achieve more important results than during his previous journey, which seems to have been quite forgotten.

THE attempt of the German African Association, initiated by Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, and continued by Dr. Stecker, to reach Wadai and Bornu in Central Africa, from the North Coast, appears to have been relinquished for the present. Dr. Rohlfs is stated to have received an official mission to Abyssinia, and will be accompanied by his former scientific coadjutor, who will make an attempt to penetrate into Central Africa from the side of Abyssinia.

THE Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury, of the South American Missionary Society, who is stationed at Belgrano, in the province of Buenos Ayres, has published a translation of St. John's Gospel in the Quichua language, of which he has also prepared a dictionary and a grammar.

DR. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, recently secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, is engaged in preparing a new edition of his well-known work, *The Middle Kingdom: a Survey of the Geography, Government, &c., of the Chinese Empire*, of which a fourth edition was issued in New York in 1871.

LETTERS have been received at Berlin from Dr. Lenz down to April 13, in which he expresses a hope of reaching Timbuktú about the end of May. He appears to have met with a very friendly reception so far; but even should he overcome all difficulties and succeed in reaching Timbuktú, his troubles will hardly be at an end, as he intends to go on to St. Louis on the West Coast, and will, of course, have to pass through the tract of country which M. Paul Soleillet has twice failed to penetrate.

COL. MOISSEIEFF, who is to have the command of the Russian expedition charged with hydrographic investigations at the mouth of the River Obi, has recently gone to Siberia to carry out some preliminary work, but the main expedition will not start till next year.

PROF. MENDELEIEFF, a Russian *savant*, is engaged on an expedition in the Caucasus. He left Baku, near the Caspian, some two months ago for Petrosk, whence he will proceed to Tiflis and afterwards to Batum and Poti. Eventually he will go on to Kertch to make some investigations among the petroleum springs there.

News has been received by the last mail from Brisbane that the Rev. J. Chalmers, who, in the course of his missionary labours in South-eastern New Guinea, has done good service in the cause of geography, was about to start from Port Moresby on another journey into the interior.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Geological Survey of Victoria.*—We have received from the Victorian Survey the *Report of Progress* lately issued by Mr. Couchman, the Secretary for Mines. For some time after the publication of the last Report, the field operations of the Survey were suspended, and on the resumption of the work it was carried on solely by Mr. Reginald Murray. Hence the results recorded in the present Report are less important than those embodied in most of the earlier records. Nevertheless, it is clear that very useful work has been accomplished, especially in connexion with the mineral resources of the colony, which, of course, centre in the gold-fields. It is notable that in Mr. Newberry's Report from the Survey Laboratory mention is made of the occurrence of the zeolites, phacolite, and phillipsite, in cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid; this liquid proved, on analysis, to be a solution of the chlorides of

sodium, calcium, and aluminium, and its interest lies in the fact that it is regarded as the "mother liquor" from which the zeolites have crystallised.

THE *Nation* announces the appearance of a fourth instalment, anticipating the third, of Dr. Elliott Coues's *Ornithological Bibliography*. It consists of a "List of Faunal Publications relating to British Birds." Something like one thousand titles are given in full, arranged chronologically, and copiously annotated, not seldom with the aid of Prof. Alfred Newton, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Some idea of the labour involved in Dr. Coues's task may be formed from the fact that the four instalments of his *Bibliography* will enumerate but a fifth of the total number of titles (30,000) which seem to lie within his reach—that is, if the leave of absence which the leading British naturalists have requested for him be granted.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science holds its annual meeting this year at Boston, beginning August 25, in the rooms of the Massachusetts Institute of Theology. There will be excursions to Cambridge, Salem, and "down the harbour."

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

IN the last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xv., part 2) Diels has a number of notes on Empedocles; Breysig on Avienus; Vahlen ("Varia") on Plautus, Ennius, Cicero, Catullus, and Petronius; and F. Leo on the *Medea* of Euripides. Luthe ("Zur Kritik und Erklärung von Aristoteles Metaphysik und Alexander's Commentar") discusses some passages in the first book of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, and defends its genuineness. In a paper on the vocalism of the Ionic dialect, Dittenberger argues, from data furnished by the inscriptions found at Ceos, that the letter H in Ionic was used where the other dialects would have used long A, E where they would have used H. In the form of a letter to H. Jordan, Klügmann discusses the additions to the description of the *regions* of Rome. Draheim ("De Iambis et Trochæis Terentii") argues that in Terence a long accented syllable is avoided, as far as possible, in the first thesis of a trochaic and the last of an iambic *dipodia*. Gemoll, in an essay on Hyginus *De Munitionibus castrorum*, endeavours to supply the sense of the *lacuna* in c. 31 from the contents of the treatise itself. H. Haupt and V. Iagic discuss the value of the Old Slavic translation of Malalas. J. Schmidt ("Beiträge zur Herstellung dreier delphischer Urkunden") contributes notes on the three inscriptions published *C. I. L.* iii., No. 567, and *Add.* p. 987. Mordtmann and Mommsen treat the inscription of Corbulo recently discovered at Charput. Mommsen ("Zur Kritik Ammians") calls attention to an inscription recently discovered under the Ponte San Sisto in Rome, which shows that Symmachus, the father of the orator, built a bridge (which cannot be identified with the *pons Gratiani*) between 364 and 366 A.D., a fact which corresponds exactly with the words of Ammian (hitherto wrongly interpreted), 27, 3, 3. Another short, but very important, paper by Mommsen is entitled "Zur Kritik der Geographie des Ptolemæos." In Ptolem. 3, 3, 3, Mommsen restores the names *Babla* πάλαις and *Babla* λυμένη, from the Vatican MS., n. 191, the importance of which MS. he proceeds to demonstrate. A description of it is added by Karl Müller.

IN Bursian's *Jahresbericht* (6. Jahrgang, 12. Heft) the recent literature on the Greek grammarians is reviewed by P. Egonolf, on Herodotus by H. Stein, on the Greek lyric poets by E. Blass, on Plutarch's *Moralia* by Heinze, on Ovid and the Latin Anthology by Riess, on Pliny the elder by Urlichs, on Greek antiquities by J. H. Lipsius, and on Roman history

and chronology by H. Schiller. In the following numbers the literature on Horace is reviewed by Hirschfelder, on Greek history and chronology by Volquardsen, on the history of Greek literature by E. Hiller, on Latin lexicography by Georges, on the Greek tragedians by Decklein, on the Roman rhetoricians (except Seneca) by Ivan Müller, on ancient medicine by R. Seligmann, on the geography and topography of lower Italy and Sicily by A. Holm, and on Roman political antiquities by H. Schiller.

THE last number of the *Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien* contains an interesting account of the recent efforts towards introducing a uniform German orthography in Austria, by J. Seemüller.

#### FINE ART.

##### ITALIAN ARCHITECTURE.

*Architettura del Medio Evo in Italia.* Da Camillo Boito. (Milano.)

THIS work of Signor Boito's consists of a series of essays on various archaeological subjects, with an Introduction in which he treats of the future of Italian architecture. As for its present state in Italy, the writer sees little to call for our respect, or even hope of a speedy development into something better. The difficulty of setting up any standard or rule of what is good in architecture is one of the points that makes its future prospects, in England quite as much as in Italy, so very hopeless. For how can we hope that a new style of any real excellence will arise while we cannot ourselves agree what it is that makes an architectural style admirable or contemptible? In painting, sculpture, or even music, there is at least a general agreement as to what is good and what is bad among those who have made a study of the subject; but in architecture we find the widest divergence of opinion among those who are supposed to be equally able to judge. Signor Boito explains this fact thus:—

"While the other arts speak to all a natural and ready language, architecture, on its aesthetic side, must necessarily have much that is artificial and conventional. It lacks a touch-stone to try it by. Painting and sculpture have nature; poetry has moral truth for a standard; but in the field of architecture there is no one who would now assert that the Greek orders, for example, are an imitation of the human limbs, or who would seek the origin of the pointed arch in the mighty interlacing trees of a northern forest."

A disquisition on Greek and Roman architecture follows, where the writer is evidently not so much at home as when he is treating of mediæval times. We meet with the astounding assertion that in Greek temples, the metopes, if without sculpture, were left open to light the interior; and again, his explanation of the closer intercolumniation at the angles, as being for the object of supporting the greatest weight, is obviously fallacious. The fact is that the angle columns have the least weight to bear, owing to the pyramidal form of the pediment, which is of course heaviest in the middle. The real reason, no doubt, is that the angle columns were brought nearer together, to prevent the metopes over them from being perceptibly wider than the others, and also, perhaps, because, to the highly trained eye of an ancient Greek, an inter-

columnal space through which the bright sky was seen appeared distinctly wider than spaces with a background of cella wall.

Signor Boito gives a lamentable picture of the way in which architectural affairs are managed in Italy. The job is given to some engineer in large practice, a man of water-works, bridges, and drain-pipes, but who knows absolutely nothing about the artistic side of design, and very little about the requirements of planning. He consequently engages some clever prize-student from the Academies, who does "the tasty part," and sticks on the *façade*, into which the engineer probably introduces some ignorant bits of detail by way of being original, and to make the design his own. When the building is completed (at a cost of half as much again as the original estimate) the so-called architect dismisses the clever youth, and, as he strolls round the completed work, feels his heart stirred with a feeling of pride that his head should have been able to produce such a fine design.

There follow some remarks on what the characteristics of the long-looked-for future style are to be, and the conclusion arrived at is—That it cannot come out of one architect's head; it cannot be made up of several old styles mixed; it must not be a servile copy of one old style; it must be national; it must be able to link itself on to some one existing style; it must not be an archaeological copy of the selected style, but must be essentially modern. The author's personal tastes lead him to think that the Lombardic style of the thirteenth century is most suited to form the ground-work for the future architectural style of Italy.

After this Introduction, the first essay is a monograph on the Basilica of Sant' Abondio at Como, in which the author tries to show, and apparently with success, that the church dates from the eleventh century, not the fifth or sixth, as has generally been supposed.

Then follows an interesting article on Italian and Sicilian churches of the twelfth century, and one on the family of the Cosmati, architects and workers in marble and mosaic during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This family are a remarkable instance of what was so common in mediæval Italy—viz., of an occupation becoming, as it were, hereditary; the technical skill and secrets of the trade, whether of a painter, marble-worker, or goldsmith, being handed down like a precious heir-loom from father to son.

The first of this line was Lorenzo, who lived from before the year 1140 to after 1200. His name occurs in an inscription on the architrave of the main doorway of the cathedral at Civita Castellana; other inscriptions record works by him assisted by his son Jacobo—e.g., one of the ambones of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli in Rome, and some columns inlaid with mosaic, now worked up into the episcopal chair in the Apse of Sant' Alessio on the Aventine. Works by this Jacobo alone occur in considerable numbers; two of them bear the dates 1205 and 1210. He appears to have been born before 1165, and to have died before 1235, for the cloister of Santa Scolastica at Subiaco, which he began, was continued in 1235 by his son Cosimo

and his grandsons Luca and Jacobo the younger. It was this Cosimo or Cosmas who rose to the greatest distinction in his craft, and to some extent eclipsed the fame of the other members of his family, so that the name Cosmati is now used to include the father and grandfather of Cosimo as well as his own offspring. One of his most beautiful existing works is the mosaic pavement in the cathedral of Anagni, a very sumptuous work in *opus alexandrinum*, where green and red porphyry are alternated with cipollino, paonazetto, and other marbles with the most perfect harmony of colour and grace of design. The earliest of Cosimo's dated works is the portico of the cathedral of Civita Castellana, on which he worked as assistant to his father, Jacobo, in 1210. The latest is the Capella Sancta Sanctorum adjoining San Giovanni in Laterano, which he built for Nicholas III. in 1277. Cosimo had four sons—Luca, Jacobo, Adeodato, and Giovanni—who were all engaged in important works, both as architects and as workers in marble and mosaic, between the years 1231 and 1303. In a document among the Chapter archives of Orvieto the younger Jacobo is mentioned as being architect to the Duomo in 1293. He is called "Maestro de' Muratori, Jacobo di Cosma Romano." Some monuments with fine mosaic work were executed by his younger brother Giovanni in Santa Maria Sopra Minerva in Rome—among them the tomb of Bishop Durandus, the celebrated author of the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*. Signor Boito concludes with a very reasonable protest against modern imitations of the Cosmatesque style of marble work and mosaic, which merely ape the general forms in which the chief merit of this sort of work does not lie, and omit the rich materials, the minuteness of detail, and extreme delicacy of execution, which are precisely the points that give to the works of the Cosmati their great beauty and charm.

The next article is on the Duomo of Florence, in which the writer attempts to prove that, in spite of Vasari's account, but little of the existing cathedral was built or even designed by Arnolfo del Cambio. The arguments in favour of this view rest mainly on a document relating to the fabric of the building. This is a MS. on vellum containing a sort of diary of the deliberations and decisions of the monks and master-masons who had the control of the works. It was discovered a few years ago, among the archives of the Opera del Duomo, by Signor Cesare Guasti, a Florentine gentleman, to whom we are indebted for many valuable investigations on this subject. This document contains an entry dated June 19, 1357, recording that a number of "frati" and "maestri," whose signatures are attached, agreed on certain leading dimensions for the Duomo.

The points fixed upon are very important—namely, the distance from centre to centre, the number of the columns of the nave arcade, the width of the nave, and the total length of the cathedral from west to east. This clearly shows, either that very little of the Duomo was then built (about forty-seven years after Arnolfo's death), seeing that the most important dimensions were still undeter-

mined, or else that the brothers and artificers in charge of the work had decided to pull it down and rebuild on different lines. Moreover, an examination of the western bays of the nave, as they now exist, shows a remarkable want of agreement between the buttresses, windows, &c., in the outer wall and the position of the nave columns.

The conclusions to which Signor Boito arrives, and I think very justly, are that the Duomo was originally designed by Arnolfo of the same width as at present, but with nave arches of much narrower span, and much less in total length from west to east. This seems very probable, as we know both from Vasari and Giov. Villani that towards the east the site was much crowded upon by palaces of various noble families. The buttresses, as we see them now, were doubt spaced out to suit the narrower nave arches as planned by Arnolfo—one buttress opposite each column, and one intermediate buttress in each bay. The work actually accomplished by Arnolfo seems to have been only part of the rough brick backing of the west *façade* and a bit of the adjoining side walls, also without their marble panelling and inlay, which Giotto designed and carried out long after Arnolfo's death, between the years 1334 and 1336. The existence of this exquisite surface ornamentation by the hand of the so greatly revered master, Giotto, was no doubt the reason why the side walls were not pulled down and rebuilt to suit the wider arches and the extended plan agreed upon in 1357. The name of Francesco Talenti appears in the above-mentioned document as being the "chapomaestro" of the works; and Signor Boito's conclusion is that he, rather than Arnolfo, should be looked upon as the architect of the Duomo of Florence. But it should be remembered that though the *capomaestro* often was the architect, yet the word necessarily implies only that he was what we should now call the clerk of the works, or general overseer of the workmen; and it appears to me highly improbable that a man whose name we meet with in connexion with no other building should have been entrusted with the task of designing what Vasari says the Florentines intended to be such in "extent and magnificence that nothing superior or more beautiful should remain to be desired from the power or industry of man." The way, too, in which his name occurs in the report—"Francesco Talenti chapomaestro fue detto di contento al sopradetto consiglio"—looks as if he had merely been one of those consulted on the matter, and was not the actual author of the proposed design.

The last essay is on the much-vexed question of the so-called "restoration" now going on at St. Mark's in Venice. The author has no sympathy with the many protests which the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and other art-lovers in England have made against it. He flings in our teeth the obvious response that, as we have, more or less, ruined most of our cathedrals and other ancient buildings by a ruthless system of renovation, we have no right to take the Italians to task for doing the same thing to theirs. But, as an Italian evidently jealous for the credit of his countrymen, his remarks on the subject are all the more weighty and



valuable. He defends the necessity for restoration, but makes a list of charges against the executors of the work which show clearly that the English protests were by no means uncalled-for or impertinent. In the first place he admits that many carved capitals and other sculptured ornaments which might have been replaced have been thrown away as useless, and new ones inserted instead. The materials, too, used in the new work are the cheaper and less lustrous native marbles, instead of the hard and durable Oriental stones, with tints quite unrivalled by any of the Italian marbles. Again, the new slabs of thin marble with which the walls have been recoated are quite unlike the old ones, the markings on which were undulating and broken, crossing the slabs in a slanting direction, whereas the new ones are all straight in grain, and have the marking quite regular and vertical, while their surfaces have been made miserably dull and chalky by the use of sandpaper and pumice-stone. One of the cornices has been replaced by another one with different dentils and cymatium. A sort of altar of fine Renaissance work of the year 1515, which stood against the south wall, has been removed on the ridiculous pretext that it was not Byzantine work, and in its place has been put "a large slab of green Susa marble, the most monotonous, the most insipid, the most wretched thing that could possibly be seen." Signor Boito suggests that it might be replaced; but this is now impossible, as the whole thing, with its delicate columns and beautiful carving, has been broken up beyond all hopes of repair. Perhaps the worst of all, and the thing that shows how radical and complete the rebuilding now going on is, is the fact that the main cornice and other horizontal lines of the *façade* have all been refixed in quite a new position, at a higher level, for the sake of getting that mathematical accuracy of lines and angles which is so dear to the modern workman, causing the utter destruction of that freedom and softness which were produced by these main lines being curved and varied, as Mr. Ruskin has said, "with a true artistic instinct."

Mr. Street, in his Report to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has pointed this out, and the perhaps more serious fact which Signor Boito does not mention, namely, that the delicate curve on plan of the whole west *façade* is being done away with, and the new front being built in a straight line from corner to corner.

Inside the church the destruction has been no less; the sumptuous mosaics of the baptistery have been knocked down, and new and feeble copies put in their place. Signor Boito can only excuse this by saying that the engineer in charge was an old gentleman, and could not, therefore, be expected to understand the comparatively newly discovered methods which might have been applied to save these priceless works of art from destruction.

The book, on the whole, is written with care, and is the condensed result of many years' study and investigation on the various subjects treated of. Most of the articles are fairly well illustrated with wood-cuts, and, being written in a clear and not too technical

style, cannot fail to be of use to those who are interested in the history of early Italian architecture. J. HENRY MIDDLETON.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Sir Edwin Landseer.* By Frederick G. Stephens. This is a reprint (with a few additions) of letter-press which has appeared before in more than one shape. For a volume which has been twice revised by the author, it is not so accurate as it should be, and many mistakes which were pardonable when the work first appeared are without excuse since the publication of Mr. Algernon Graves' catalogue. To mention a few only. The picture of Old Brutus, painted for the top of a snuff-box, was not engraved by Thomas Landseer, but by J. Outrim. The engraving of Brutus the Younger in a stable appeared, not in the *Sportsman's Magazine*, but the *Annals of Sporting*. The picture once belonging to Sir John Swinburne, which fetched seventy guineas at his sale, was not a portrait of Brutus, but of a mastiff. These three mistakes occur in as many pages. Is it not also an error to suppose that Sir Edwin Landseer appeared as an honorary exhibitor at the Royal Academy of 1815? It is not a point of much importance, but Mr. Stephens makes a good deal of it. He thinks it curious that "an artist so eminent as Landseer should have presented himself to the public, or by his father have been so presented, in the ranks of the honorary exhibitors." He thinks that, "though in itself more meritorious, it is not less remarkable than the fact that George Morland, in 1778, sent to the Academy a picture drawn with a poker." In our copy of the catalogue of 1815 Master E. Landseer is placed in the index of the ordinary exhibitors, and there is no "H." affixed to his name when printed in the body of the catalogue. Accuracy in such matters as these is not perhaps of much importance to the general public, for whom the series is designed, and the book contains much interesting reading in the way of anecdote and descriptive writing. The author claims for several of his descriptions that they have been adapted from fuller ones made by him before the pictures, and for previous publication in the *Athenaeum* journal, during a long series of years. "They thus partake," he adds, "of the character of studies from nature." Mr. Stephens has studied his "subject," as he likes to call Sir Edwin, for so long a time, and evidently with such care and interest, that we wish we could praise more unreservedly this third edition of his labours; but his notes and scattered papers have been pieced together without much order, and there is no attempt made to define Landseer's position or characteristics as an artist, or to give a connected account of his life. Should yet another edition be called for, it is to be hoped that the author will not only revise his matter, but his style. The power of clear expression is not given to everybody, but carelessness alone can account for the existence of such sentences as the following in the work of so practised a writer.

"For the greater part of this long period [Landseer's life] he retained far more health and activity than are commonly vouchsafed to those who pass the allotted term of human life."

"The representation of animals in that mode of life in which the creatures existed is that practice which, being best understood by the common world, would best sustain the objects of an artist who had to do with so many beasts which were but semi-barbarous, and not in a state of natural fierceness and wildness."

"Landseer's precocity exceeded that of Lucas van Leyden, one of the great artists whose early skill has made them wonderful, and added interest to their after-glory. Lucas van Leyden etched designs of his own when he was but nine years of

age. When he was fourteen appeared his famous print of Mahomet killing Sergius the Monk. When van Leyden was twelve he painted *St. Hubert*, thereby beating Edwin Landseer in pictorial progress, if not in precocity of draughtsmanship. To have been so nearly neck and neck in early development with such a magnificent genius as that of Lucas van Leyden, and to have retained that remarkable position through a long life, was a singular fortune. Van Leyden, however, died at thirty-nine years of age. Sir Edwin's years attained to nearly double that period."

The book is illustrated with copies of some of Sir E. Landseer's etchings and the series of the *Mothers* etched by C. G. Lewis, but the process of reproduction has been very destructive to their finer qualities.

We have received the new edition of the *Public Picture Galleries of Europe* by Kate Thompson (Macmillan). The brief and slight comments which the compiler, basing her work on that of the authorised catalogues and on a few well-known books of criticism, has made are now illustrated by outline sketches. These are of no great value. Nothing but the precise touch could give within so small a space the real beauty of line which distinguishes many of the original pictures; and not seldom the comparison between the sketch here and one's own memory of the original work suggests, or very nearly so, the idea of caricature. Hardly more than outline is attempted, and that is inadequate. Light and shadow, as well as colour, are wanting—the whole effect is somewhat petty. Admitting fully the patience and hard work of the compiler in putting together the names of so many pictures and so many painters, we can only regret that the addition of outline sketches has not given beauty to the lady's work or added value to it.

#### ART SALES.

UNTIL the last few days it had been expected that the various historic and artistic treasures in the possession of Lord Hardwicke, most of which had descended to him from a remote generation, would be offered for sale at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods' about the time when these lines are in the hands of our readers. But a postponement, not an abandonment, of the sale has lately been decided on; and it is only in the forthcoming spring—when the next season shall have well opened—that the public will have the opportunity of competing for the treasures of a great historic House. Lord Hardwicke's possessions, as has been already stated briefly elsewhere, include one or two celebrated pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds and by Gainsborough, several historic and other portraits by earlier, and it may be by later, artists of less note—the dispersion of which will present opportunities to the authorities of the National Portrait Gallery—a large succession of engravings from the etchings of Rembrandt to the mezzotint portraits by English workers in mezzotint, and, indeed, several other varieties of art wealth. The postponement of the sale till next year, since it is possible, is no doubt advisable; for the season has practically closed, and it has been a season characterised by unusual timidity on the part of purchasers of objects of art.

A MISCELLANEOUS collection of engravings sold lately at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's contained an impression of the *Melancholia* of Albert Dürer, which fell for the sum of only £12 1s. It included likewise a few impressions from Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, of which the most noteworthy was a very fine impression of the *Blair Athol* subject in the first state. This went at a high price. The remaining impressions were less excellent. A small series of the etchings of Méryon were

also included in the sale—which was the last print sale of the season—but with a few notable exceptions patent to those who are accustomed to the artist's work, and which need not here be specified, the Méryon etchings were curiously weak, and thus by their quality were very unrepresentative of the intentions of the master. The very few fine impressions, being in such bad company, sold for much below their value; the poor impressions sold too dear, for they and the like of them are, in reality, almost worthless. The print purchaser who possesses them is, however, after all, but in the same boat with too many buyers of old prints whose zeal is greater than their discretion, or whose mistaken economy is greater than their wisdom, for the mass of ancient engravings in the poorest state and most lamentable condition which yet find buyers by the score at every third-rate print-shop is often the wonder of the true amateur, who knows that, in the words of a French critic, "the work of art does not exist unless it is in the condition in which the artist meant it to be."

#### OBITUARY.

MR. T. H. WYATT.

MR. THOMAS HENRY WYATT, who died rather suddenly at his residence in Great Russell Street on the 5th of this month at the age of seventy-three, came of a family which has produced several architects of reputation. He was the son of Mr. Matthew Wyatt, formerly a metropolitan police magistrate, and was in his youth intended for a commercial life; but, after spending some years in the Mediterranean for the purposes of trade, he gave it up, and, returning home, was articled to the late Mr. Philip Hardwick, who at the time was much engaged in engineering architecture. Soon after the expiration of his pupillage he obtained the appointment of district surveyor of Hackney, but, his private practice increasing rapidly, he did not keep it long. He was then for a time in partnership with Mr. David Brandon. The list of his works is a very long one. He was a thoroughly good business architect, and, if his designs lacked some of the higher art qualities, they were, at least, free from vulgarity, which is of itself a merit in the present state of architecture. He succeeded best with houses, of which he built many, both in London and in the country. The mansion of Sir Dudley Marjoribanks in Park Lane and the new houses in St. James's Park, near Queen Anne's Gate, may be mentioned as examples. Although he possessed a fair technical knowledge of Gothic work, his churches are dry and unsatisfying. The best of them is probably the curious non-Gothic church at Wilton, which he designed for the late Mr. Sidney Herbert. And, like too many of his contemporaries, he did not understand the historical value of an old building, so that his "restorations" were often unfortunate. Mr. Wyatt was an active member of the Institute of Architects. He received their gold medal in 1873, and was their honorary secretary till within a few days of his death. At this time, when the Institute fails to attract the best of the younger members of the profession, the loss of such a man must be serious to it.

THE Danish sculptor, C. F. Holbech, died at Rome, where he had resided since 1841, towards the end of last month. He was born in 1811, and was for many years the pupil of Thorwaldsen, several of whose finest works he carried out in marble. His *Infant Bacchus* and *Sleeping Children* in the Danish National Collection testify to his powers as an original artist.

THE death is announced of the distinguished French sculptor, M. Lemaire, whose imposing figure of Christ pardoning the kneeling

Madeleine is so well known as decorating the church sacred to that penitent saint in Paris. M. Lemaire was born in 1798, and during the greater part of his long life devoted himself to the service of art. In 1852, however, he entered the field of politics, and represented his native town, Valenciennes, both in 1857 and 1863.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that Capt. Cole, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Indian Government to the new office of Conservator of Ancient Monuments and Antiquities in India. Capt. Cole is favourably known for his investigations into the early architecture of Kashmir.

MR. RUSKIN has published in the latest number of *Deucalion*—which is the seventh of that publication—the substance, and, indeed, the greater part of the words, of his lecture delivered last season at the London Institution. Everyone will read it with high interest, both because of the closeness of observation and ingeniousness of deduction which it makes evident Mr. Ruskin possesses just as richly now as thirty years ago, and because of the unflinching felicity of literary expression which it again displays. Perhaps the noblest passage in the lecture is that in which Mr. Ruskin, in a tone already familiar, dwells on the effect of scholastic cramming which is subsequently apparent in a distaste for pure literature—a weariness and insensitiveness to what is excellent work.

"What do you do with a book now, be it ever so good? You give it to a reviewer, first to skin it, and then to bone it, and then to chew it, and then to lick it, and then to give it you down your throat like a handful of pilau. And when you've got it, you've no relish for it after all."

Discoursing further on the "continually increasing deadness of the pleasures of literature," Mr. Ruskin concludes with the exhortation:—

"Make your children happy in their youth; let distinction come to them, if it will, after well-spent and well-remembered years; but let them now break and eat the bread of Heaven with gladness and singleness of heart, and send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared; and so Heaven send you its grace, before meat, and after it."

FOLLOWING, we believe, American precedent, Mr. Raphael Tuck, fine-art publisher in London, Paris, and Berlin, announces a public competition of original designs for Christmas and New Year cards. He has secured the co-operation of the manager of the Dudley Gallery, where the designs will be exhibited during the month of October. Fourteen prizes are offered, amounting in the aggregate to the value of £500; and the judges are Mr. Marks, R.A., Sir Coutts Lindsay, and Mr. Boughton, A.R.A. We notice that the designs need not be appropriate to Christmas or the New Year only, but they must have some suitable sentiment expressed in words.

A LIFE-SIZE portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson has just been executed in charcoal by the American artist, Miss Lucille Clinton. The portrait, which is said to be very spirited, is to be exhibited.

In the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* this month, M. Duranty finishes his interesting account of the distinguished German painter, Adolphe Menzel. Several *facsimile* reproductions are given from drawings and studies by this master. These are extremely interesting as showing his power of seizing character and his understanding of various types of men. Several landscape studies are also very forcible. M. Duranty sums up his estimate of Menzel by acknowledging him as "une des plus hautes personnalités de l'art du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, une personnalité faite d'indépendance, d'originalité et de profondeur. Nous pouvons

saluer en lui une réputation qui grandira toujours, parce qu'il n'aura pas été seulement un artiste mais aussi une intelligence."

M. Gonse, in his seventh article on Eugène Fromentin, publishes a good many letters from Fromentin to George Sand, and one from George Sand to him. They mostly have relation to the publication of *Dominique*. M. Lefort, now that the Salon articles are ended, is enabled to continue his history of Velasquez, and M. de Montaignon his account of the "Antiquités et Curiosités de la Ville de Sens."

A THIRD edition of Lubke's *Geschichte der Plastik* (History of Plastic Art) is now being brought out in numbers by Herr Seemann, of Leipzig. This work is too well known to need any recommendation here. It has long been recognised as one of the chief authorities on the subject, and it will be very welcome in its present cheap form. It is to be completed in ten numbers, at the price of two marks each.

NOTWITHSTANDING the death of the lamented author, Dr. Alfred Woltmann's *Geschichte der Malerei* still progresses, Dr. Karl Woermann having, at the wish of Dr. Woltmann, taken up the task. A seventh part has just been published, which is devoted almost entirely to the early Florentine school.

A STATUE to Rabelais was lately unveiled at Tours, discourses being pronounced on the occasion. It is the work of M. Dumaige.

THE remains of apparently an important Roman dwelling have been discovered in the woods of Lillebonne, near Folleville, in France.

IT is proposed to hold an Industrial Arts Exhibition at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, in December 1881.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal several finds of ancient coins from various parts of India were exhibited. But, in at least two cases, strong doubt was thrown upon the genuineness of the coins; so that it would appear that even in India the hand of the forger of antiquities is busy.

#### THE STAGE.

MISS NEILSON, who had only just returned to Europe in what was stated to be splendid health, died in Paris last Saturday, and by her death—of which all readers must learn with unfeigned regret—the profession of the theatre loses one of its most attractive members. Miss Lilian Adelaide Neilson attained celebrity while yet very young, and died at the age of only thirty, when her powers were still ripening, and she had succeeded in bringing no inconsiderable amount of art to the aid of her rich natural gifts. It is said she was only fifteen when she first appeared on the stage at Margate; long before she was twenty she had drawn crowds to the Lyceum. She aimed almost from the first at filling a great place in the representation of the legitimate drama, and her admirable presence, her ready intelligence, and her warmth of temperament certainly marked her out as a fitting representative of many Shaksperian heroines. We have had occasion to take great exception to what we suppose to have been her conception as well as her embodiment of Isabella in *Measure for Measure*; but her Juliet was not only delightful and impressive, but quite inevitably the finest Juliet we have seen within the last dozen years. There was no phase of that character—impulsive, yet if needs be wary; light, yet capable of profundity—which she did not understand; and her order of beauty, which was that of the full South, enabled her to put before us with completeness the heroine of "fair Verona." Miss Neilson could fit herself to Shakspeare's characters, and other dramatists could fit their characters to her. Thus Mr. Tom Taylor was admirably successful

in creating an Anne Boleyn which Miss Neilson could perfectly embody. She performed, indeed, with gradually growing art and with a rare power of personal attraction, many parts in the higher drama. She might have been—had we but a national theatre—a valued member of a company devoted to the higher stage, but she attracted by herself, and was well occupied in rapid and extensive travel. A favourite in London and in the English provinces, she was probably a yet greater favourite in America, and her life was, even among the lives of actresses, peculiarly one of brilliant excitement and exhausting labour. She has gone from us as her art was gaining in steadiness, and before her *physique*, of such exceptional suitability to the Southern heroines of Shakspeare, had perceptibly suffered deterioration. It is easy to remember her long as Juliet. It might have been difficult to have been obliged, years later, to associate her name with Hermione, Lady Macbeth, or the Constance of *King John*. As an actress she was a type of young womanly impulse and of young womanly beauty.

THE London theatres present little to chronicle, for neither Mr. Boucicault's play, which is produced during Mr. Bancroft's absence from the Haymarket, nor the popular realistic drama, *The World*, with which Drury Lane re-opens for the autumn season, offers much that is of literary or artistic interest. *The World* is constructed for a great stage, has abundance of story of a more or less familiar order, abounds in characters whose number does something to justify its title, and contains dialogue that is lively in itself and that helps on the action of the piece with becoming rapidity. For it is upon the action of the piece, and upon the occasion which such varied action gives for the display of vast and elaborate scenic appointments, that the success of the play depends in chief. This is sufficiently secured, and a large portion of the public is pleased.

MISS LITTON and her company, including such popular actors as Messrs. Farren and Kyrle Bellew, have been appearing at the Alexandra Palace in old English comedy. *She Stoops to Conquer* has been acted by them this week, and an excellent revival of the same comedy has taken place at New Sadler's Wells. The occasion of the latter has been the visit of the Chippendale company to the neighbourhood of the New River. That admired veteran, Mr. Chippendale—well-nigh an octogenarian, we believe—still heads the *troupe*, and enacts Mr. Hardcastle with his mature and accustomed art, albeit it is clearly some tax to him. Mrs. Chippendale plays Mrs. Hardcastle, and the Messrs. Lyons and Miss Virginia Bateman give skilled and attractive assistance to the elder actors. One is glad to see high comedy again in the ascendant at one of the few theatres which can boast illustrious traditions.

THE theatrical season which is now quite over—so much over, indeed, that for a week or two from to-day our accustomed record of stage events may profitably be suspended—has been eventful but not satisfactory. There has been, for reasons we shall immediately mention, plenty to amuse the playgoer and to excite his interest, but very little that, when it is over, can be said to be satisfactory. In other words, there has been a succession of distinguished players—several of them wandering stars of the profession—and a poverty of new plays. The distinctly exaggerated merits of that very graceful actress Mdme. Modjeska—even the genius of Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt and the perfectly accomplished art of the Dutch players—have not been enough to atone for the absence of any new drama at once of genuine value and of high intention. The bright pieces that have been produced at the Folly—both Mr. Byron's work and Mr. Pinero's—have undeniable stage value

and some literary quality, but they have not aimed very high, and make no profession to be permanent additions to dramatic literature, which is what we are most in need of. Nor at the theatres from which more might have been expected than we have ever had a right to expect from the Folly has there been given any literary work that is sure to last. Mr. Hare and Mr. Kendal were bold and liberal in bringing out *The Falcon*; but at the Haymarket nothing whatever of fresh value has been given, and it is urged that new plays fit to be acted are nowhere to be obtained. Our managers, however, must not hold themselves blameless even if this statement, which they painfully reiterate, should chance to be true. The constant encouragement in several theatres—the Haymarket is not one of them—of the starring system, the insistence upon costly expenditure in sensational decoration, and perhaps the absence of reliance upon pure literature on the rare occasions when pure literature is forthcoming tend to deter writers of a high class from that study of the conditions of the theatre which is the first requisite for dramatic success. In England the imaginative writer produces narrative fiction where in France he would produce drama. It has a better chance of engaging attention, and he need not dilute or vulgarise his talent to be within reach of success. The presence of certain very noteworthy actors, English and foreign, on our stage has given a temporary fillip to our theatre, but we are not so sanguine as to suppose that the English theatre can attain vigorous health as long as it is bereft of the aid of a new dramatic literature.

## MUSIC.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.* By Dr. Bridge. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) This cantata commences with an effective overture, the themes of which are taken from the body of the work. The choruses are well written, and show the hand of a clever and experienced musician. The dirge, "Birds of Prey," for female voices, is very pleasing and original, and the final fugue shows both skill and learning; but the interest is not maintained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative. Of the solos, we would particularly mention Boadicea's recitative and air (No. 3). The work, though it contains twelve movements, occupies less than an hour in performance. Its short length and other commendable qualities ought to, and doubtless will, obtain for it much notice and success.

*Ode to the North-East Wind.* Poetry by Rev. O. Kingsley, and Music for Chorus and Orchestra by A. M. Smith (Mrs. Meadows White). (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The composer, inspired by the excellent poetry, has produced a work of great freshness and originality. It will certainly become a favourite with choral societies. We cannot speak of the orchestration, of which there are no indications in the vocal score before us.

*The Year.* By William Jackson. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) This clever, musician-like, and pleasing cantata, first produced at the Bradford Musical Festival in 1859, has now for the first time been published in octavo edition.

*Mass in C.* By E. Silas. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) This work, exhibiting much skill and learning, was written for the great International Competition of sacred music held in Belgium in 1866, and, among seventy-six competitors, obtained the first prize. It is written for four voices and organ.

*Christmas-Eve.* Cantata by Niels Gade. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The composer has successfully achieved the difficult task of writing

simple and tuneful sacred music, yet lacking neither interest nor originality. It is a short work written for alto solo and chorus, and the orchestration, judging of it from the numerous indications in the piano score, is very pleasing.

*The Gleaners, for Female Voices.* By Otto Peiniger. (Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co.) This short cantata, though not displaying any marked originality, is well written for voices, and shows both taste and skill.

*The Lord of Burleigh.* Words by A. Tennyson; Music by Frances Anne Gill. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The music is very superficial, and the composer seems to have little or no acquaintance with the ordinary laws of part-writing.

*Sacred Songs for Little Singers.* Words by F. R. Havergal; Music by A. Bandegger. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) The words and melodies are extremely simple, and such as children can easily learn and remember. There is perhaps a lack of originality about the melodies; but it is certainly one of the most difficult things to write music fit for children, and yet capable of exciting the interest and attention of musicians. With the exception of the two closing bars of No. 6, the accompaniments are written with great taste and care.

THE *Harmonium*, by King Hall, one of Novello's excellent series of music primers, contains a short historical sketch of the *free reed*, a description of the construction of the harmonium and of the key-board and registers, and valuable hints for practical study. The volume concludes with thirteen original pieces. As compositions they are not particularly interesting, and it seems a pity that Mr. Hall did not give some *arrangements*, especially as he informs us that "great judgment is necessary in the selection of suitable music for adaptation."

*Elijah: Accompaniments arranged from the Full Score for Harmonium and Pianoforte.* By Ebenezer Prout. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) This is the first of a useful series of arrangements for the benefit of country choral societies unable to procure the assistance of an orchestra. Space prevents us noticing in detail many excellent points of the arrangement; but Mr. Prout's name is, fortunately, a sufficient guarantee that the work is conscientiously done, and that the two instruments represent in the best possible manner the effects of the full score.

*Fourth Set of Voluntaries for the Harmonium.* By J. W. Elliot. (Novello, Ewer and Co.) Short and easy arrangements from Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Smart, &c.

*Organist's Quarterly Journal.* Parts 45, 46, and 47. (Novello.) To part 45 Mr. J. E. P. Aldons contributes a prelude and fugue containing many grammatical errors; part 46 has a long and rambling *élégie* by Reinhold Succo, and a well-written, though rather dry, prelude and fugue by E. H. Turpin. In part 47 we would mention two well-written andantes, one by J. J. Pye, M.B. Oxon., and the other by A. W. Marchant, F.C.O.

*Organ Compositions.* By G. Morandi. (Ricordi.) Edited and Arranged for English Organs by W. T. Best. This class of music is only likely to win favour from organists who find Bach dull and Mendelssohn uninteresting.

*A Jubilant March, for the Organ.* By J. Stainer. (Novello.) The themes are graceful, the modulations interesting, and the writing throughout bright and effective.

WE must notice briefly some vocal music. *Six Songs for Soprano or Tenor*, by Hermann Goetz; *Luctus in morte passeris*, Ode by Catallus, music by C. Salaman; *My Love, mine own*,

*Constant Love: a Nursery Rhyme*, by F. Hueffer; *La Lontananza*, by G. Rossini (Novello, Ewer and Co.). The songs of Gootz are very pleasing; anything from the pen of the composer of the *Taming of the Shrew* is sure to be welcome. Mr. C. Salaman, in his setting of the ancient lyric, has given another proof of his taste and skill in the musical treatment of poems of past ages. The three songs by Mr. Hueffer are simple and effective; the melodies are harmonised with taste and expression. The romance by Rossini, a posthumous work, is simple and melodious, but in no way remarkable. We would also mention *Daybreak*, part-song, by W. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas and Co.); *Morning Thoughts*, by H. Smart; *Hark, the Village Bells*, by J. Shaw (Novello, Ewer and Co.); two trios for female voices; and *To Blossoms, When Delia on the Plain appears, Zwei Lieder von Heine*, by Maud Valérie White; *Love the Truant*, by Lady Benedict; *Awake of Heart*, by W. Macfarren; *The Whisper of the Wind*, by Eaton Fanning; *O'er the Sea*, by Otto Schwerzer; and *Cupid's Curse*, duet, by Malcolm Lawson (Stanley Lucas and Co.).

COMING now to pianoforte music, we must mention first Dr. Macfarren's *Third Sonata for the Pianoforte*, composed for, and dedicated to, Miss Agnes Zimmermann (Novello, Ewer and Co.). The harmonies and modulations of the first movement are extremely interesting, and in the thematic treatment Dr. Macfarren displays great skill and contrapuntal knowledge. The first part of the movement is somewhat extended, and passes on to the working-out section without the usual repeat. The *andante* is simple and pleasing. The *scherzo* and *finale*, though containing much clever writing, do not appear to us equal to the first two movements. The themes of the *allegro* are germ-themes, portions of which are developed into new themes in the other three movements, thus imparting a certain unity to the whole composition. Particularly deserving of mention are *Scenes in the Scottish Highlands*—three pieces for the pianoforte—composed by A. C. Mackenzie: No. 1. "On the Hillside;" 2. "On the Loch;" 3. "On the Heather" (Novello, Ewer and Co.). These compositions are very characteristic and original, although, like other pieces of the same composer, they bear traces of the influence of Schumann. They are all three good; No. 3, however, especially pleases us. *Novello, Ewer and Co.'s Pianoforte Albums*. No. 1. Compositions by J. S. Bach, Edited by B. Tours. A collection of twenty of the most exquisite short movements from the Suites, Partitas, &c. The printing is very clear and the price only one shilling. A little fingering would, we think, have been an improvement.

OF light pianoforte pieces we would mention *Echos du Passé*, Trell (Ashdown and Parry); *Chaconne*, by Naumann, arranged by L. Liebo; *Album Blätter*, K. Ockleston; *Rondino Grazioso*, W. Macfarren (Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co.); *Heartcase*, E. Norton (Novello, Ewer and Co.); and, lastly, three pieces by Sydney Smith—*Gazza Ladra Fantaisie*, *Echoes of the Past Meditation*, and *Unter den Linden Valse* (Ashdown and Parry).

*Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. Parts IX. and X. Edited by George Grove, LL.D. London. (Macmillan and Co.) Part ix. contains a biography of Mendelssohn. The article (signed G.) occupies over fifty pages, and gives a full and most interesting account of the great composer, both as a man and as an artist. A thematic catalogue of his works is given, with dates of composition carefully collected from autographs, letters, and other sources. The first movement of a symphony found among Mendelssohn's loose papers is printed for the first time. The MS., in full score, has been compressed by Mr. Franklin Taylor. Parts ix.

and x. include an interesting article on Mozart from the able pen of Herr C. F. Pohl, concluding with a classified list of his works. The paragraph on chromatic modulation in the article on modulation is too short and indefinite. "The chromatic is a most ill-defined class of modulations," says the writer, "and it is hardly to be hoped that people will ever be sufficiently careful in small matters to use the term with anything approaching to clear and strict uniformity of meaning." This may be true; yet a writer on science should try to eradicate, and not in any way excuse or encourage, indistinct or ambiguous terms. Among the articles of special interest in both parts we may mention Meyerbeer, Minuet, Ecclesiastical Modes, Modulation, Monteverde, Motet, Musica Ficta, Musical Libraries and Periodicals, Notation, and the commencement of an elaborate article on "Opera."

*Henry Smart's Compositions for the Organ*. Analysed by John Broadhouse. (W. Reeves.) A useful book, which contains, however, a few useless digressions and a little too much praise.

*Reeves' Musical Primers*. Biographical Series No. 1. A Short Summary of the Life and Works of Mozart. By A. Whittingham.

We would just mention, in conclusion, *La Symphonie Fantastique* de H. Berlioz, *Essai par G. Nouillard*, a well-written pamphlet on a subject specially interesting at the present time; and Nohl's *Musiker-Biographien* (Leipzig), containing interesting accounts of the lives of Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### AGENCIES.

*London Agents*, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

*Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.*

#### PARIS.

*Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.*

**LITTLE BOYS.**—The Sons of Gentlemen RECEIVED, carefully TRAINED, and EDUCATED, by a Lady of much experience.—Address, Mrs. MACKENZON, Shirley House, St. John's-park, Blackheath.

**HANOVER (Germany).** 18, Goethestrasse. —First-class EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT; only four boarders received. There will be TWO VACANCIES at Michaelmas. Good references.—Apply to Dr. F. ROSENTHAL.

**EDUCATION.—LADIES' SCHOOL.** Ashbourne Lodge, Forest-hill, Epsom. Resident English and foreign distinguished governesses; London Masters for Lectures and examinations. Every facility for acquiring French and German conversationally. High standard of Music and Drawing. Liberal Diet and Home comforts. Established 1869. Inclusive Terms, 60 to 80 Guineas.—Address, PRINCIPAL.

In a few days, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 5s.  
**SPIRIT GRAVITIES.** By THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D., Fellow and Examiner in Chemistry to the Royal College of Physicians, Lecturer on Chemistry at Guy's Hospital. This work is specially adapted for the use of Public Analysts and others engaged in the Analysis of Alcoholic Liquids.  
London: JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

**AUTHORS, POETS, CLERGYMEN,** and SCHOOLMASTERS desiring of PUBLISHING their WORKS are invited to address Messrs. ARTHUR PLANTA & Co., Publishers, 22, Henrietta-street, and 32, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

## THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

#### THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

**THE WORLD.**—Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PUTTERT, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

**THE WORLD.**—The most powerful company in London.

### DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.

W. Hignold, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gilson, R. S. Bisham, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, P. Beck, Arthur Mathison, Francis Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson.

### THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.

TU-NIGHT, Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Drough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.

**THE WORLD.**—Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success.

### THE WORLD.—Tableau 1. Cape Colony.

Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Boat at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

TU-NIGHT, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. DYRON, his greatest success, called

#### THE UPPER CRUST.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward. Misses Lilian Craigh, Helen Phillips, and Emily Thorne.

Preceded, at 7.15, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, HESTER'S MYSTERY.

Messrs. J. Caroe, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Litan. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 43 3s. No free list. No fees for looking.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

#### SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement, for Twelve Nights, of Mr. WALTER GOOCH'S PRINCE & COMPANY, with Mr. CHARLES WARNER as COLEPEAU, in CHARLES READE'S Play,

#### DRINK.

Commencing AUGUST 10TH.

Miss JEANIE LEE as "J.O."

Twelve Nights, commencing AUGUST 30TH.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTER.

#### THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8.15, by THE SLEUTH. Messrs. George Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, R. Batland Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Mesdames Shirley, Jessie Bond, Wynne Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.50.

Miss SHIRLEY as MADEL.

### ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

New Sensational Drama, at 8.15.

#### FALSELY JUDGED.

Messrs. H. St. Maur, Frederick Shepherd, Frank Huntley, H. Merford, H. Wilton, and Such Granville; Mesdames Marion Lacey, Beatrice Young, and May Bulmer.

Preceded, at 7.30, by THE RENDEZVOUS. Prices, 6d. to 43 3s.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

### STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectral Analysis; The Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Waterfalls; Glaciers; The Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as widely apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Art and Craft*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Greenock Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

### YATES & ALEXANDER,

PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

#### PRINTING WORKS:

LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE (OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).



SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

No. 434, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

# LITERATURE.

*Memorials of the Civil War between King Charles I. and the Parliament of England as it affected Herefordshire and the Adjacent Counties.* By the late Rev. John Webb. Edited and completed by Rev. T. W. Webb. (Longmans.)

THESE pages are but a fragment of what their author had intended. They have been completed by the affectionate hands of a near kinsman; but, without wishing to cast the slightest shadow of doubt on the reverent care with which the editor has discharged his labour of love, we may be permitted to say that those interested in the history of the civil wars of the seventeenth century have lost not a little by the elder Mr. Webb having left his work incomplete. It was a brave thing for a man so far advanced in years, and one who had already rendered such good service to historical study, to plan, and in great part execute, an elaborate work of this kind. As an editor Mr. Webb had few equals; as an historian we cannot award to him a high rank, though, as a collector and arranger of materials for history, he will ever be spoken of with respect.

There are not many of us who have anything approaching to minute knowledge of the events which came to pass between that sad day on which Charles I. hurried down to Westminster in the vain hope of arresting the five members, and that other dark morning when the triumphant Independents slew him before the windows of his own palace. The period is a very short one as we count time in histories; but events crowd on each other so thickly, and are scattered so evenly over the greater part of our land, that it is only the specialist who can be expected to retain more than a bare skeleton of them in his memory.

Mr. Webb was a specialist. Although it is evident that he had a wide knowledge of the more important facts of history, we do him no injustice in saying that his faculty lay rather in accumulating minute knowledge than in the grasp of ideas or the application of principles. No man, we believe, who was not a contemporary knew so much of the detail of the great Civil War as it affected Herefordshire and the Welsh border; and, as he was honesty itself, we have a sketch of what, under other circumstances, might have been a most important contribution to our domestic history. As it is, with all shortcomings allowed for, we know of few books which can be read with more profit, if the student be sufficiently instructed beforehand

not to be carried away by the author's very strongly marked sympathy with the losing cause. Partisan histories are not the best instructors of the ignorant, but they are often far pleasanter reading than those uncoloured by feeling. When the party-writer is trustworthy as to his facts, we may well forgive what seems to us obliquity of vision, especially when it shows itself so artlessly. Near the beginning of the first volume we have a paragraph which is a key to the whole. Mr. Webb is speaking of the attempted arrest of Hampden, Haselrig, Holles, Pym, and Strode by the King, accompanied by an armed force and a disreputable rabble of hangers-on of the Court. "If in this act," he says,

"the sovereign was not blameless, and paved the way to his ruin, his friends thought, and impartial judgments have concurred in the opinion, that the fault might have been atoned for by a less penalty than the confusion and misery of a whole nation."

This, of course, indicates that Mr. Webb was a thorough partisan of the King, but it also shows an incapacity to understand the meaning of certain acts or the issues at stake. It is no question of private character or personal liking; perhaps we might be moved, if we had to give an account of the man, Charles Stuart, to speak as warmly in his favour as Mr. Webb would have done. We do not suppose for a moment that Charles was conscious of acting wrongly when he thus violated the privileges of Parliament; on the contrary, we should imagine that he held the deed to be one of no ordinary virtue. The reason why so heavy a penalty in blood and sorrow had to be paid for it was that it was the last of many acts all pointing one way. As to their tendency there could be no mistake. Charles believed that he had a commission from the Almighty to govern his kingdoms, and that to God alone was he responsible. This opinion, though in absolute contradiction to the mediæval theory, was not a very new one. It had been introduced into England by some of the least creditable of the Reformers, who had used it as a lever with which to overthrow the Papal power, and it had been taken up by the leaders of the High Church party, who had many good reasons, as well as this very bad one, for their devotion to the person and cause of the King. Puritan England (all England, indeed, which was not under the influence of this absolutist tradition derived from the flatterers of Henry VIII.) held a far different theory of the kingly office—one that had been the immemorial tradition of the English people, and had received the sanction of the greatest theologians and legists of the Middle Ages. It, too, in a sense, contained within it the principle of "divine right;" and that phrase, soon to become so noxious to the ears of all who wished well to the liberties of their country, was, in the beginning, almost as frequently on the lips of those who opposed the Court party as on those of the most abject of the royal flatterers. In its simplest form it was the belief that all authority of man over man came from God, and was therefore held by divine right; that the King was the head of the people by divine appointment, and that

obedience in all things was due to him when he did not overstep the traditional liberties of the land, which, equally with the kingship, existed by divine ordination. As time went on, the ideas of each party grew; but at the beginning of the troubles there were none, except a few obscure sectaries, among the adversaries of the King who would not have admitted a "divine right," such as we have described, to have been inherent in his office. Charles, in all good conscience as we believe, held as a matter of firm conviction—perhaps as a religious dogma—that false notion which, as we have said, is to be traced to certain writers of the Reformation period. We do not believe, however, that he directly got it from them any more than that he inherited it, according to the popular legend, from his father. His religious teachers were, as it seems to us, responsible, and they had imbibed it, not from the turbid stream of sixteenth-century polemics, but from French sources. It was but natural, though none the less to be deplored, that they who were fighting so hard a battle against the fiercest form of Romanism on the one hand, and an extreme type of Calvinism on the other, should have had recourse to a theory which seemed to hold out hopes of peace and harmonious rule. A similar state of feeling occurred again some forty years ago. At the beginning of that movement known in the slang of its day as "Tractarianism," almost all its advocates who touched on political subjects advocated theories which are identical with those of Laud and Montague. Wider knowledge dispersed this cloud of the nineteenth century almost before it gathered, and they who now represent the Tractarians are as little inclined to admire despotism as any persons in the realm. Had circumstances so happened that the struggle of the seventeenth century had not been "even unto blood," we may feel certain that the successors of the Caroline divines would have found it needful to separate from their faith this political opinion, founded on misinformation, and forced into acceptance by the exigencies of the times.

That Charles of deliberate purpose set himself to endeavour to curtail English freedom there can be no doubt. That he hated a body, like the House of Commons, composed of elected representatives, and that it was his fixed purpose to lessen its power, if not to abolish it entirely, we fully believe, and therefore have no hesitation in saying that the means taken on the battle-field and elsewhere were needful and just. As a monarch who had betrayed his trust he deserved no mercy; as a good man misled by false theories and limited knowledge we cannot but pity him, nor even refrain from a certain feeling of admiration for one who made a stand for the right as far as he could see it. Although weak on one or two occasions when it was before all things needful to be strong, Charles had no little of the hero spirit of his far-off kin. Nor was he, after all, so much to blame for even his worst political misconceptions as some of those who take the opposite side to that of Mr. Webb would have us to believe. Elected representative bodies have now been employed in governing for some considerable space of time in many parts of the world, and

it has become so clear to most civilised men that this form of rule is the best that has yet been devised, that any man who should deny it in England at the present day would not so much be looked upon as an enemy of his country as a harmless theorist with tendencies towards disease of the brain. It must have been far different then. We had had, it is true, a House of Commons for some centuries; but its history was, for the most part, obscure, and, when known, not at all times by any means edifying. It had usually followed the ebb and flow of the tide of power in the Plantagenet times, had been the accomplice of Henry VIII. in many of his greatest crimes, had been violently Protestant under Edward VI. and equally Papal under Mary, and there were no continental examples to compare it with. Something not far different may have existed once in Spain. A student of folk-moots may point out that a germ of something not very unlike our English Parliament might then also have been come upon in Switzerland. The analogies are very doubtful, and, if real to the eye of an antiquary, could have had no influence on Charles's mind had he known of them, which we may be sure he did not. To him the only known elective assemblies were those in his own kingdoms. Though officially a crime which could receive no pardon, we can hardly look on it as a personal offence—a sin against conscience—that, not understanding their nature, or the vast uses to which they would be turned in after-times, he hated parliaments, and plotted their destruction.

Ardent as were Mr. Webb's feelings of royalism, he but very rarely suffered his personal likes or dislikes to obscure his judgment as to the characters of the men and women who flit past us in his pages. Heroism was heroism to him, whether displayed by Cavalier or Puritan; and he knew his subject far too well to be misled by the malignity of Clarendon or the falsehoods of that mushroom growth of libellers which sprang up when the Restoration had let loose all the viler instincts of the English people. Perhaps the best pages in the book are those which tell us of Lady Brilliana Harley. Though hers were the wrong colours in politics, she was a brave lady after Mr. Webb's own heart—fearless, intellectual, loving, a model of the higher domestic virtues, and above all of a lineage which gives the imagination something to rest upon beside and beyond herself. Her father was Sir Edward Conway, who at the time of her birth was Lieutenant-Governor of Brielle in the Netherlands, a town which had been delivered up to the English in the reign of Elizabeth and remained in our possession until 1616. Her mother was a Tracy of Todington; and she furnishes another instance of the undoubted fact that the female lines of descent are the more important, at least as regards character and intellect. Students of science have come to know this from careful observation; poets and the writers of the higher romance long ago arrived at the same conclusion by a very different intellectual process; but it will be long, we believe, ere those under the influence of fashion and the traditions of feudalism will consent to receive this truth, or even to give

the facts on which it is based serious consideration. Brilliana's letters have been preserved, and were printed some quarter-of-a-century ago by the Camden Society. They show the gentle homeliness of her character in a most favourable light. Though the ordinary reader might not find them entertaining, they are of great value, as they enable us to form some dim picture of what the life of a lady of rank was like two centuries and a-half ago. Unhappily, for us, well-blended natures such as hers,

"A meeting of gentle lights without a name,"

have been at all times rare, and we must not dream ourselves into the belief that most high-born women of her days had characters so balanced, a faith so profound, or a heart so fearless. This Calvinistic lady has been well-nigh forgotten, or "dropped out of history," perhaps because she served a cause which has been, for the most part, unpopular. This cannot, however, be the sole reason, for fate has been nearly equally cruel to Blanche Lady Arundel, Lady Wintour, Lady Savile, and Mrs. Pierson, all of whom were devoted to the royal cause. Lady Harley may be said to have died for the Parliamentary cause, though not actually killed in its service. When Brampton Bryan, her husband's castle or fortified house, was attacked, she was its sole defender, for her husband and son were both far away serving the Parliament in other directions. The forces under her do not seem to have been regular soldiers, but tenants and other non-warlike people gathered together for the occasion. There is, however, some doubt as to this. The "malignants," as the Royalists were called, under Sir William Vavasour and Col. Lingen, laid siege to the place on July 25, 1643. Their first act of warfare is said to have been the murder of a poor blind old man whom they found in the street, and we fear that there is little ground for doubting that they used poisoned bullets and also put poison in a running stream. Mr. Webb, however, it is but just to remark, expresses some hesitation in giving credit to this latter atrocity. Sir Robert's estates were devastated, his deer parks and warrens plundered and laid waste, and the parish church pulled down. When the Puritans injured ecclesiastical buildings they had at least the excuse that they thought they were doing God service by destroying the emblems of what they conceived to be an idolatrous form of worship, but no such indulgence can be claimed for these vindictive men, who, professing to have taken up arms for the defence of the Church of England, avenged themselves on their enemies in a manner as gross as anything which is recorded of the most fanatical Presbyterians. An ordinance of Parliament, as Mr. Webb points out, expressly forbids injury being done to memorials of the dead. These Royalists were under no such restrictions, and had no scruple in defacing the venerable monuments of the Harley family. The siege lasted six weeks, when the enemy were called away, and the brave castellan and her garrison were free. She had never been blessed with vigorous health, and the great strain had been too much for her feeble frame. "When all an-

noyance was at an end, and her adversaries had disappeared, Lady Harley, overworn by fatigue and excitement, sickened and died." Mr. Webb gives from a Royalist newspaper, the *Mercurius Aulicus*, published at Oxford, a contemporary notice of her death, for which, to find a fitting parallel, we must refer to a file of some one of the French newspapers issued during the Reign of Terror.

The Appendix contains imprints of many original documents, which will be of service to historical students, and we must not fail to remark that there is a most excellent Index.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Basque Legends.* Collected by Rev. Wentworth Webster. Second Edition. Together with Appendix: Basque Poetry. (Griffith & Farran.)

WE were in hopes that the second edition of Mr. Webster's interesting collection of Basque Legends would have contained some further evidence in support of his statement that "we have borrowed 'Jingo,' 'by Jingo,' from 'Jinkoa,' 'the deity,'" in Basque. But it does not, and we are as far off the truth about Jingo as ever. Mr. Webster deserves credit for an ingenious guess, but a little proof would not be amiss. Since Mr. Webster's book first appeared, the literary history of the expression "by the living Jingo" has been traced back to a period nearly half-a-century anterior to the publication of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, in which it was long supposed to have occurred for the first time in print. But its origin still remains obscure. There is another point in one of the Legends which well deserves further elucidation in any future edition. A man who wishes to imitate a witch's flight through the air fares very badly in consequence of saying "Over the clouds and under the hedges," instead of "Under the clouds and over the hedges;" whereupon Mr. Webster remarks,

"The blunder is confounding 'dessus' (over) and 'dossous' (under). This shows that the tale is originally French, or at least the witch's part of it; for this punning mistake could not be made in Basque."

Verbal tests of a story's migration are so rare that this passage is a very valuable one, provided only that Mr. Webster is correct, not, of course, in his rendering of the Basque, but in his discovery of the French equivalents for the Basque prepositions. He will render good service if he can find a version of the French story in which the words "dessus" and "dossous" are used. In those which we have seen other words were employed, and the troubles of the aeronaut were due to a confusion of ideas, not to a "punning mistake."

The Appendix on Basque Poetry, which Mr. Webster has added to this second edition, contains much interesting information. Among the Basques, we are told, poetic excellence is as rare as the faculty for rhyming and improvising is common. In certain districts of the Pyrenees, the pastorelle, "a representative and survival of the mediæval mystery," is still performed. Mr. Webster saw one at Garindein last April, in which almost all the

parts were played by girls. "The heroines of the piece wore blue or scarlet jackets, with long white skirts; the lady-heroes had shorter skirts and white unmentionables;" the chorus consisting of what are "invariably called 'Satans,'" who are represented by "three middle-aged men in buff breeches and white stockings." Another kind of dramatic performance, "the charivari, or masquerade, more unfettered and impromptu" than the pastore, is occasionally, but rarely, acted in all parts of the Pays Basque. But Basque poetry is generally lyrical. "There is no epic in Basque, and scarcely any narrative ballads." The few sonnets which exist are mainly translations or imitations. But songs and hymns are plentiful, though not very artistic. The historical songs of the Basques are "few and doubtful." Of the two which have become best known abroad Mr. Webster gives both the text and a literal translation. The *Leloaren Cantua*, or "Song of Lelo," was discovered in the archives of Simancas, towards the close of the sixteenth century, by a notary of Zornoza, who was commissioned by the Junta of Biscay to search the principal libraries of Spain for documents relating to the Basques. That it is one of the oldest fragments of Basque poetry, says Mr. Webster, hardly admits of doubt. But he is not inclined to consider it, as some native scholars appear to hold, as "contemporary with Augustus." The date of the other is less uncertain. The *Altabiskarco Cantua*, or "Song of Altabiscar"—a ballad which was accepted as a genuine specimen of ancient Basque poetry by Fauriel, Francisque Michel, the editors of the *Revista Euskara* and of the *Cancionero Vasco*, and many other scholars, native and foreign, and which has been recently cited in England as "a corroboration of the *Chanson de Roland*"—turns out to be, what one would have thought a very slight inspection would have shown, a modern forgery. Such a stanza as

"Fly, to whom strength remaineth and a horse!  
Fly, Carloman, red cloak and raven plumes!  
Lies thy stout nephew, Roland, stark in death;  
For him his brilliant courage naught avails.  
And now, ye Basques, leaving awhile these rocks,  
Down on the flying foe your arrows shower!"

does not inspire confidence. The MS. of the poem was found, it was said, towards the end of the last century, in a convent at Fuenterrabia, "by La Tour d'Auvergne, the celebrated 'premier grenadier' of the French army." It was first printed about 1835, and it achieved a great success. Some scholars, however, steadfastly refused to believe in it. At length appeared a letter from M. Antoine d'Abbadie stating that it had been composed in French about the year 1835, and turned by another hand into "modern but indifferent Basque." M. d'Abbadie has subsequently stated that "he knows not only the house, but the very room in which the song was first composed." Its history, as Mr. Webster justly says, "shows the little value of subjective criticism"—whether the authenticity of the song of Altabiscar is concerned, we may add, or the origin of the word *Jingo*. The specimens of Basque lyrics which Mr. Webster gives serve as confirmatory evidence of the justness of his statement that, while versification is very common among the Basques, high-

class poetry is extremely rare. Still they are by no means deficient in interest.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

#### MARRIAGE IN FRANCE UNDER THE "ANCIEN RÉGIME."

*Les Mariages dans l'ancienne Société française.* Par Ernest Bertin. (Hachette.)

It is not everyone who can write an attractive and readable book on the "Grand Siècle" of Louis XIV. There is, indeed, no difficulty in becoming thoroughly acquainted with the period. The path of research which leads through the works of such writers as Saint-Simon, M<sup>me</sup>. de Sevigné, Bussy-Rabutin, M<sup>me</sup>. de Caylus, and the others is strewn with flowers. But herein lies the danger and the pitfall into which the rash are easily betrayed. A modern writer dealing with this epoch, quoting and referring to these masters of French prose in the days of its Attic grace and perfection, provokes a comparison which only a very few can endure. Sainte-Beuve says somewhere that a *femme de chambre* in that age wrote spontaneously better French than cultivated members of the Academy can write now. Sainte-Beuve could say such things in his arch way without fear that his words would be taken too literally. But there was a grain of truth in his remark which is worth bearing in mind. More, however, is involved than a question of mere style. The age of Louis XIV. has suffered in recent times from the exaggerated praise which writers like Voltaire heaped upon it in the last century. By calling it the "most enlightened age that there ever was," as Voltaire did in the first sentence of his famous book, he provoked a just reaction against such over-praise. Enlightened the age of Louis XIV. was not. During his reign France retrograded in wealth, population, and in all the more vigorous qualities of national life. The criminal procedure was barbarously cruel; prisoners were tortured to obtain confession of guilt; the common form of execution was the atrocious breaking alive on the wheel; a belief in witchcraft pervaded the highest classes; sorcerers were burnt at the stake; the most sober, industrious, and valuable portion of the population, the Protestants, were persecuted with savage ferocity. Such an age can hardly be called enlightened without an abuse of language. Nevertheless, in spite of these blemishes, the age of Louis XIV. was a very memorable one, and, taken all round, by far the most brilliant in the history of the foremost nation of continental Europe. The French have never ceased to take a pride in its splendour, costly as that splendour proved to be. In arms, in arts, in literature, in manners, France then held an hegemony in Europe which, while human nature remains as it is, can never fail to stir national self-esteem. The reign of Louis XIV. unites for the French similar glories to those which we find scattered in the reigns of Edward III., Elizabeth, and Anne. But the special feature of the age, and that which makes it memorable in history, is the union of society and literature, the mingling of classes often, and even generally, distinct—the men of letters and the men and women of

fashion. A faint image of such a combination may be found elsewhere, as in the case of Chesterfield and Walpole in England, and at the Court of Weimar in Goethe's time; but it was only an image, and drawn from the French model. It is noteworthy that the French have no equivalent for "Grub Street." From the time of Malherbe, or even Montaigne, French authors were men of the world. No literature ever smelt less of the lamp or the wineshop. This was, indeed, a source of limitation and narrowness. The poet wrote with an eye too steadily fixed on the *salon* to be at leisure to follow the Muse into solitary places of sublime inspiration. But what individuals lost, society gained. The general diffusion of culture and of a broad and genial taste for things of the mind is shown by the number of accomplished women who, without a thought of authorship as a profession, have yet left admirable writings. Our Lady Mary Montague, not in all things a model of feminine grace, is yet a welcome figure among the wits of her day. But to our Lady Mary the French can oppose a score of distinguished women her equals in wit and her superiors in manners. Loftier poetry, deeper thought, wider scholarship, may be found than those of the age of Louis XIV.; but for broad and genial culture that age is even yet unsurpassed.

M. Bertin is not without gifts for writing that minor form of history which chiefly deals with society and manners. He is painstaking, accurate, and writes in a correct, scholarly style. But he has not much lightness of touch, and is apt to crumple the delicate flowers with which he forms his bouquet. A pervading fault of the book is a want of clearness. We miss in his pages the admirable lucidity of French prose. This may partly be excused by the nature of the subject. Everyone knows how confusing are genealogies, and how only the utmost skill and care in the use of the personal pronouns can prevent obscurity. M. Bertin's book is full of genealogies, and he is not always as careful as he might be in avoiding the inevitable obscurities of his subject. His idea has been, he says in his Preface, "to study French society from a new and instructive point of view at a moment when it tells us a great deal about itself—when it gets married." The idea was better than its realisation, or perhaps it was one of those ideas which promise more than they keep when worked out. The preliminaries of a *mariage de convenance*, the plots and the counterplots of match-makers, are not often either novel, instructive, or amusing, and the subject has a certain monotony. But its gravest defect is the impossibility of kindling or feeling any lively interest in persons who hardly appear on the stage before they leave it. We have all the trouble of making their acquaintance and learning who they are and their relationships; and then, as soon as we are in a position to listen to a story about them, with some chance of understanding it easily and pleasantly, they retire, and their place is taken by others with whom the same trouble has to be gone through again. M. Bertin might have made his book either a collection of anecdotes, a lively and amusing farrago of

good stories, or he might have made it a systematic survey of all the important families in France, whether in Church or State. He seems to have aimed at a combination of both plans, and the success is dubious. Any reader of Saint-Simon or M<sup>de</sup>. de Sevigné will recollect dozens of piquant stories which are not reproduced in this volume. One rather respects M. Bertin for his disdain for the somewhat subordinate character of a mere collector of anecdotes, and for his adherence to the promise of his title-page. And yet he has not followed his plan with thoroughness when it threatened to lead him into arid places too far removed from the centres of wit and politeness. If France contained three noble families more illustrious than any other, it was the houses of Montmorency, Laroche-foucauld, and La Tremoille. Yet they are only briefly and cursorily alluded to in M. Bertin's pages.

I should be sorry to be unjust to M. Bertin, and I therefore quote one of his best passages.

The question was to bring about a marriage between the Duke of Mantua and M<sup>lle</sup>. d'Elbœuf. Neither of the parties most nearly concerned wished for the union; but others did, and they were powerful enough to obtain their own way. The King gave his consent, on the condition that the nuptials should be celebrated at Mantua, and not in Paris. The Duke rode away towards Italy, and his betrothed was to follow him. But a terror seized the schemers of the marriage—viz., M<sup>de</sup>. d'Elbœuf and M<sup>de</sup>. de Pompadour (a very different person from *the* Pompadour)—lest this man should escape them after all; so they hurried after him with the other victim, M<sup>lle</sup>. d'Elbœuf. And thus continues M. Bertin:—

"On the road their fright increased. At Lyons they were to part company. Was it prudent to leave such a doubtful spouse at liberty to follow his natural fickleness? They could not endure the thought, and at Nevers M<sup>de</sup>. de Pompadour judged it expedient to forestall matters—she urged the Duke to defer his happiness no longer, and to get married at once. The Duke made the best defence he could. In the meanwhile, the ladies sent to ask for a licence from the bishop. But, alas! the Fates were adverse. The bishop was at the point of death (not very considerate of him), and his grand vicar had a tender conscience, was surprised by the demand, and fertile in objections. The Duke all the while was objecting also. At last, urged by three women far less scrupulous than the grand vicar, he yielded. The almoner of his suite was fortunately at hand, was summoned, went up and united the parties in a bed-chamber of the inn. No sooner was the ceremony over than everybody withdrew with sensible promptitude. In spite of the expostulations of the husband, who had no wish for a *titre-à-tête* with his wife, M<sup>de</sup>. de Pompadour, impatient to be the undisputed aunt of the Duke, stood outside listening at the door. In vain; the conversation was most reserved, and presently the Duke, astonished by the flight of the company, called out for them to return, and she was obliged to re-enter with the rest. But a sufficient interval had elapsed to warrant every conjecture. The Duke, in spite of the late hour, immediately took leave of his wife and started on horseback for his duchy."

M. Bertin is indebted for his facts to Saint-

Simon, but he has transferred them to his own pages with accuracy and spirit.

Again, toward the end of the volume, which is written in a much more easy and flowing style than the commencement, M. Bertin relates the marriage of the young Marquis de Griguan (M<sup>de</sup>. de Sevigné's grandson) and M<sup>lle</sup>. de Saint-Aimont with a good deal of liveliness and humour. He seems chiefly to need a more happily conceived plan to produce a useful and agreeable book. He has apparently too little of a quality often carried by his countrymen to excess—the tendency to general and systematic views. In this work on the ruling classes in France under the old Monarchy, there is not a surmise or a suggestion as to the historical causes which led to the French nobility being what it was. As compared with the same class in other countries, as in England, Germany, or Spain, hardly even an allusion is made to the phases through which it had passed in France. And yet a few conceptions of this nature would have lighted up the mass of facts he has collected with sequence and order. His facts are grouped round no principle, and they consequently overlay and conceal each other. Take, for instance, the curious fact to which he has occasion to refer in almost every page—the readiness of the French nobility to make rich misalliances in spite of their fatuous pride of birth. The German and the Spanish nobles were as proud, but nothing could induce them to marry beneath them. Madame the mother of the Regent Orleans is never tired of expressing her scorn for this depravity, as she regarded it, of the French in this respect, so alien from the usages of her native Palatinate. The practice took its origin in the circumstance that in the time of Louis XIV. the French nobility had ceased as a class to discharge any important political functions. They were merely ornamental, and had no occupation except as officers in the army and navy. But their position was expensive, though practically useless, and rich wives taken from the *Tiers Etat* were absolutely necessary to save them from ruin. To explain how this state of things came about is one of the first problems presented by the history of France, and on its solution depends the rational comprehension of that history. A comparison, again, of the ornamental or effete nobility of France in the seventeenth century with the vigorous nobility of Germany would suggest many interesting *aperçus*; and if the view were extended to England—where it should be remembered, as Mr. Freeman says, that there never was a nobility at all in the Continental sense—more light would be thrown on the subject. England from an early period had an aristocracy, which is something very different from a nobility. The difference between the two countries is shown by the fact that no public honours or position in the State sufficed to efface the memory and almost the disgrace of a plebeian origin. When the Duc de Gesvres wished to insult and humiliate the Duc de Villeroy, he reminded him before the courtiers that they were both of them descended from Secretaries of State who were only members of the Parliament of Paris. Villeroy was duke and peer of France; his father had been the same; and his grandfather had been Minister

of State for fifty years under four different kings, and was especially valued by Henri IV. In position and qualities he very much resembled his contemporary, Lord Burleigh, the favourite of Elizabeth. Yet this illustrious pedigree was not sufficient to protect his grandson from the insult of having his remotely plebeian ancestry cast in his teeth; and, what is more, to prevent this grandson from feeling it himself as an unbearable disgrace. "He would have liked to die on the spot," says Saint-Simon.

M. Bertin is careful and correct in his references, and the book shows signs of having cost a good deal of pains. But he is hardly justified in saying that the suspicion of having poisoned Henrietta of England, Duchess of Orleans, has never been entirely removed from the shoulders of the Chevalier de Lorraine. It is exceedingly doubtful that she was ever poisoned at all. Anyone curious on this point should read an admirable article by M. Littré in an early number of the *Revue Positive*, where he will find the sciences of medicine and pathology made to throw great light on an obscure question of history.

JAS. COTTER MORISON.

*The Cities and Towns of China: a Geographical Dictionary.* By G. M. H. Playfair, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China. (Trübner.)

THE volume before us is, in the main, a revision and rearrangement of Biot's well-known work of nearly forty years ago, which is now scarce and, to some extent, out of date. To the ordinary English student Biot's gazetteer is only intelligible with much care and practice, as the method of transliteration adopted is, of course, French, and in a French dress Chinese sounds often assume an unrecognisable appearance. Mr. Playfair, on the other hand, has adopted Sir Thomas Wade's system of orthography, which is, perhaps, not very wise, though to some extent difficulties arising from the adoption of the northern sounds are obviated by giving the sounds of the southern dialect in their proper alphabetical order, with references to the numbers under which the desired information will be found. The Dictionary contains 9,037 entries in all; but though Mr. Playfair has added to Biot's work from Chinese and other sources, he seems to have left something undone, for we have tried to find some well-known places, but have failed to discover any trace of them. Such accidents, however, will necessarily occur in any description of index, and will not detract from the general value of the work to the student and the traveller. To the latter class, which is increasing year by year, it will prove especially useful, though, from what Mr. Playfair himself says, too great reliance must not be placed on the latitudes and longitudes given. He would, indeed, probably have reaped some advantage from consulting a little book entitled *Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude*, issued by his own printers in 1864, but of the existence of which he appears unaware. In the Appendix to Mr. Playfair's Dictionary we have a synoptical table of the administrative cities of China arranged alpha-



betically under their provinces; and, last of all, we regret to find no less than six pages of "corrigenda"—a list which makes us doubtful as to the precise measure of gratitude justly due from Mr. Playfair to those who undertook to see the work through the press. Taken all in all, however, the work is the most generally useful of all those relating to China which have been published in recent years, and has been produced at the cost of an immense amount of labour and patient drudgery. The result achieved is all the more creditable to one of the junior members of the Consular Service; and this work, we hope, may prove the precursor of other useful literary efforts on his part.

EDW. DUFFIELD JONES.

NEW NOVELS.

*Alan Dering.* By the Hon. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh. In 2 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*Grisel Romney.* By M. E. Fraser-Tytler. In 2 vols. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

*A Modern Greek Heroine.* In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Mervyn O'Connor, and other Tales.* By the Earl of Desart. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Challenge of Barletta.* By Massimo d'Azeglio. Rendered into English by Lady Louisa Magenis. In 3 vols. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

*A Red-Rose Chain.* By Maggie Symington. (James Clarke & Co.)

THE well-worn theme of two people who are just suited to one another, and know it, marrying the wrong persons, but coming together after being so parted, forms the plot of *Alan Dering*, varied only by the convenient disposal of the superfluous husband and wife, who are good enough to die from natural causes. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh opens her story much better than she carries it on, and there are some gleams of promise in the first introduction of her chief heroine, Cecil Ruthven, who is sketched in with vigour. But scarcely any attempt is made to work the sketch up into a finished portrait; and such attempt as is made goes for very little, since the frank, unconventional girl of the first volume becomes in the second almost as commonplace as the hero, who is a very poor lay figure, having done duty in five hundred novels before. There is a subordinate episode, of a marriage between a young man of position and a circus-rider, which has been mismanaged. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh has (wonderfully for a lady) got her law right in one particular, and represents the marriage as invalid by reason of a false name in the banns. But she describes this as an arrangement made purposely by the woman, in full knowledge of its legal effect, in order that, while her conscience is satisfied by the moral and religious validity of the rite, the man may be at liberty to deny the marriage and prevent his disinheritance. But she is described towards the end of the story as chancing to overhear this very invalidity pressed by the family lawyer on her husband's attention, and as being driven thereby, on his sudden death, to infanticide. These two halves do not fit,

and the trial scene, suggested by *The Heart of Midlothian* and *Adam Bede*, is not a success. The grammar is more than hazy in several places, and we get, for example, such a phrase as "these sort of entertainments always are" from the hero, with proportionately slipshod remarks from the minor characters. But the book is pure in tone, and by no means unreadable.

*Grisel Romney* is also a story of matrimonial arrangements going wrong, but coming right in the end, though by a different road from that pursued in the previous novel. There are two heroines in the book, and the lady who gives her name to it does not play so leading a part as the stately Lenore Fenton, who might quite as fitly, if not more so, have occupied the title-page. She becomes engaged to a young literary man, Jack Hunt, whom she meets first in a railway accident, and afterwards at a country house; but she is obliged, in consequence of family troubles, to marry a wealthy peer much her senior. Jack Hunt, looking about for revenge and consolation, falls back on *Grisel Romney*, a mere child in years and development, the youngest daughter of a country squire. Though seeing that she is, without knowing it, more than half in love with the heir to a neighbouring baronet, who has been a sort of brother to her from infancy, while the young man is thoroughly in love with her, Hunt avails himself of her ignorance of her real feelings, and persuades her to engage herself to him, as she heartily likes him, and knows nothing about love. In the end, after a good deal of by-play, things are brought straight—on the one hand, by Lenore growing to love her elderly husband; and on the other, by *Grisel's* discovery of her own and Reginald Mainwaring's real feelings, and her consequent release by Hunt, whose own final capture by a young lady who has angled for him from the first is implied, though not decisively stated. The story is neatly put together and gracefully told; but Jack Hunt, the leading male character, is not a success, being too obviously a lady's notion of what such a man would be, and very unlike the real man himself, who would certainly not have stepped in to spoil sport after the fashion of the story. But the social sketches are clever, and the two girl figures both well drawn, the childish one especially, which so far justifies the choice of the title.

*A Modern Greek Heroine* bears no indication of its authorship, and may thus be conjectured to be a first effort in fiction, a view favoured by slight occasional crudity and by absence of the special knack of fitting all the parts together so as to make the story move easily. But the book is distinguished from the ruck by that rarest of qualities—marked originality in conception and treatment. The character of the heroine, a typical Bohemian, is as new and fresh as it is possible to be after so many writers have toiled at similar themes, and is depicted with blended unity and complexity in a manner which speaks highly for the writer's psychological insight. She is Greek only by race, having been educated in a French convent from childhood, after her father's violent death in a Cretan rising against the Turks; and the whole scene of the story lies between London and a small

town in the Home counties; so that the implied promise of the Cretan ballad quoted on the title-page is not kept, and we hear nothing of klephts and palikars, of Thessaly and Epirus. The young lady bears, like the heroine of the ballad, the appalling forename of Bourbachokátzouli, to which is added the more harmonious surname Valettas; and we can scarcely wonder at the comment of another cleverly drawn girl in the story, that the first name looks something like Beelzebub, whereupon she alters it into Beelzebubina. Miss Valettas, at the outset of the story, turns up a drenched, penniless, and starving outcast in London one night, at the lodgings of a newly ordained curate in a Bermondsey parish, whose help she asks, and who hesitates between his strong belief in her being a disreputable impostor and the attractiveness of her appearance and manner. This curate, Frederick Sarleigh, is in his way nearly as clever a portrait as the Valettas herself, and the accuracy with which he is set before us argues masculine authorship: for though a woman might have given us the heroine, only a man could have drawn the weak, nervous, touchy, self-conscious, vacillating parson for us without making him either a lay figure or a mere fool; whereas he has an individuality and a brain of his own, such as they both are. A third proof of the author's skill in delineating character is found in the family group of Sarleigh's mother and three sisters, all of them cleverly sketched in, though not elaborated as the principal character is. The commonplace, feeble, but right-principled and conscientious eldest sister, Alice; the shallow and conceited beauty, Ethel; and, above all, the soured and ill-conditioned youngest sister, Lilian—the same who invents the diabolic name for the heroine—are all well put before us. An artist who plays an important part in the story is less individualised, and suggests a more conventional notion of his class as present in the author's mind; but that may be quite as much from the slighter pains which have been given to working up the sketch. The sense of humour manifested throughout is keen, and, while its most subtle manifestations are to be found in the dialogues between Sarleigh and Miss Valettas, its broader form is displayed in the account of the sojourn of the latter in a Sisterhood, where she is about as congruous an inmate as the proverbial bull in a china shop. The writer holds up the seamy and sordid side of Sisterhood life to the reader's view with no little skill, and with an apparent knowledge of what he is describing, which goes far to convey the belief that his sketch, though all but avowedly a caricature, is also a likeness, at any rate of one of those communities whose ideal is that of a barrack under martial law, with all a barrack's bareness, filth, and discomfort, rather than that of a united family wherein high thinking is even more conspicuous than plain living. Unfortunately, it is just the very persons who might be the better for learning the impression they make on a shrewd observer who will never see or hear of his strictures. But, as already remarked, the interest throughout centres round the heroine, and the reader is kept in doubt to the very end as to that question of her character which puzzles Sarleigh on her first introduc-

tion. That she is mercurial, pleasure-loving, extravagant, sharp-witted, not at all averse from fibbing, and that she considers that "respectable" means "like other people in a stupid way" are shown from the outset; as also that she has a past about which she does not choose to talk, while she does talk freely enough on subjects and in language about which the "young person" is not usually supposed to know anything. But whether her friends or her detractors be right does not appear till the last, and we shall not disclose the secret. We hope for more work soon from this new writer, for he has got the root of the matter in him.

Lord Desart's collection of stories is not a very important contribution to light literature. *Mervyn O'Connor*, which takes up nearly a volume and a-half out of three, served originally as the *feuilleton* of one of the "Society papers," and might very well have been left to its columns. The story, which is autobiographical in form, consists of two main strands, one of which is simply *Digby Grand*, as nearly imitated as Lord Desart's powers allow, which is not very close in point of merit, while the other factor is a coarsely drawn domestic tragedy, involving the dishonour of the fictitious writer's mother, his own consequent illegitimacy, and his homicide of his own father in a quarrel about their pretensions to the same married woman. Whatever opinion may be passed on the fitness of such glaring colours for the purposes of light fiction, at any rate to represent them as laid on by the very person most interested in their concealment, and as finally touched up by his mother with a view to publicity, is something worse than a mere error of literary judgment. The second story, if not in quite such bad taste, has no greater merit of other kinds, and is quite as improbable. A brainless, selfish, vicious gambler marries a beautiful, clever, and wealthy heiress, whose money he begins to fling away, soon after the honeymoon, on his old courses, ostentatiously deserting her in favour of an actress. The wife pretends to retaliate, and, joining one of the fastest sets in London, allows herself to be talked of everywhere, till the husband gets frightened and jealous, and falls in love with her anew, undertaking at the close to go down and stay contentedly with her at the country seat where she plays Lady Bountiful—as if a detected artifice would or could work a radical change in such a character! Two short tales which succeed are a little better, though barely up to the level of the lesser magazines, and then comes an attempt in the style of Mr. Wilkie Collins, as the first story aimed at that of Major Whyte Melville. It is an open question whether the kind of story which Mr. Collins is pleased to produce be worth writing at all, but it is quite certain that unless well written in its way, it is naught. And *The Arlmore Mystery* is not well written. *The Pride of Kilclare*, on the other hand, is very fairly done, and quite the best item in the volumes; and *The Ace of Spades*, though worked out with entire improbability, has some vigour. But the remaining sketches—three of which are intended to be humorous, and the two others to be romantic, one of these two further attempting

a supernatural element—are very poor stuff. There is not entire absence of literary faculty in Lord Desart, for he shows here and there a certain rough power, and he is not exactly dull; but he lacks taste, self-restraint, and diligence. The first defect is probably incurable, but if the two others were remedied, he might yet do some tolerably good work of his kind.

The historical novel which Lady Louisa Magenis has translated will be recognised at once by all students of Italian literature under its primary name, *Ettore Fieramosca*, which she does not give, but which better describes it than the secondary title, *La Disfida di Barletta*, which she has chosen, descriptive of a mere episode at the very end of the tale, which, though important for the patriotic aim of the author, and one of his best pieces of description, is not so integral a part of the narrative as is the tournament at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in *Ivanhoe*. It is needless to criticise a work which has been for nearly half-a-century before the world; and it is enough to say that the translation is fluent, and on the whole, bating a few slips (chiefly in geographical names), correct enough, though an occasional colloquialism, almost slangy at times, mars its diction, and makes it so far an inapt reproduction of d'Azeglio's polished style. We may add that this is not the first version of the story. It was translated by M. H. Rankin so far back as 1836.

*A Red-Rose Chain* is a semi-religious novelette, which seems to have served as the *feuilleton* of a newspaper, and to have suffered somewhat from that mode of issue, as there is an effort made rather to equalise the amount of incident throughout, so as to provide interesting matter for each instalment, than to subordinate the details to the gradual evolution of the plot. The motive of the story is the contrast between the lives of two brothers, one of whom marries rank, money, and beauty, while his real affections are given elsewhere; and the other who is contented to work hard for a small wage, and to marry where he loves, in a humbler station. The story is well-intentioned and kindly, but does not exhibit much literary power, and its most interesting feature is a description of hypnotic clairvoyance in one of the characters, for which the author appears to vouch as a narrative of facts.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Hesperus, and other Poems.* By Charles De Kay. (New York: Scribners; London: Sampson Low and Co.) It is with very great pleasure that we recognise in this newest volume of American verse a contribution to poetry of undoubted value and originality. It is wholly free from the note of imitation which appears in many of its fellows, and also from the curious smell of the lamp of which much American verse is also redolent. Mr. De Kay has gone into the fields and woods, the streets and squares, of his own country, and has told us what he sees there with the accompaniment of music which is in the first place harmonious and in the second his own. Here is an instance:—

"ON REVISITING STATEN ISLAND.

"Again, ye fields, again, ye woods and farms,  
Slowly approach and fold me in your arms.

The scent of June buds wraps me once again,  
The breath of grasses sighs along the plain.  
Ye elms and oaks, that comforted before,  
I heard your welcome as I heard of yore.  
The night-blue sky is etched with dusky boughs,  
And at your feet the white and huddled cows  
Are breathing deeply still. Is all a dream?  
Or does the hillside with a welcome gleam?  
Ye lofty trees, know ye your worshipper?  
Know ye a wanderer ready to avert  
Yon branch leans downward to his eager face,  
Yon bush seems following on his happy trace?  
The cedars gossip softly one by one,  
Leaning their heads in secret; on and on  
The whisper spreads from new-born larch to fir,  
Thence to the chestnut, tender yet of bur,  
And now the fragrant blackberry on the moor  
Says the same word the white beech mutters o'er.  
A spice-birch on the fringes of the wood  
Has lain in wait, has heard and understood.  
The piny phalanx nods, and up! away!  
Tree tops have spread the name to Prince's Bay."

It does not require a very adroit "Devil's Advocate" to find out what is to be said against this. The couplets are sometimes disjointed or abrupt in their sequence; the rhymes require occasional apology; here there is a conceit, there an awkward word picked up and used for want of patience or skill to select a better. But with all this there is an unmistakable turn about the piece which shows that Mr. De Kay has got the root of the matter in him. This conclusion could be amply borne out by other citations, all, or most of them, of the same landscape kind. As yet, Mr. De Kay does not seem to us to have got much beyond landscape; his figure-painting is uncertain, devoid of individuality, and sometimes even borrowed. But there is no better school for a young poet than the observation of nature, and the translation of it into verse. The freshness and truth of his original keeps him from the mannerism which the poetry of the heart, and of the affections, and of the religious sentiments, and of the philosophic emotions, and of all the other grand schools is apt to engender. When he can give an unhackneyed account of the simplest and commonest facts he may be trusted in time to deal with what is complicated and abnormal. For much that is in this book, even for whole sections of it, we have no particular fancy. But, even in these, there is a negative promise, while, in the "Poems out of Town," from which we have made our extract, and in some others there is promise of a kind very positive indeed. The "Song" and "Ode" "to Winter," the piece in the miscellaneous section called "Weeping Willows," and in parts the longer and more ambitious poems called "Indian Clove" and "The Two Giants" are all excellent—perhaps the weakest section is that generally headed "Amatory." Mr. De Kay does not as yet display much capacity as a passionate pilgrim, but as a pilgrim observant and appreciative there is very much to be said for him. It is seldom that we feel inclined to counsel any poet to undertake a long poem, but the inclination certainly comes upon us in Mr. De Kay's case. His faculty of fresh and quaint handling of nature would be invaluable for the ornaments of such a poem; whether he possesses a faculty for producing its solid structure we cannot say, but we should like to see him attempt it.

*Snatches of Song.* By F. B. Doveton. (Wyman.) Mr. Doveton's snatches are both grave and gay, and the latter are better than the former, though neither are bad. In his comic work the author seems to have set Hood chiefly before him as a pattern, and he has followed that writer's example by being very lavish of his puns. His parodies are, perhaps, the best things he has produced, and some of these are extremely close and very happy. We may instance, in particular, "Hard Times" and "The Frozen-out Foxhunter."

*Funny.* By Claude Duval. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) We are afraid that Mr. Claude Duval has inherited some of his famous namesake's confusion as to the rights of property. Let us hasten to say that we do not in the least accuse him of making free with other people's verse. But to call a book *Funny*, and to include in it verses addressed to Julia, Agnes, Anna, and many other young ladies seems to argue irregular ideas. Mr. Duval does not seem to have been happy in his loves. The conduct of Julia in particular vexed him, and no wonder. At one time we are told,

"She whispered lovingly, 'I will be thine ;'" but then it seems that she took to "floating down corruption's fatal stream," and to displaying "with eagerness her blemished charm" in public gardens, and at fairs and races. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Duval would have been wiser as well as kinder had he kept this undoubted misconduct of Julia to himself.

*Learchus : a Romance of Athens.* By J. Williams. (Wyman.) This dramatic romance shows, in its blank verse, its lyrics, and its occasional prose interludes alike, a considerable literary faculty and good scholarship. A certain want of definiteness of interest about the characters alone prevents us from speaking more highly and in more detail of it.

*The Works of Bret Harte.* Vol. I. Poetry and Drama. (Chatto and Windus.) Although Mr. Bret Harte's works are already well known and widely admired in England, a new, more complete, and more convenient edition of them is sure to be welcome. The present volume contains not merely the admirable poems in dialect which, with the "Heathen Chinese," the lamented disruption of "The Society upon the Stanislaus," and the incomparable history of "Thompson of Angels," for their main attractions, have most solidly established the author's reputation, but many other poems, serious and comic, many of them much less known. A drama—"Two Men of Sandy Bar"—which completes the volume, will perhaps not give Mr. Harte quite the rank among dramatists which he holds among humorously pathetic poets and prose-writers.

*A Wreath of Songs by the Cambridge Lotus Club.* (Deighton, Bell and Co.) We do not know whether the extraordinary badness of the periodical called *College Rhymes*, which used to be published and, for aught we know, may be published still at Oxford, has stirred up the undergraduates of the sister university to emulation. If it be so, they have failed; for there is nothing in this little volume to compare with the average imbecility of the Oxonian *Parnasse*. These "songs" possess no special merit, but also no special demerit, and there is no reason why some of their writers should not do good work hereafter. "A Political Allegory" is even a rather unusually good specimen of the soberer sort of comic verse, and, as an exercise in compound adjectives, the opening poem or "prelude" may be well spoken of.

*Argentine, and other Poems.* By Shirley Wyne. (Elliot Stock.) A volume of the not uncommon verse, criticism of which must necessarily be as stereotyped as is the verse itself. Mr. Wyne has amiable feelings, loves things that are beautiful, and expresses his sentiments in language that is not ill-chosen, and verse that will very fairly scan. If the enormous number of poem-publishing persons of whom the same may be said be arranged in classes, he belongs rather to the upper than to the lower division. But we cannot attempt to say anything more for him.

*Dotty, and other Poems.* By J. L. (Glasgow : Maclehose.) Whether in the letters J. L., J. stands for John or Jane we cannot of course pretend to say positively, but the internal

evidence of these poems seems to make for a feminine authorship. "My Ideal" is a pleasingly outspoken poem. The author informs us that

"My true love no beardless Apollo shall be,  
No slender Narcissus whose face is his pride,  
But a broad-shouldered piece of humanity,  
Whose head is as clear as his heart must be wide."

It might be submitted to J. L. that there is no absolute impossibility in the idea of a beardless Apollo possessing a clear head; indeed, Phoebus himself has not usually borne the character of a muddlepat. J. L. then proceeds to inform us that the gentleman's hands may be rough, his features plain, &c., provided that the latter "kindle with love when they look into mine." It is evidently a case of flagrant *besoin d'aimer*. Most of the verse of the book is of a similarly naïf character, though J. L. does not deal entirely in confessions. Some Scotch poems in dialect are the least happy in the book, except—perhaps it is hardly necessary to say it—some translations from Heine.

*Alla-Oodleen, and other Poems.* By the Author of "Constance." (Smith, Elder and Co.) The author of *Alla-Oodleen*, as may be judged by the conscientiousness of his transliteration, is very, very Oriental. His tragedy does not let itself be read with facility, and such versification as

"And fragrance breathes for miasma of death"

does not render the task any the more easy. A poem headed "Sonnet," and consisting of two stanzas of eight lines each, rhymed 1.2.1.2 3.3.3.2, is at least a novelty in sonnets.

*Poems.* By J. W. Williams. (Elliot Stock.) We are pleased with Mr. Williams for restoring the "h" in "Anthony and Cleopatra," which gives an agreeable effect; but we cannot say that his little book has afforded us much other pleasure. The following lines display, perhaps in doubtful grammar, a view as to the functions of woman in another and a better world which has a rather funny ring of sublimed Mahometanism about it:—

"Wilt thou, sweet woman, in that better clime,  
Reflect, as now, supreme eternal love?  
Like those bright orbs that round me gleam on high,  
Diffuse their light to myriads of the wave,  
So thou'lt with loftier love eternal shine  
For man's more perfect bliss." . . .

This comes from a poem "To Woman," which was inspired on board the Royal Mail steamship *Douro* by a beautiful lady passenger. Mr. Williams is evidently a dangerous man to have on board, and it is to be hoped that captains keep due watch over such an inflammatory shipmate.

*Philip II. : a Dramatic Romance.* By John Elford. (Palmer.) Mr. Elford, by entitling his work a dramatic romance, has escaped any reproaches which might otherwise be addressed to him on the score of length. Its subject is the old, but always touching, legend of Don Carlos and Elizabeth of Valois, which the author has treated with rather more respect to history than his famous predecessors, Otway, Alfieri, and Schiller. There are literary blemishes in the book here and there, but it has interest and occasionally power.

*The Prince's Quest, &c.* By William Watson. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. Watson's verse is of a kind so common nowadays as to offer considerable difficulties to the critic who wishes to do it justice. It is unimpeachable from the purely formal point of view, and strongly, perhaps too strongly, tinged with the prevailing affectation of archaic language. But neither in conception nor in expression do the pieces it contains stand out in any way from the common run of verse. "The Prince's Quest" is a tale told in

pleasant enough Chaucerian-Keatsian-Morrisian verse. "Angelo" rather follows the Laureate; and among minor poems some sonnets conclude the volume which have, it seems, already found a place in Mr. Main's vast museum of that form of verse. We can find nothing to say against the book, and little that is distinctive for it.

*Monmouth : a Drama.* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The author of *Monmouth* appears, from his Preface, to have set himself with all his might and main to produce an historical drama capable of being acted. We cannot say that the result impresses us favourably. Of the mysteries of purely stage fitness we do not here pretend to judge. From a literary point of view not much can be said for *Monmouth*. The blank verse is tolerable, and that is all. But from beginning to end there is perpetual offence in the part which the author has assigned to the "beauteous Annabel." The Duchess of Monmouth has historically a noble and stainless fame. Deeply as she was wronged, she did her utmost for her husband, and no word has been breathed against her. The author of this play makes the heiress of the House of Buccleuch wander about in disguise to spy out her husband and his paramour; he makes her indulge in volleys of stage Billingsgate; and, finally, he makes her stand by unmoved, if not triumphant, in the too famous final scene between the uncle and the nephew. This, to our thinking, mars the play throughout, while the other characters and incidents are not such as to redeem it.

*Folded Wings.* By Edith Skelton. (Griffith and Farran.) We are always loth to criticise religious poetry too severely, unless it be specially trivial or grotesque. Neither of these epithets is deserved by Miss Skelton's verse; and we shall only say that in one of the most difficult of literary undertakings she has not, in our judgment, either failed remarkably or attained any remarkable success.

*A Few Lyrics.* By an Amateur. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Our amateur's first stanza "speaks him," as Ben Jonson says, so fully and fairly that the quotation of it will suffice as a criticism of his book:—

"When over-wrought with work and thought  
'Tis sweet to lay them down,  
And float at will from every ill,  
Carrying but a frown.  
To float away from the troubled day  
On to an open dawn,  
Escaping from your prison home  
Through portals of a yawn."

*Miscellaneous Poems.* By J. Brunton Stephens. (Macmillan.) The readers of minor poetry—to create a class for the sake of argument—must have noticed lately that verse of the humorous kind is rare. Perhaps it is well, for bad comic verse is, if it be possible, more excruciating than bad tragic verse. But there is certainly room for privates in the ranks of the regiment in which (Mr. Calverley having gone on half-pay) Messrs. Locker and Dobson are now almost our only officers. Mr. Stephens has tried both serious and comic verse in this book, and both his serious and his comic verse are good; but the latter is, we think, better because more original than the former. The incidents of foreign and colonial life naturally lend themselves better to such treatment than the more hackneyed events of life at home; and Mr. Stephens' sojourn in Queensland has inspired him with a dozen very pleasant burlesques or semi-burlesques. "My Chinese Cook" and "My Other Chinese Cook," with which the volume opens, are both capital; and so are the serio-comic poems which follow—"To a Black Gin" and "To a Piccaninny." "A Brisbane Reverie" is also thoroughly good, and the turn of "Big Ben" is not to be despised. In a few pieces Mr. Stephens comes closer to the common run of the parodies of well-known poems

which most ingenious undergraduates have tried at some time or other. But "The Headless Trooper" and "King Billy's Skull" show him again at his best; while "Macaulay's New Zealander" is a surprisingly good and unexpected handling of that hard-worked savage. We should like to justify our favourable opinion of Mr. Stephens by quotation; but it is impossible, or at least unfair, to dismember long comic poems, and most of his are of some length. The reader may be assured that the book is worth reading, and probably no higher praise can be given to any book of verse in these days.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE fifth Oriental Congress has been fixed to take place at Berlin in September of next year.

*Riquet of the Tuft*: a Love Drama, published last week by Messrs. Macmillan, is on good authority attributed to the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.

AMONG the works shortly to be issued from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, are the *Qur'an*, translated by Prof. E. H. Palmer, forming vols. vi. and viii. of the series of the *Sacred Books of the East*; the second volume of Prof. Campbell's *Sophocles*, completing his edition; *Cicero de Oratore*, book ii., edited by Prof. A. S. Wilkins; *Selections from the Wellington Despatches*, edited by Mr. S. J. Owen; and *A Cycle of Celestial Objects*, being an enlarged and revised edition of Admiral Smyth's work, by Mr. G. F. Chambers.

THE first volume of the *Text-Book of Physiological Chemistry*, on which Prof. Arthur Gamgee, of Owens College, has been so long engaged, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan about the middle of September. This volume, dealing with the chemistry of the tissues, will be followed in a few months by a second, which will treat of the chemical processes associated with the animal functions. We understand that this is a more elaborate treatise than has hitherto appeared on this branch of science. Most text-books on physiological chemistry have hitherto treated merely of one branch of applied chemistry; but Prof. Gamgee, approaching his subject from the point of view of the physiologist and physician rather than of the pure chemist, has produced an advanced treatise dealing with those departments of physiology and pathology which involve a study of chemical facts. The work will be fully illustrated, and will contain a complete account of the literature of each branch of the subject.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, whose translation of Grodekoff's *Ride to Herat* has just been published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., has been entrusted by Col. Kostenko with the translation of his military work on *Russia in Central Asia*, which appeared at St. Petersburg a few days ago. Col. Kostenko has been connected with the Intelligence Department at Tashkent for twelve years, during which he has visited almost every part of Turkestan. He is now under orders to proceed to Kuldja to join the staff of Gen. Kaufmann. His work consists of three bulky volumes, of twelve hundred pages, and gives information upon almost every point connected with Central Asia. The translation will be taken in hand immediately after the completion of Mr. Marvin's new book on *Merv and the Turcomans*.

THE Home Secretary has issued an order sanctioning the reconstitution of "the Burnett Treatise Fund," as proposed by the trustees, Mr. Webster, M.P., Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., and Sir John Clark of Tillypronie. A special lectureship will now be established in Aberdeen, on the subject of "The History of Religious Thought, with Special Reference to Theism and

the Sanctions of Morality." The first nomination of a lecturer will take place in October 1883. The fund available for payment of the lecturer amounts to nearly £500 for a course of eight lectures.

ACCORDING to a notice in the *Berlin National Zeitung*, Dr. Martin Luther's own copy of the Vulgate, from which he translated the Bible into German, while living at Funker Förg, on the Wartburg (1521-22), has been discovered. The director of a little watering-place in Bohemia, Dr. Schlechta Ritter von Sedmiborsky, is said to be in the possession of the precious volume, for which so many Luther scholars have made the most diligent search. The margin of the single leaves of the Latin volume is covered with a great many corrections, conjectures, glosses, &c., made by Luther, and written in his own hand. A Bohemian paper states that this interesting book was formerly possessed by the Royal Saxon Library, from which it passed a long time ago into the hands of the poet, Fan z Hvězdy. From the latter Dr. Schlechta received the valuable "Handesempler" as a present. There is a rumour that Prof. Curtius, of the University of Leipzig, has offered Dr. Schlechta a sum of fifteen thousand marks for the book, but whether the offer has been accepted we do not know.

THE current number of the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York) makes the gratifying announcement that Mr. Leypoldt will undertake to complete the *Library Journal* to the close of the present year. It is also stated that in October Mr. George P. Philes will revive his *Philobiblion*, with facsimile and other illustrations.

THE new edition of Ormerod's *Cheshire* has just reached its fifteenth part. A subscription portrait of the editor, Mr. Thomas Helsby, is to be added to the work.

THE following volumes of the Clarendon Press educational series will appear early in September:—Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, edited by Dr. Aldis Wright; the *Acharnians of Aristophanes*, by Mr. W. W. Merry; Homer's *Iliad*, Book XXI., by Mr. H. Hailstone; and a *Primer of French Literature*, by Mr. George Saintsbury.

BESIDES their *Boys' and Girls' Annual for 1881*, Messrs. Routledge announce for the coming season *Little Buttercup's Picture Book*, with ninety-six pages of pictures. The same publishers will also issue *The Spanish Match*, by Harrison Ainsworth, with illustrations by F. Gilbert, and *The Man-at-Arms*, by G. P. R. James. Among their "Red Line Poets" we are glad to notice the name of Bloomfield by the side of Thomson, Crabbe, and Gray.

MR. S. L. LEE will contribute to an early number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* an article, entitled "A New Study of *Love's Labour's Lost*," embodying some original investigations into the sources of the chief incidents of the play. Attention will be called, it is believed for the first time, to several remarkable coincidences between the events of the comedy and some contemporary occurrences, chiefly of French history. The names of the leading characters are shown to be identical with those who played the chief part in French affairs after the death of Henri III. in 1589. In February last an article from the same writer, called "The Original of Shylock," also appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he attempted to trace in detail a connexion between the Jew of *The Merchant of Venice* and Rodrigo Lopez, Queen Elizabeth's Jewish physician, who, among other crimes laid to his account in 1594, was charged with having plotted the death of Don Antonio, a popular refugee at the English Court. The facts were chiefly derived from the State papers of the time and other contemporary sources.

It appears that a "Geographical Bee," somewhat similar to the "Spelling Bees" which afforded so much instruction and, we may add, torment a few years ago, threatens to become fashionable. At least, Mr. W. Stokes, *soi-disant* Professor of Memory, has produced under this title a coloured folding globe, twenty-four inches in circumference, to be used as the standard by competitors and examiners.

PROF. WILLIAM W. VALENTINE, whose excellent "Report on Methods of Instruction in Modern Languages," read before the Educational Association of Virginia in July 1878, was mentioned some time ago in our columns, has been appointed to the Chair of Modern Languages in Richmond College, Virginia. He will now have a good opportunity of carrying into practice his theory that, "before studying any other language, the pupil should acquire a knowledge of the mother tongue."

WE are informed that Messrs. Tillotson and Son, proprietors of the *Bolton Evening News*, are going to start on a grand scale the publication of original serial stories, or *feuilletons*, in their paper. On September 2 they begin with Mr. Robert Buchanan's *Trust of Arranmore*, to be followed by *My Love*, by Mrs. Lynn Linton; *119 Great Porter Street*, by Mr. B. L. Farjeon; and *Mary Marston*, by Dr. George Macdonald.

WE hear the following news from our Paris correspondent:—M. Ernest Daudet is on the point of publishing his *Studies on the French Emigration during the Revolution*. The Swiss Government propose to have copies made at Paris of the despatches of the French ambassadors, who were credited to the Cantons and the Republic of Grisons. M. Jules Haunermont has just issued in pamphlet form the lecture which he recently delivered before the Académie des Sciences Morales and Politiques upon "The Judicial Reforms of Chancellor Maupeou."

THE Imperial Library in St. Petersburg contains in Codex No. 510 a very valuable collection of shorter sayings of Melancthon, the "praeceptor Germaniae," which until now were not known, although other *dicta* of Dr. Luther's learned friend are known to have been preserved, especially those recorded by a hearer of his lectures in 1557, and are collected in the twentieth volume of the *Corpus Reformatorum*. The volume of the new "Tischreden" of Melancthon bears the title: *Hoc in libello continentur indicia D. Martini, Philippi et aliorum doctissimorum virorum. Deinde etymologiae pleraeque dictata a Philippo. Ultimo historiae et faculae scitu dignissimae. Omnia conscripta et observata Vitebergae ab Apolline Speisero. Anno 1555. In the Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte Dr. O. Waltz, of Dorpat, publishes some of the *dicta* of Melancthon on several of the leaders of the German Reformation, but the material of this valuable Codex is not yet exhausted.*

THE fourth volume has been published of Signor Carutti's *Diplomatic History of the House of Savoy*, covering the period of the last century which is associated with the names of the Marquis d'Orenca and the Count du Bogino.

THE first volume has been published of the complete works of Leopardi, translated into French by M. A. Aulard, which we have already announced. It is entitled *Poesies et Œuvres morales de Leopardi* (Paris: Lemerre), and is preceded by an essay upon the philosophic ideas and the poetic inspiration of "the celebrated pessimist," as he is styled by the *Revue Critique*. At the same time we notice that the *Opusculs et Pensées*, translated by M. A. Dapples, have just appeared in the "Library of Contemporary Philosophy" published by Germer Baillière.

WE also learn from the *Revue Critique* that the tenth part of *Paris à travers les Âges*



(Firmin-Didot) has been issued. It is from the pen of M. Edouard Fournier, and traces the history of the Palais Royal.

AMONG Teubner's announcements we notice the following:—*Griechische insonderheit attische Chronologie*, by A. Mommsen; *Die jüngst aufgefundenen Bruchstücke aus Schriften römischer Juristen*, by E. Huschke; and a *Life of Welcker*, by B. Kekulé, based mainly upon hitherto inedited letters, including some from Rauch, Gottfried Hermann, and Otfried Müller.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that a new edition of Lassalle's *System of Acquired Rights*, now nearly out of print, is about to be published by Privy Councillor Lothar Bucher, the trusted and taciturn assistant of Prince Bismarck, whom the theoretical founder of German Socialism appointed his literary executor-legatee. In the Preface, Herr Bucher will seek to show the difference between the doctrines of Lassalle and those of the men who now call themselves the disciples of that social philosopher.

THE Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth Palace, will be closed for the recess for six weeks from the 30th inst.

In reference to a note in the ACADEMY of July 3, that "Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein is engaged upon a translation of *Gunnar: a Tale of Norwegian Mountain Life*, by H. H. Borjesen, which was published quite recently in the original, and has met with great success in Denmark," Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, write to us as follows:—

"We are the publishers of *Gunnar*. Mr. H. H. Borjesen, Professor in Cornell University, wrote this story, like his other works, in English; and it was first published about 1873 as a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Prof. Borjesen is a Norwegian by birth, but has lived almost from boyhood in the United States."

WE have received *Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1879* (Longmans); *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, Vol. XI., 1879-80* (Sampson Low and Co.); *Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich* (Printed at the Institution); *The Zoological Record for 1878*, ed. Edward Caldwell Rye (Van Voorst); *Outlying Europe and the Nearer Orient*, by Joseph Moore, jun. (Philadelphia and London: Lippincott); *Modern Anglican Theology*, Third Edition, Revised, by the Rev. James H. Rigg (Wesleyan Conference Office); *The Tourist's Handbook of Gaelic and English Phrases, for the Highlands*, by Mrs. Mary Mackellar (Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart); *The Joined-Vowel System of Phonographic Shorthand*, by Robert Wailes, M.D. (Grant); *Deaconesses in the Church of England*, revised by the Dean of Chester (Griffith and Farran); *Beethoven: a Dramatised Episode from his Life*, from the German of Dr. Hugo Müller, by Gustav Hein (Aberdeen: Milne); *Tropical Reading Books*, intended for Use in the West Indies and Elsewhere, by E. C. Phillips (Griffith and Farran); *The Cottage Cookery Book* (Ward, Lock and Co.); &c.

#### OBITUARY.

THE news has arrived by telegraph of the death of the Rev. M. A. Sherring, of Benares, whose second volume on *Hindu Tribes and Castes* was reviewed in the ACADEMY so lately as the 7th inst. We then observed that the first volume of that work had been universally recognised as of the highest value, and it was with regret that we could not speak equally favourably of the instalment then under review. Mr. Sherring was born about 1826, and first went out to India as an agent of the London Missionary Society in 1852. We believe that he was continuously stationed at Benares, the Hindu metropolis of

the country, which he probably knew in its many aspects more familiarly than any other European has ever known it. His published writings include *The Sacred City of the Hindus: an Account of Benares in Ancient and Modern Times*; *The History of Protestant Missions in India, from their Commencement in 1706 to 1871*, which was marked not only by knowledge, but by much fairness and judgment; *The Hindu Pilgrims*; and *The Indian Church during the Rebellion*. Mr. Sherring was trained at Coward College, and took the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. at the London University. He was also a Fellow of the Calcutta University and a corresponding member of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

By a sad coincidence, the telegraph has also brought the news during the present week of the death of the Rev. Dr. Wenger, of Calcutta, whose loss is as great to Oriental learning as that of Mr. Sherring is to our knowledge of native life. Dr. Wenger was born in Switzerland about 1812, and lived and laboured in Calcutta as a Baptist missionary from 1839 to the present year with scarcely a break. He was an accomplished Sanskrit scholar, and also a great authority in the vernacular of Bengal. He translated the historical and prophetic books of the Old Testament and also the Gospels and Acts into Sanskrit, turning the poetical portions of the Hebrew into Sanskrit verse. In the vernacular he executed two revisions of the translation of the Bible, which is used throughout Bengal by all denominations of native Christians.

THE death is announced, at Fürth, of Rabbi Neckarsulmer, one of the most distinguished Talmud scholars in Germany, at the age of eighty-two; of Albert Hoffmann, the founder, proprietor, and publisher of the well-known Berlin comic journal, *Kladderadatsch*, from which he is said to have realised a large fortune; and of the Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Coupar Angus, the author of several theological works, and of *Historic Scenes in Perthshire*, which appeared very recently.

#### NEW ITALIAN BOOKS.

*Lettere ad Antonio Panizzi di Uomini illustri e di Amici italiani (1823-1870)*. Pubblicata da Louis Fagan. (Florence: Barbèra.) The widespread relations of Sir Antonio Panizzi with the most famous men of his time render this half-century of correspondence a collection of remarkable interest. There are some bitter, passionate letters from Ugo Foscolo, written shortly before his death, and now published for the first time, which are extremely characteristic of their writer. He recounts his struggles with poverty and publishers, and dwells on his sufferings from bad translators; the misery of seeing "polished steel converted into staffs for the blind." Notable letters these from many points of view, and depicting with confidential expansiveness those special trials of an exile's life in England that weighed so heavily on the closing years of this strange, great, wrong-headed man. Very curious, in quite another way, are the epistles of the Duke of Lucca, the petty tyrant, "neither fish, flesh, nor fowl," the butt of Giusti's keen-tipped shafts. The letters of the poet Berchet are eloquent instances of the virulence of party spirit in 1848; and it is a painful discovery to find the author of young Italy's most stirring war-cries so narrowly municipal in his patriotism, so intolerant of advanced opinions, so contemptuous of the Venetian neighbours, whose heroic defence is one of the brightest pages of Italian history. Cavour's letter, dated 1859, on the question of the temporal power is a clear and vigorous exposition of the statesman's well-known views. In short, the whole volume teems with historical

interest, and not only gives many glimpses of the under-currents influencing the course of Italian emancipation, but likewise enables us to study the gradual evolution of the idea of Italian unity. Nor can it fail to heighten public esteem for the enlightened recipient of these varied communications, this "father of the refugees," now friend, now protector, now confidant of two or three generations of fellow-patriots. Not least of his good works was his share in the attempted liberation of the Neapolitan prisoners at Santo Stefano, and the letters of Settembrini and Bertani give much new information regarding this honourable episode. Throughout the correspondence there is one painful point for the thoughtful English reader. This is the irrepressible confidence in English official intervention entertained by the majority of Italians, from the exiles of 1821 down to the combatants of 1859. The private sympathy so abundantly and generously shown was, of course, the origin of the mistake, generating first disappointment and then distrust.

*Storia della Letteratura italiana nel Periodo delle sue Origini. Vol. III. Da Adolfo Bartoli.* (Florence: Sansoni.) We have already reviewed the former portions of this valuable work. Prof. Bartoli devotes his third volume to the Italian prose of the thirteenth century, carefully classifying it and modestly expressing a hope that his labours may, at least, open the way for fresh researches in this important branch of Italian literature. He seems to us to have accomplished far more, to have cut down many literary thickets, and cleared many useless stumbling-blocks from the student's path. For instance, his summary of the arguments against the authenticity of Matteo Spinelli and Ricordano Malaspina at once bring the reader abreast of the latest results of Italian and German research. His chapter on the *Novelle* is full of suggestion as well as interest, and the volume is enriched by Appendices containing long excerpts from Rusticiano da Pisa's inedited romance *Le Roy Meliadus de Leonnois*, and from Ristoro da Arezzo's curious treatise, *La Composizione del Mondo*.

*Manuale di Introduzione agli Studj neolatini.* Da E. Monaci e F. d'Ovidio. I. Spagnolo. (Naples: Morano.) This series promises to supply a genuine want. Students of comparative philology, who do not need to learn languages on the hammer-and-anvil system by means of slowly progressive exercises on a few dozen words, will be heartily grateful to Prof. d'Ovidio for this clear and scientific little manual. With admirable conciseness it gives exactly the help required for a comparative study of the language, referring the Spanish forms to the Latin roots and pointing out the rules of difference between Spanish and Italian. Anyone having a fair knowledge of Italian or Latin could, with the aid of this little book, master in a few days sufficient Spanish—both ancient and modern—for purposes of study, and some valuable hints are given as to the best authorities to be consulted for deeper knowledge of the language. The reading lessons comprise well-chosen examples of ancient and modern writers and an excellent Glossary. But surely the elision of the letter *d* in past participles, mentioned in the foot-note to p. 20, is a vulgarism unworthy of notice in a manual of this kind?

*Poesie di Maria Ricci Paternò Castello.* (Florence: Le Monnier.) These passionate love poems are traced, as it were, with the dagger's point, but with frequent touches of tenderness and genuine pathos. Marchesa Ricci has the true poetic faculty, and her vigorous spontaneity has not made her neglect careful study of the rules of her art. We look forward with much expectation to other works from this accomplished lady's pen.

*Milano durante la Dominazione napoleonica, giusta le Poesie, le Caricature, ed altre Testimonianze del Tempo.* Da Giovanni da Castro. (Milano: Dumolard.) This long-titled volume is a continuation of the author's previous studies on Milanese history, mirrored in popular verse, both in old times and during the Cisalpine Republic. In the present work Signor da Castro gives a rapid sketch of the vice-presidency of Duke Melzi and the vice-royalty of Eugene Beauharnais, with a running accompaniment of contemporary opinion expressed in the satirical and servile verse of popular and Court poets. It is therefore a useful and lively contribution to the formidable pile of materials accumulating for the future historian of the kingdom of Italy. Here and there we come upon some anecdotes of Napoleon characteristic of the conqueror's infinite pettiness. How at the Lyons Congress he was seen to turn pale with rage at the applause greeting Melzi's election to the vice-presidency of the Cisalpine Republic; how he banished one Milanese lady for allowing seditious talk at her receptions, and how he took another to task—during the coronation *fêtes*—for appearing two days running with the same head-dress. While these same *fêtes* were going on, a sturdy Republican was heard to say that he would never recognise the sovereignty of Napoleon unless he beheld him with a crown of thorns, a reed sceptre, and two cross pieces of wood for a throne. At night his house was illuminated by a magnificent transparency, displaying the inscription *Inri*. Being called to account by the police, he composedly explained that the letters stood for Imperator Napoleo Rex Italiae.

*La Storia di Venezia nella Vita privata; dalle Origini fino alla Caduta della Repubblica.* Da P. G. Molmenti. (Turin: Roux e Favale.) This book has appeared under highly favourable auspices, being the first work fulfilling the requisitions of the Quirini-Stampalia prize offered on several occasions by the Venetian Institute of Science, Letters, and Art for the best study of Venetian history. The author gives proof of careful and accurate research, and his volume is a storehouse of curious and interesting details of Venetian life, specially useful to the historical painter and the student of local colour. But from the literary point of view it has many imperfections. At times Signor Molmenti appears to be fairly overwhelmed by the abundance of his materials; his love of accuracy often entails dryness, and the arrangement of his chapters is not entirely satisfactory. The book is divided into three parts—the origin of Venice; Venetian splendour in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; Venetian decadence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is enriched with many inedited documents. To the well-written chapter on Venetian law, Signor Molmenti brings the qualification of special legal studies, and notes the curious fact that in Venice the art of illumination was first employed for the decoration of law books and statutes. Venice was justly proud of her Code, and her written laws date as far back as the tenth century. It is very characteristic of the stern thrift of those early times to find that the penalties for theft were far more severe than those for acts of violence. The author vindicates Venetian priority in the manufacture of silken stuffs and brocades as early as the twelfth century, and the spirit of the whole work shows the author's pride in the past glories of his beautiful city. It is not, we believe, generally known that the first use of the vernacular, in lieu of the customary dog-Latin of the Middle Ages, is to be found in some *mariegole* (statutes) of the thirteenth century and in certain acts of the Podesta of Lido Maggiore, 1312-19. In the chapters dedicated to the radiant epoch of Venetian prosperity, the author draws largely on those

famous Chronicles of Marin Sanuto that are at last being printed in *extenso*. He gives minute details of the domestic luxury and festival splendours of those days, but there is no novelty of treatment either in this portion or in that devoted to the decadence. Possibly to avoid trenching on the domain of graver historians, Signor Molmenti shrinks from the larger questions suggested by his subject, and contents himself with the narration of facts and no more than a few trite reflections on the causes of Venetian decay.

*Il Trentino: Appunti ed Impressioni di Viaggio.* Di G. Gambillo. This is a pleasant little volume notwithstanding some affectation of style, and would form a useful handbook to the delightful and little-frequented valleys of the Trentino. Even English readers conversant with the works of Ball, Freshfield, Gilbert, Churchill, &c., who have treated this region so exhaustively from scientific and artistic points of view, may glean many new and interesting particulars from its pages. It is true that Signor Gambillo is no explorer of untrodden peaks, and even speaks with unnecessary contempt of the Alpine pleasures and perils that he cannot share; but he has much to say of the literary and historical associations of this border province and battle-ground of contending races. He also gives many quotations from writers of larger information than his own; many legends, local customs, and popular songs; and his careful description of the mediæval frescoes and inscriptions of San Vigilio and Santo Stefano di Ceresola will be welcome to all interested in the history of the Danes Macabres. Neither does he leave untouched the burning question of the "Italia Irredenta," and he explains his theory of the natural line of demarcation between Italy and Tyrol.

LINDA VILLARI.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BLACK, William. *White Wings: a Yachting Romance.* 3 vols. Macmillan. 31s. 6d.  
BLADE, J. F. *Proverbes et Devinettes populaires recueillis dans l'Armagnac et l'Agenais.* Paris: Champion.  
BLAZE DE BURY, H. *Musiciens du Passé, du Présent et de l'Avenir.* Paris: C. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
COTTEAU, E. *Promenades dans les deux Amériques (1876-77).* Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
DEMOULO. *Collection de Enigmas y Adivinanzas en Forma de Diccionario.* Halle: Niemeyer. 3 M.  
EDWARDS, Amelia B. *Lord Brackenbury.* 3 vols. Hurst & Blackett.  
FAC-SIMILÉ des Miniatures contenues dans le Breviario Grimaldi. Codex manuscrit conservé à la Bibliothèque Royale de Saint-Marc à Venise. Texte français de L. de Mas-Latrie. Venise: Ongania. 330 fr.  
MARVIN, Charles. *Col. Grodekoff's Ride from Samarcand to Herat, through Balikh and the Uzbek States of Afghan Turkistan.* W. H. Allen.  
PETRIE, W. M. *Flinders. Stonehenge: Plans, Description, and Theories.* Stanford.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BRUNNER, H. *Zur Rechtsgeschichte der römischen u. germanischen Urkunde.* 1. Bd. Berlin: Weidmann. 7 M. 6 Pf.  
HARDY, E. *Les Français en Italie.* Paris: Dumaine. 7 fr.  
LETTRES de la Présidente Ferrand au Baron de Breteuil. Revues, etc., par Eugène Assé. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
SARAUW, G. von. *Die Feldzüge Karls XII.* Leipzig: Schlicke. 14 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

- HARTMANN, A. *Die Kleinschmetterlinge d. europäischen Faunengebietes.* München: Ackermann. 4 M. 20 Pf.  
OURAGAN les, des 20 Février, 25 Juin et 5 Décembre 1879 et leurs Ravages dans les Forêts de la Suisse. Bern: Jent & Reiner. 2 M.  
STILLING, J. *Ueb. das Sehen der Farbenblinden.* Cassel: Fischer. 8 M.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ADAM, L., y C. LECLERC. *Arte de la Lengua de los Indios Baires de la Provincia de los Moros.* Conforme al Manuscrito original del P. Antonio Magio. Paris: Maisonneuve; London: Nutt.  
BENFET, Th. *Vedica and Linguistica.* Trübner. 10s. 6d.  
BIDDIOTHECA rabbinica. Zum 1. Male in's Deutsche übertragen v. A. Wünsche. 5. Lfg. Leipzig: Schultze. 8 M.  
FLOIGL, Victor. *Die Chronologie der Bibel des Manetho und Beros.* Leipzig: Friedrich.

- LESRY, V. *Grammaire béarnaise, suivie d'un Vocabulaire béarnais-français.* Deuxième Edition. Paris: Maisonneuve; London: Nutt.  
MANITUS, H. A. *Die Sprachwelt in ihrem geschichtlichen-literarischen Entwicklungsgange zur Humanität.* 2. Bd. Europa. Griechenland u. die roman. Völker. Leipzig: Koch. 4 M. 30 Pf.  
MITCHELL, J. B. *Chrestos: a Religious Epithet; its Import and Influence.* Williams & Norgate.  
WELLS, Charles. *A Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language, as spoken and written.* Quaritch. 15s.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### DIVISION OF THE BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES.

Oxford: Aug. 23, 1880.

The division of the sacred literature of the Southern and Northern Buddhists according to *Angas*, on which Dr. Morris has given some important information in the last number of the ACADEMY, has always reminded me of a similar division applied by the Brahmins to their own sacred literature. That division may be found in my *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, p. 40, and it is fully discussed by Sâyana in the Introduction to his commentary on the *Rig-Veda*, vol. i., p. 23. One of the divisions, the *Gâthâs*, is actually the same in Vedic and Buddhist literature; another, the Brahmanic *Itihâsa*, is very like the Buddhist *Itivuttaka*, *Itiyutta*, or *Itivrittaka*. But, as Sâyana has shown that these titles, such as *Brâhmana*, *Itihâsa*, *Purâna*, &c., express subjects treated here and there in the Mantras and *Brâhmanas* rather than separate works or divisions of works, so in the Buddhist literature, too, these titles refer to subjects treated here and there in the *Tripitaka*, rather than to separate books. Thus it is said by Buddhaghosa that *Sutta*, for instance, comprehends *Itivuttaka*, but not *vice versa*; that *gâthâs* may contain *geyas*; while *geya*, again, is defined as a prose *sutta*, mixed with *gâthâ*, or verse.

This being the case, we need not be surprised to find this classification mentioned in the sacred canon itself to which it applies. As there can be no doubt that, like the Vedic literature, the sacred literature of the Buddhists also arose and was preserved for a long time by means of oral tradition, we can perfectly understand that allusions to the principal subjects treated in the Mantras and *Brâhmanas* should be found in these works themselves, and that even so elaborate a classification of the Dharma and Vinaya as that into nine or twelve *Angas* should occur in the *Tripitaka* itself. Dr. Morris has rendered good service by pointing out the passages in the *Abhidhamma-pitaka* (*Puggala-paññati*), and even in the *Sutta-pitaka* (*Anguttara-nikâya*), where the classification of the Pali sacred books into nine *angas* occurs. We may in future consider it as older at all events than Buddhaghosa and the *Dipavamsa*. The classification under twelve categories, adopted by the Mahâyâna, may likewise be traced in one of the recognised books of that school, the *Guna-Karanda-vyûha*, and need not be looked upon as a late importation from the South. In a MS. of that work (MS. E. I. H. 22 E. p. 95, b) we find the following list:—(1) *Sûtra*; (2) *Geya*; (3) *Vyakarana*; (4) *Gâthâ*; (5) *Udâna*; (6) *Nidâna*; (7) *Avadâna*; (8) *Itivrittaka*; (9) *Gâtaka*; (10) *Vaipulya*; (11) *Adbhuta*; (12) *Upadesa*.

The meaning of these twelve classes has been fully discussed by Burnouf in his *Introduction à l'Histoire du Bouddhisme*, pp. 51 et seqq. Whether this division was first started by the followers of the Hīnayāna and then adopted and amplified by the followers of the Mahāyāna is a question which I should like to see answered by more competent judges. Wassiljew's remarks on the subject (*Buddhismus*, p. 118, note) do not help us much, nor Vasubandha's commentary on the *Gâthāsaṅgraha* (Mél. As. viii. 570). *Itivrittaka*, however, looks suspiciously like a false translation of *Itivuttaka*. The *Itivuttaka* refers in Pali to 110 Suttas, beginning

with an appeal to Buddha's words (vuttam h'etam Bhagavatā). In Itivuttaka, on the contrary, it seems as if the euphonic v of Itivuttaka had suggested the Sanskrit Itivuttaka.

When looking at Burnouf's *Introduction* for his opinion on the division of the Buddhist canon, my eye was arrested by some remarks of his on the absence of the name of Krishna, as a god known to the Buddhists, which have never been corrected. On the contrary, the remarks which he made "under all reserves" have been repeated without any reserve, and the conclusions which he based on them conditionally have been accepted unconditionally. Burnouf was quite right in saying that if the name of Krishna should really prove to be altogether absent from the early Buddhist books, while the names of other Brahmanic deities are frequently mentioned, it would follow either that the Buddhists had some reason for intentionally ignoring it, or that their books were anterior to the rise of the worship of Krishna as a god. M. Foucaux, in his translation of the *Bgya Tch'er Rol Pa*, p. 127, had pointed out one passage in which Krishna must be taken as the name of a god, but he added the somewhat puzzling remark:—"M. E. Burnouf, dans son *Introduction à l'Histoire du Bouddhisme*, prouve que le culte de Krishna était nouveau dans l'Inde quand le Bouddhisme commença." This is hardly the case. Krishna occurs in Buddhist literature as a name of the black demon (Lal. vist. p. 435, l. 10, and elsewhere), but no one would think of identifying this old, and even Vedic, Asura Krishna, with Krishna, the god, as little as from the fact that Buddha had very dark hair (susukūlakoso) we should look upon him as in any way connected with Krishna. But if we examine the original passage in the Lalitavistara to which M. Foucaux referred, we can hardly doubt that Krishna is there intended as a god, and as an equal of Vaisravana, Kuberā, Indra, Kandra, Śūrya, Kīma, and Rudra. It occurs in a Gāthā (p. 149, l. 3) which may be looked upon as older than the prose text; and, though we might possibly argue that Krishna should be taken as an epithet of Rudra, it is quite clear that in the prose text, which may serve as the oldest commentary on the Gāthā, Krishna was taken as a separate deity by the side of Vaisravana, Māra, Mahoragendra, Indra, Rudra, Kandra, and Śūrya. He is called mahotsāha, capable of great efforts, an epithet which agrees better with the hero of the Mahābhārata than with that of the Gopīnavallabha. The name of Krishna, as a god, should therefore no longer be treated as unknown to the authors of the Nine Dharmas, nor should it be maintained that Sanskrit works in which Krishna appears as a god, such as the Mahābhārata, and particularly the Bhagavadgītā, must on that account be classed as post-Buddhist, or as later, at least, than the Third Council. F. MAX MÜLLER.

#### "FONTARABIA."

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater: Aug. 17, 1880.

Ondarrabia, the Basque name of Fontarabia, of which the Spanish Fuenterrabia and the Low-Latin *Fons rapidus* are mere corruptions, is well explained (see my note in the ACADEMY of August 7, p. 100) by "the two-sands" or "the two-sandy-grounds," viz., *ondar*, "sand" or "sandy ground," a (euphonic vowel), *bi* "two," and a "the." Ondarrabia may, however, also be explained by *ondar*, "sand," *abi*, "nest" (in the general acceptance of "place"), and a "the," viz., "the sand nest." This explanation is perhaps preferable to the first, because, in adopting it, the admission of the euphonic vowel is no longer required. L.-L. BONAPARTE.

#### THE EARLY BASQUE VOCABULARY.

St.-Jean-de-Luz: Aug. 17, 1880.

With reference to my letter, "The Early Basque Vocabulary," in your number of August 14, Prince L.-Lucien Bonaparte has kindly sent me a letter of his printed in the *Courier de Bayonne*, Mai 28, 1879, containing the list of Basque words from Marinaeus Siculus in the Spanish edition of 1530. The Prince has thus a double priority over Prof. J. Vinson in having been the first to cite the passage, and also in having given it from the Spanish of 1530, instead of from the Latin edition of 1533.

He also adds the following observations, which are far too valuable to be lost:—

"1. 'Urcia,' God, is simply 'ortia,' thunder, synonymous with *ostia*, *ihur-uria*, *turmoja*, &c. *Ortia* or *ortia* belongs to the Bas-Navarrais dialect, and I have heard it at Mendionde, at Saint-Martin-d'Arberoue, at Briscous, &c. As to 'ortegun,' Thursday, it signifies 'day of thunder,' a fact I remarked upon in October 1878, in a note entitled 'The Days of the Week in Basque,' published in the *Sabbath Memorial*, January 1879.

"2. *Ardum*, wine, is very near the 'souletin' which pronounces 'ardou' giving the 'ou' the sound of the nasal 'ou,' or 'um,' in Portuguese, as 'um,' one. The final 'm' in *ardum* probably serves only to nasalise the preceding vowel, since the Basque has no words terminated with 'm' consonant.

"3. 'Elicera' is 'the church,' rather than a locative 'to the church,' for it still exists in one dialect, the Salazarais, in which substantives terminated in the indefinite declension by 'a' add 'ra' to the definite. It is thus that 'eliza' in this dialect signifies 'church,' while 'the church' is 'elizarra.'

"4. *Belatera*, priest, seems to be nothing but the Roncalais 'bereterra,' which means the same in this dialect. It is derived from 'beret' or 'barrette,' as is also the *barataria* of Oyhenart; so to say, 'homme à beret,' the man who wears the 'barrette.'

"5. *Urik*, water, is not a genitive, although translated by 'de l'eau.' *Urik* is 'ur' plus the infinitive suffix 'ik,' which translates the French *de*, or the English 'some.' *Urik* is thus 'some water.'

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

#### THE MEDIC ORIGIN OF ZOROASTRISM.

Louvain: Aug. 15, 1880.

In your issue of July 31 Prof. A. H. Sayce seems to take it for granted that the opinion which considers the Medic Magians as the authors of the Zoroastrian creed was first broached by M. Darmesteter. Would you kindly allow me to state that he will find that theory exposed for the first time in my *Études avestiques* (Paris, 1877), and that in my introduction to the translation of the Zend-Avesta he will discover the answers to the objections that he brings forward in the article in question? M. Darmesteter supposes the home of the Zend language to have been Atropatēnē, and I have no hesitation in admitting the force of Prof. Sayce's objections to this theory.

But it by no means follows that the language of the Zend-Avesta is not Medic, or that the authors of this book were not Medes. For if we suppose, as I have done, that Raghā or Mouru (Meru), and not Atropatēnē, was the home of the Medes to whom we are indebted for the Avesta, and that the composition of this book ought not to be placed earlier than the seventh century B.C., none of the aforesaid objections holds good.

The fact pointed out by Prof. Sayce, that Zend and Sanskrit are closely connected, presents no difficulty whatever, for the connexion between Old Persian and Sanskrit is in many respects still closer. Thus, Old Persian possesses certain roots and forms which exist in Sanskrit, but which are not to be found in Zend: e.g., the pronouns *amu* and *tya*; the adverb *ut*; the nouns *arika*, *nāvi*, *kāmana*; *dvitya* (Zend,

*bitya*). *Garbh* is *garb* in Old Persian, *geren* in Zend. *Yadi* is *Yad* in Old Persian, *yādihi* or *yēzi* in Zend.

We may in the like manner institute comparison between the following forms of flexion:—

Gen. sing.	S. <i>asya</i> .	O.P. <i>ahya</i> .	Z. <i>a hō</i>
	<i>aus</i>	<i>aus</i>	<i>éus</i>
Acc.	<i>yās</i>	<i>yā</i>	<i>yāo</i>
	<i>am</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>em</i>
Pl. nom.	<i>āsas</i>	<i>āha</i>	<i>āōnhō</i>

With regard to the impossibility of the natural and gradual growth of Mazdeism, I may refer to my *Origines du Zoroastrisme* (Paris: Leroux), the last part of which will appear in the next number (August?) of the *Journal Asiatique*, and to the before-mentioned Introduction.

C. DE HARLEZ.

#### THE "LEX SALICA."

Alyth, N.B.: Aug. 19, 1880.

I venture to offer the following illustrations on Mr. Sweet's notice of Hessels and Kern's *Lex Salica*.

1. Mr. Sweet compares the Frankish *malberg* (rendered "forum" by Prof. Kern) with the Icelandic *lögberg*. An exact equivalent for *malberg* may be found in "moothill," or "mote-hill," of which we have several instances in Scotland, as in the Moothill of Scone. A third term connecting *malberg* and motehill with *lögberg* may be found in the Southern "love day-mead," or "laugh day-mead," properly, of course, "lageday-mead."

2. Prof. Kern says, "Since *malberg* properly means 'forum,' it is readily explained how the Spanish laws came to be called *fueros*, this being probably the literal rendering of some Gothic word identical or synonymous with the Frankish *malberg*." It seems a loose way of speaking to say that *malberg* properly means "forum," but I only wish to point out that the term "fueros" was not of old limited to Spain. In English charters to the cities and people of Gascony we find the term "fori"—obviously "fueros"—used to designate local customs or franchises. The term occurs more than once in the volume of *Foedera* relating to Edward III.

3. Touching on the Salic glosses, *chuuscurru* is identified with our "house-cure," which is quite straightforward; but we are told that "Kern considers the initial 'ch' to be a clumsy device to represent the ordinary aspirate, the letter 'h' having become silent in the Romance languages." In Gaelic names "ch" properly represents a strong aspirate or guttural; as in Kilchuru, Killichassie, which are, or should be, pronounced something like kilhruru, killiehrassie, &c.

J. H. RAMSAY.

#### HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Esher, Surrey: Aug. 24, 1880.

In the current number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, I have published a transliteration of about seventy Hittite letters, and a vocabulary of about forty words. None of the six letters just found on the Cilician seal has any resemblance that I can see to these letters, which have now been before the public for eight or nine years. The same remark applies to small lots of letters found lately in four or five places in Asia Minor.

There may have been some twelve or fifteen letters found in these small lots within the past three years. It would not be very difficult to lithograph them, nor would it be easy to show any similitude to what had hitherto been called the Hittite characters.

This is a matter of very great interest to many classes of people, and I should be glad to be corrected if I am wrong in my statements.

DUNBAR J. HEATH.

## ST. PETER'S SISTER.

Ithaca, N.Y.: Aug. 11, 1880.

St. Peter's sisters are the subject of a popular story found in the Italian Tyrol. The tale (Schneller, *Märchen und Sagen aus Walschtirol*: Innsbruck, 1867, p. 6) is as follows:—

ST. PETER AND HIS SISTERS.—St. Peter had two sisters—one large, the other small. The little one entered a convent and became a nun. St. Peter was delighted at this, and tried to persuade his big sister to become a nun also. She would not listen to him, however, and said, "I would rather marry." After St. Peter had suffered martyrdom, he became, as is well known, Porter of Heaven. One day the Lord said to him, "Peter, open the gates of heaven to-day as wide as you can, and get out all the heavenly ornaments and decorations, for a very deserving soul is going to arrive here." St. Peter did as he was told with great joy, and thought, "Certainly my little sister is dead, and is coming to heaven to-day." When everything was ready, there came the soul of —, his big sister, who had died and left many children, who bitterly lamented her loss. The Lord gave her an exalted place in heaven, much to the astonishment of St. Peter, who thought, "I never should have imagined this; what shall I have to do when the soul of my little sister comes?" Not long after, the Lord said to him: "Peter, open the gate of heaven to-day a little way, but a very little; do you hear?" St. Peter obeyed, and wondered, "Who is coming to-day?" Then came the soul of his little sister, and had so much trouble to squeeze through the gate that she hurt herself; and she received a much lower place in heaven than the big sister. At first St. Peter was amazed; afterwards he said, "It has happened differently from what I imagined; but I see now that every profession has its merits, and everyone, if he only wishes, can enter heaven."

I have not been able to find any parallel to this story from the rest of Italy, but it shows that other members of St. Peter's family, besides his mother, have been the subjects of popular legends. T. F. CRANE.

## THE AUTHORSHIP OF ECCLESIASTES.

I beg to ask the insertion of the following notes with reference to the review which appeared in the ACADEMY of the 24th ult. (pp. 56, 57):—

The reviewer asks, "What can be said of a writer who . . . supposes that an Aramaic form *mān* = *quid* was possible at the epoch of the Exodus?"

In reply to this query it may be stated that the supposition in question is supported by the Septuagint, the Vulgate, the Syriac version, by Onkelos, Josephus, and Jerome; and, in modern times, by Kalisch, the Bishop of Lincoln, Smith's Dictionary, and the Commentary of Keil and Delitzsch.

The reviewer says, "It is assumed, as a matter of course, that the Books of Proverbs and Canticles were written by Solomon." The following are the words of the treatise itself on this point:—

"To assume as a starting point that Solomon wrote the Proverbs and the Song which bear his name, and thereupon as a basis to institute a comparison between them and Ecclesiastes, with the design of showing that their author wrote it also, might be viewed as a taking for granted of what would need to be proved, seeing that there are critics who deny even the Solomonic authorship of Proverbs and Canticles. The ground occupied in this treatise, however, is not liable to any such objection."

THE WRITER OF THE TREATISE ON "THE AUTHORSHIP OF ECCLESIASTES."

## SCIENCE.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

*Les Origines de l'Histoire, d'après la Bible et les Traditions des Peuples orientaux.* Par François Lenormant. ("De la Création de l'Homme au Déluge.") (Paris: Maisonneuve.)

*La Bible et les Découvertes modernes en Palestine, en Egypte et en Assyrie.* Par F. Vigouroux. Deuxième Edition. En trois tomes. (Paris: Berche & Tralin.)

THE title of M. Lenormant's work sufficiently describes its main object; but in order to estimate it fairly (for it has conspicuous faults as well as great merits) it seems necessary to consider the circumstances of its origin. The critical study of the Bible in France is only now painfully struggling into existence. The gallant efforts of Richard Simon were rendered abortive by the opposition of Bossuet, who thought that at that juncture the analysis of the Bible was fraught with danger to positive Christianity. Whether dangerous or not, however, Biblical criticism, in the hands of non-Catholics, is now entirely independent of the sanction of the Church, though the ecclesiastical authorities frown as much as ever on what they consider the audacious and purely subjective theories of literary analysts; and in the second of the above-mentioned works, approved by a French bishop, Biblical criticism as hitherto practised is represented as essentially "libre-penseuse," but also as (happily for the Church) self-destructive, through the inconsistencies of its opposing schools. The discoveries of Assyriology, however, are producing a change of front on the part of French Catholics. They have seen (or think they have seen) that it is possible to criticise the Old Testament without "soiling one's hands" (as the Jewish doctors would have said) with an irreverent analysis of its contents. M. l'abbé Vigouroux, of St. Sulpice, is a representation of this modified orthodoxy. In the learned yet truly popular work already referred to (pp. 190-92), he goes so far as to pronounce dogmatically that the theory of a plurality of records in Genesis has received its *coup-de-grâce* from the Chaldaean cosmogony in the so-called Izdubar-tablets (against this, see M. Lenormant, p. 405).

The indefatigable French Assyriologist whose latest publication lies before us is far from adopting this timid compromise with philological enquiry. His studies have brought him into closer contact with Protestants and rationalists, and he well knows that modern Biblical criticism is not really founded on non-Christian assumptions. Hence the first of the above-mentioned works, which would hardly have been called for if the Abbé Vigouroux had risen to the height of his argument. M. Lenormant is a Catholic, and piously submits to the doctrines on points of religion and morality deduced by the Church from the Bible. But he is also a layman and a scholar, and admits but one kind of science, "of which all who search in good faith are the servants, whatever their religious convictions." He has therefore stepped into the breach to defend the scientific use of the Bible against the attacks of M. Vigouroux; he has opened his note-books, and with a

little arrangement, and the infusion of a slight theological element, the present work is the result. It is certainly worth chronicling that in 1880 the aegis of orthodoxy was cast by a scholar of high repute, even in the religious world, upon the principle hitherto identified with the names of Ewald and Kalisch (viz., that the essential distinction of the early Biblical narratives from those of the ancient world in general lies in the monotheistic and moral spirit by which they are pervaded), and that the admissibility was recognised of a literary analysis of the Pentateuch, and the fact of the large measure of success which has attended the efforts of the analysts. These perfectly just concessions have a bearing of which M. Lenormant is well aware. They take something, no doubt, from the Old Testament, as popularly understood, but they give much more in compensation; this, however, is not the place to do more than indicate such a result.

In turning to what may be called the scholarly side of the book, let me express my unreserved admiration for the industry and wide reading, the ingenuity and, what is better still, the ingenuousness, of the excellent author. To those who are beginning the comparative study of Eastern religious systems, his ample collection of references will be especially useful. To students of Assyriology, his conscientious translations from the cuneiform, accompanied sometimes by the transliterated originals, will be a precious addition to their resources, the *Records of the Past* being far from adequate to the demands of the scholar. To interpreters and comparers of myths, M. Lenormant's explanations will always be suggestive, though they may not be those of a master. To all who appreciate that rare virtue by which a scholar can admit himself to have made an error, and to own obligations to others, this, like all the author's works, will be sympathetic. The counterbalancing faults are immaturity and an absence of self-criticism. It is small comfort to know that in his next work the author will probably modify some statements; and can the honesty of an over-estimate of oneself be held a complete justification? In France, M. Lenormant's claim to be a Biblical scholar and a Hebraist may possibly be admitted, but hardly so in England and Germany. It is not reading books which gives a man a title to judge, whether in comparative mythology or in Biblical criticism; nor can the present work be held to have fully justified its assumption. It is a magazine of information, but does not very materially advance the subject, except in those details in which the author has furnished more correct data from Assyriology. On the whole, M. Lenormant's *forte* (like that of most of us) is rather the collecting material than the building it up into a system. My excuse for this seemingly peccatory judgment is that I have long been engaged on the subject of the present work, and know its difficulties. My own few published contributions seem unknown to M. Lenormant, though the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* has perhaps a higher position than Smith's *Bible Dictionary*. His proposal as to the Cherubim was my own in 1876; and on the Cosmogony and the Deluge he might with some advantage have consulted my



articles. Let me add, in conclusion, an interesting passage from the Preface, which will give the reader an idea of the author's great ingenuity and the spirit of the book:—

"What we read in the first chapters of Genesis is not a narrative dictated by God himself, and the exclusive possession of the chosen people. It is a tradition of which the origin is lost in the night of the most remote ages, and which all the great peoples of Asia possessed, with some variations [*variantes*], in common. The form which the Bible gives it has even so close a family relation to that which we find to-day at Babylon and in Chaldaea that I think it is no longer possible to doubt that it proceeds from the same source. The family of Abraham carried this tradition with it in the migration which brought it from Ur of the Chaldees into Palestine; and it must even have carried it in a form, whether written or oral, already fixed by redaction, for beneath the expressions of the Hebrew text we catch glimpses in more than one passage of things which can only be explained by distinctively Assyrian expressions—e.g., the word-play in Gen. xi. 4, which has its source simply in the analogy of the words *zikru*, 'remembrance, name,' and *zikurat*, 'town, pyramid in stages,' in the latter idiom" (Preface, pp. xviii., xix.).

The present volume includes the creation of man (not, strangely enough, the cosmogony, though the Hebrew records have preserved at least fragments of such a narrative), the first sin, the Cherubim, the fratricide (the illustration of Abel from the Assyrian calendar is important), the Shethites and the Cainites, the ten antediluvian patriarchs, the sons of God and the daughters of men, and, lastly, the deluge (treated very unsatisfactorily). There are also Appendices containing (1) the cosmogonic narratives of the Chaldaeans, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Phoenicians, (2) antediluvian divine revelations among the Chaldaeans, (3) classical texts on the astronomical system of the Chaldaeans, (4) tables of the Chaldaeo-Assyrian calendar and of the other Semitic calendars, and (5) the Chaldaean narrative of the deluge—a transcription of the text with an interlineary translation. On the value of these there can be no two opinions. A second volume is to follow; it may perhaps be hoped that the author will sift and condense his materials more than he has done in the volume before us.

T. K. CHEYNE.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

It is announced that the third International Geographical Congress will be held at Venice from September 15 to September 22 of 1881. An exhibition of subjects connected with geography and travel will be open through the entire month of September. Previous Congresses, with exhibitions of the same kind, were held at Antwerp in 1871 and at Paris in 1875. The Italian Geographical Society, which has its head-quarters at Rome, is already active in promoting the success of the undertaking.

MGR. LAVIGERIE, Archbishop of Algiers, has recently received news of the movements of the supplementary expedition of the Algerian Missionary Society to East Central Africa. Père Moinet, with the Tanganyika detachment, had arrived safely at the lake after experiencing serious difficulties on the road, which, indeed, they would probably not have been able to overcome but for the timely succour received from the Belgian station at Karema. At the date of the last letters there was no

certain intelligence of the party destined for the Victoria Nyanza, which was under Père Levesque, and had parted company with the Tanganyika detachment, probably at Tabora. It was rumoured, however, on native authority, that they had had a severe encounter with natives on the road, owing to one of their escort, an ex-Zouave, having killed a man. It is quite possible that the true explanation may be that they had been attacked by bandits. The original expedition at Lake Tanganyika, under Père Deniaud, is said to be in a satisfactory condition, and to have established several stations on the lake-shore. Detailed journals of the proceedings of these missionaries, with several interesting letters, have been received, and will be made public in due course.

DR. PASSAGIOTES POTAGOS, the Greek traveller whose African explorations we recently referred to, arrived in London last week. Having given an account of his journeys in Africa at Paris, he has come over to give us the benefit of his Asiatic experiences, perhaps at the geographical section of the British Association. Dr. Potagos appears to have travelled across Asia from Constantinople to Hami in the eastern Tien Shan, visiting we are afraid to say what countries *en route*. At Hami he was imprisoned for two years, and during that time acquired information regarding the regions of Koko-Nor and Lob-Nor and the scarcely known northern belt of the Chinese empire east of Hami.

THE United States expedition engaged in making scientific investigations in regard to the Gulf Stream has recently discovered in the course of its work in the Western Caribbean Sea an immense submarine valley seven hundred miles long and eighty miles broad. It extends from between the islands of Cuba and Jamaica to the Bay of Honduras, and its depth is stated to vary from two miles to three miles and a-half.

M. LÉCARD, who is engaged in botanical researches in the valley of the Joliba, or Upper Niger, appears to have recently had a narrow escape of meeting with the same fate as befel Capt. Gallieni's expedition to Ségou. Writing from the French frontier fort of Bafulabé, he says that four days previously, near Fangalla, on the Kita road, he had accidentally encountered Dr. Bayol, who told him of the attack on the expedition by Bambaras, near Bamaku. He accordingly resolved to remain at Bafulabé till he could safely venture southwards by the valleys of the Falémé or Tenté and the Bouré, the latter of which is famous for its gold mines. In the meantime, he will explore the great valleys of the Bafoy and the Bafing, or Upper Senegal, both of which, he says, are very rich in vegetable products at present unknown to science.

MESSRS. POLAK AND McCaul, of the South American Missionary Society, whose explorations on the River Purus we have before alluded to, have lately ascended that great tributary of the Amazons for over a thousand miles above its mouth, and have partially examined some of its unexplored affluents, many of which will probably be found to be more important waterways than has hitherto been imagined. The chief attention of the party appears to have been directed to the Mamoria Grande, some 900 miles above the mouth of the Purus, and to the Chiwéné. It had been intended that they should visit the River Uakiri, the principal affluent in the higher portion of the river, but the ill-health of Mr. McCaul and other mischances compelled them to leave their work unfinished.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

ON September 5 a statue of Pascal will be unveiled at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, the town of his birth. Advantage will be taken of the occasion for a grand excursion on the following day to the summit of the Puy de Dôme, where Pascal conducted his first experiments upon the weight of the atmosphere, when he was little more than twenty years of age, and in the neighbourhood of which is now placed the celebrated meteorological observatory which issues the weather warnings for France. It is proposed that the party of excursionists should picnic in the crater of the extinct volcano, known as the Puy Pariou. We need hardly add that the character of this *fête* will be scientific rather than theological.

MR. B. BULLEN NEWTON, one of the assistant naturalists to the Geological Survey, has been transferred to the geological department of the British Museum.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. FRITZ HOMMEL is preparing a glossary to Ahlwardt's edition of the *Diwans* of the six ancient Arabic poets. The work will be of great value for pre-Islamic Arabic philology, and will serve to clear up much that is now obscure.

THE first volume of the *Transactions* of the fourth Oriental Congress held at Florence two years ago has just appeared. It does credit to Italian typography, and especially to the indefatigable secretary of the Congress, Prof. de Gubernatis. No trouble or expense has been spared in making it worthy of its contents. Among these we may specially draw attention to the valuable paper of Prof. Ascoli on the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew inscriptions in the ancient Jewish cemeteries of the Neapolitan territory, which is illustrated by drawings and photographs; as well as to M. Letourneux's article on the "Decipherment of the Liby-Berber Inscriptions," which corrects former misreadings, and adds considerably to our knowledge of the subject.

THE oldest Syriac grammar in Syriac (apart from the fragments of Jacob of Edessa), written by the Nestorian patriarch, Elias I., about 1000 A.D., has been edited and translated by Dr. Friedrich Baethgen (Leipzig: Hinrichs). The Berlin MS. from which the text is taken has suffered greatly from time (its date is 1260); and the text, in spite of the comparatively great antiquity of the codex, is extremely corrupt. It is remarkable that the author speaks in his Preface of the Judæo-Christianity of the early Arabian converts; Gal. i. 17 would not have led us to expect this.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SWANSEA.

AFTER an interval of fifteen years—a geologist once more occupies the chair of the British Association. Geologists may fairly claim Prof. Huxley as one of themselves, but it is not as such that he is generally known, or that he filled the highest post of the Association in the year 1870. Of the geologists who in previous years have been presidents of the Association, only one, the Duke of Argyll, remains. Buckland, Sedgwick, Murchison, Hopkins, Daubeny, Lyell, and Phillips have all passed away.

Prof. Ramsay's address is on "The Recurrence of Certain Phenomena in Geological Time," and its object is to show that uniformity of conditions has prevailed throughout all those periods in the earth's history of which we have any record. Hutton and Playfair stand sharply out among the older geologists by the emphatic way in which they appealed to existing causes for explanation of phenomena recorded in the rocks. Their works were long neglected and

almost forgotten, until the same ideas were revived and more fully worked out by Lyell in his *Principles of Geology*. Of late years there have been signs of a reaction among some geologists, and of a feeling that perhaps the doctrine of "uniformitarianism" has been pushed too far. There is no sign of any such reaction in the president's address; indeed, the doctrine has probably never before been so broadly and unreservedly stated. The forces and agencies in geological change which are now in action, on or beneath the earth's surface, are held to be the same, both in kind and in degree, as those which have acted in past geological times. No doubt this address will provoke much controversy. Few, however, will be prepared to deny the accuracy of the statements made; the fight will be as to the conclusions to be drawn from them.

The ordinary mode of the formation of rocks is by quiet deposition in the bed of the sea. The material is all derived from the waste of land by rivers and the sea, and is spread out as a deposit which, from its containing the remains of marine animals, we know to have been thus formed in the sea. This has been the case in all ages; the earliest known sedimentary rocks are marine formations, the waste of pre-existing lands. But to this normal mode of the formation of rocks there are exceptions. Purely fresh-water formations are being formed in lakes; deposits of salt are being formed in salt lakes and inland seas; molten rock is being poured out from volcanoes. Such exceptional modes of rock-formation have occurred in all geological ages. But the rocks when formed are not allowed to lie quietly in horizontal beds; they are heaved up into mountain chains; they are "metamorphosed" by heat and pressure. These changes are not peculiar to, or even characteristic of, any one geological period, but have occurred throughout all known geological time.

Taking the case of metamorphism first, Prof. Ramsay shows, from examples in all parts of the world, that rocks of all geological ages have been greatly changed by internal heat and pressure. The sandstones have been changed into quartzite, the shales into schists; while new minerals have been formed by the rearrangement of materials in the altered rocks. Metamorphosed rocks of Lower Silurian age and older are abundant everywhere. In all later ages the same facts may be observed in one country or another. In the Alps an immense mass of rocks of Jurassic age has been highly altered; and similar, but less strongly marked, changes have occurred in rocks of Lower Tertiary age. An attempt has been made of late years, notably by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and Prof. Favre, to show that the crystalline rocks of the Alps are all of old geological date, and that their apparently newer age is due to foldings and inversions of the strata. Very few will be found to support this opinion, and the recurrence of metamorphism in rocks of all geological ages, down to the Eocene, will probably be almost universally admitted.

Rock-salt is usually associated in our minds with Triassic rocks, those being the beds from which almost all the salt of Western Europe is procured. But Prof. Ramsay has brought together a long list of well-established cases in which rock-salt occurs in rocks both older and newer than the Trias. As this is a matter of some interest, we here give a summary of the facts. Silurian—in North America and probably in the Salt Range of the Punjab; Carboniferous—in North America; Permian—in Durham. Passing over the Triassic beds, in which salt is widely distributed, we find beds of salt in Jurassic strata—in Switzerland, Spain, and the Austrian Alps; Cretaceous—at the southern end of the Dead Sea; Eocene—at Cardona in Spain and in India. Salt may be deposited in lagoons or other sheets of water to which the

sea has occasional access; but more generally it is formed in inland seas, which become saturated with salt from the long-continued evaporation of river-water. These occur in dry regions of the earth's surface, where the evaporation is rapid and the rainfall small, the rivers being fed by streams from districts in which the rainfall is greater. Prof. Ramsay might here have claimed a case of the recurrence of dry climates in various geological ages.

The recurrence of glacial phenomena is Prof. Ramsay's own subject—

"a subject still considered by many to be heretical, and which was generally looked upon as an absurd crotchet when, in 1855, I first described to the Geological Society boulder-beds containing ice-scratched stones and erratic blocks in the Permian strata of England."

Afterwards he applied the same reasoning to some conglomerates of the Old Red Sandstone; and in later years many observers have obtained what is considered to be evidence of glacial action in Silurian, Permian, Cretaceous, and Miocene times. The boulder-beds of South Africa and Southern India, probably of Permian age, possess especial interest from the low latitude at which they occur. The following is the oldest case of glaciation yet known; as it is published in the address for the first time we quote the account in full.

"In the middle of last July [July 1880] I received a letter from Prof. Geikie, in which he informed me that he had discovered mammilated *moutonnée* surfaces of Laurentian rocks passing underneath the Cambrian sandstones of the north-west of Scotland, at intervals, all the way from Cape Wrath to Loch Torridon, for a distance of about ninety miles. The mammilated rocks are, says Prof. Geikie, 'as well rounded off as any recent *roche moutonnée*,' and 'in one place their bosses are covered by a huge angular breccia of this old gneiss (Laurentian) with blocks sometimes five or six feet long.' This breccia, where it occurs, forms the base of the Cambrian strata of Sutherland, Ross, and Cromarty; and while the higher strata are always well stratified, when they approach the underlying Laurentian gneiss 'they become pebbly, passing into coarse unstratified agglomerates or boulder-beds.' In the Gairloch district 'it is utterly unstratified, the angular fragments standing on end and at all angles,' just as they do in many modern moraine mounds wherever large glaciers are found. The general subject of Palaeozoic glaciers has long been familiar to me, and this account of ancient glaciers of Cambrian age is peculiarly acceptable."

Prof. Ramsay briefly sketches the history of volcanic phenomena, showing that from Lower Silurian times onwards volcanic action has been at work; adding, "so far as my knowledge extends, at no period of geological history is there any sign of [volcanoes] having played a more important part than they do in the epoch in which we live." Probably here, more than elsewhere, the president has laid himself open to criticism. Volcanic action is widely spread at the present time; but nowhere do we find evidence of such enormous flows of lava as those which overspread Peninsular India between Cretaceous and Eocene times; or those of Miocene date in Greenland, Faroe, Franz Joseph Land, and the North-west of the British Isles. Still less can we find a modern parallel to the great Miocene lava-floods of the Western States of North America, which cover an area equal to that of France, and reach an average thickness of two thousand feet. It is true that the volcanic action here displayed is precisely the same in kind as that now observable, but it is vastly greater in degree.

Although, then, we may hold that volcanic action is not a case to which strict uniformitarians can successfully appeal, yet it lends no support to those who believe that volcanic action, in common with all other agents of geological

change, was more powerful in early geological ages than in later times. For the Miocene is comparatively a very modern geological period; yet the volcanic phenomena of that age were of greater extent and importance than any which are known of earlier geological age.

Prof. Ramsay devotes several pages of his address to the history of fresh-water formations, of which India furnishes abundant examples of almost all geological ages; but into this question we have not space to enter. A summary of the facts and arguments follows, and the address thus concludes:—

"If the nebular hypothesis of astronomers be true (and I know of no reason why it should be doubted), the earth was at one time in a purely gaseous state, and afterwards in a fluid condition, attended by intense heat. By-and-by consolidation, due to partial cooling, took place on the surface, and as radiation of heat went on the outer shell thickened. Radiation still going on, the interior fluid matter decreased in bulk, and, by force of gravitation, the outer shell, being drawn towards the interior, gave way, and, in parts, got crinkled up; and this, according to cosmogonists, was the origin of the earliest mountain-chains. I make no objection to the hypothesis, which, to say the least, seems to be the best that can be offered, and looks highly probable. But, assuming that it is true, these hypothetical events took place so long before authentic geological history began, as written in the rocks, that the earliest of the physical events to which I have drawn your attention in this address was, to all human apprehension of time, so enormously removed from these early assumed cosmical phenomena, that they appear to me to have been of comparatively quite modern occurrence, and to indicate that, from the Laurentian epoch down to the present day, all the physical events in the history of the earth have varied neither in kind nor in intensity from those of which we now have experience. Perhaps many of our British geologists hold similar opinions; but, if it be so, it may not be altogether useless to have considered the various subjects separately on which I depend to prove the point I had in view."

W. TOLLEY.

## FINE ART.

*A Descriptive Catalogue of Early Prints in the British Museum. Vol. I. German and Flemish Schools.* By William Hughes Willshire, M.D. Edin. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)

WHEN the Trustees of the British Museum directed the publication of this their most recent volume, they were themselves perhaps hardly aware how great a boon they were conferring upon all—and they are a gradually increasing number—who are interested in the earlier efforts of the Northern Schools of Art. From time to time in the course of years the rich collections of the Museum have been increasing, in this as in other directions, both in value and in comprehensiveness; and, while it has been possible at any time for the student to obtain admission, and, under due regulations, examine for himself the rare and curious treasures which have there found a home, yet his investigations will have benefited him but little unless he has come prepared with information which till now could only have been gleaned from many and various writers. A tolerable acquaintance with the handiwork of other and more finished engravers upon wood and metal, and some knowledge of the religious and social aspects of the time when these works were executed, are in themselves alone an insufficient guide. The prints, hitherto dispersed among the general collection, do not at once yield their story or fall into their respective places;

and, until they are subjected to some more than ordinarily careful and satisfactory classification, must be, to most observers, simply curiosities and nothing more. We may be grateful, then, to the Trustees that they have entrusted the duty of arranging and cataloguing these prints to such skilful hands, and still more that they promise us further volumes, which, like this, will, it is to be hoped, be allotted to the same master in the craft, whose labours have resulted in a book full of information, admirable in its plan, and distinguished by the learned simplicity and absence of unnecessary detail which so markedly characterise the author's more elaborate *Introduction to the Study of Ancient Prints*.

In the Preface to the Catalogue before us Dr. Willshire discusses, though perhaps not so fully as might have been desired, the religious character and mode of treatment of the large majority of the subjects of the prints which he describes. He tells us that,

"As relates to the manner in which these subjects are treated, the observer can hardly avoid being impressed by the stern realism with which the stories have been told, and by the often almost repulsively exaggerated manner in which that realism has been expressed. In a few examples he will meet with, it is true, ideality, suavity, and a certain sensuous yet pathetic grace, associated with a refinement in the forms appealing to alike spirit of feeling and culture in those whom such examples may attract. But, in general, both artist and spectator would appear as if they felt called upon chiefly to affirm that sorrow is physical pain, and that physical pain compels our humanity to make known by physical signs what it suffers."

A very cursory inspection of the several works here described will show the justness of the author's observations—for example, Nos. 12 and 13 of what are classed under Section A. as "Special Incunabula," prints by the unknown master of 1457. The brutality of the torture which is being inflicted, and the action and expression of the executioners, are pictured with almost an exaggeration of reality. The same may be said—not to multiply instances—of the wood-cut (Section D.) 30, where the attitude of the sufferer is intended to convey, and succeeds in conveying, to the spectator the most cruelly painful idea of the severity of the punishment. There are others, again, where it is evident that expression and fitness of action have been to a certain extent disregarded, and only the attempt made to picture the event or illustrate its lesson in the completest form. It is thus with the very curious-coloured impression from a metal plate (Section C. 1) of the symbol known in the history of Art as "The Italian Trinity"—a misnomer, since the form is common to all early schools, and especially to that of Nürnberg. A reduced copy of this print is given, plate vi.,\* from which it will be seen that the object of the artist was to represent the symbol, and

that he was content to do this in the hardest and crudest way. A like indifference to form and expression is shown in the unique impression in the *manière criblée*, an impression known as "The Crucifixion of the Mazarine or Gutenberg Bible," of which a reduced *facsimile* is given in the frontispiece. In this the designer of the print has not only desired to tell the Scriptural history of the event by the usual group of mourners at the foot of the Cross and the presence of the Centurion and the soldiers, but has introduced the sun and moon, has taken pains to illustrate the legendary story of Longinus, who holds his hand to his eyes as he directs the spear, and tells, too, the fate of the forgiven and of the unrepentant malefactors, whose souls are received, the one by an angel, the other by a demon, who are seen descending from above. There is at times, too, an apparent sense of humour in these old prints which, however incongruous in modern eyes, was not considered inappropriate in an age when death itself was often pictured grotesquely. There are scenes in "The Ten Commandments and the Trespass of them" (Section B. 1) which are calculated to provoke a smile; and although the wood-cut (Section D. 12) described as belonging to the Block Book entitled *Quindecim Signa*, if rude in execution, is not wanting in a becoming gravity, the same cannot be said of all the cuts in that volume; thus, in "the tenth sign," not here described, where the graves are opened, the glee of the skeletons, and the rapid retreat of the two men whom they attempt to seize, is delineated with a pencil which somewhat borders upon the ludicrous. Some of the cuts in the differing editions of the *Biblia Pauperum* have an even quainter realism; thus, in the *Biblia Pauperum*, printed by Pfister late in the fifteenth century, is a representation of the deliverance of Jonah which it is difficult to regard seriously; the expression of relief experienced by the fish in getting rid of his disproportioned tenant is only excelled by the wan and meagre appearance of the prophet, who has not been released at all too soon from his uncomfortable prison. But neither in this nor in any other quaint rendering of the teachings of the Bible or the lessons of the Church was there the remotest idea of profanity, or the least intention to cast ridicule upon holy things. They are evidences only of the intense realism with which the facts presented themselves to the mind of the artists, and the literalness with which they accepted every article of their faith. And the Church acted wisely in giving to such work her patronage. The thoughts and legends thus intended to be conveyed were brought forcibly home to the minds of the people, who eagerly welcomed these generally inartistic productions. The uneducated middle and lower classes in the North, to whom works of a higher character were things unknown, learned to prize the cheaply producible pictures, image-prints, or "Helgen," which, printed off mostly on a soft and tender cotton paper, were distributed to the common people and children at the schools of the brotherhoods and convents. That so few of them remain to this day is, in the nature of things, inevitable; like children's books of more recent

times, they have been destroyed or have disappeared, and are now sparingly found, and seldom in duplicate, even in the most extensive and varied collections.

It is by no means easy to arrive at a decision as to the manner in which many of these plates were executed. Of the "Special Incunabula" (Section A.), the first and most interesting are a series of impressions from the engraved copper-plates which adorn the "Corona lucis" of the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle, the gift of Frederic Barbarossa, which date back as far as the middle of the twelfth century, and were not intended to be printed from at all. The *technique* of the plates *en manière criblée* is now tolerably well understood, but even our author himself owns that he has found it difficult to speak with certainty regarding some of the prints in Section C., which he has classed as "Impressions from metal plates engraved in relief as in the manner of wood-engraving." The "Prefatory Remarks" to this section should be read with attention. Especially would we commend the modest hesitation of the following passage to all amateurs who are inclined to satisfy themselves with a too hasty conclusion:—

"Believing as we do that many early cuts which a quarter-of-a-century ago were considered to be impressions from wood-blocks are truly from metal plates engraved in relief, we yet agree with Passavant rather than with Weigel that in some instances the works from both so closely simulate each other as to give rise to a considerable hesitation in forming a conclusion as to the origin of the print which may be under notice—i.e., whether it be from wood or from metal."

Even among those which Dr. Willshire has placed in Section D. Wood-cuts, some he tells us must only be doubtfully accepted. D. 55, *The Virgin and the Infant Christ on the Knees of St. Anna*, was spoken of by Dr. Waagen in terms which imply that he believed it to have been printed from metal. D. 56, a similar subject, from a wood-block, is surrounded by an ornamental framework, which has been executed in metal cut in relief. D. 58, *The Virgin and Child Enthroned*; D. 69, *St. James the Greater*, and D. 70, *St. Paul*, are suspected by the author to have been struck from similarly engraved plates; and there are others, D. 61, 62, 63, &c., whose origin is equally uncertain. Of the acknowledged wood-cuts, we refer to but one, D. 68, erroneously, we think, entitled *The Beheading of St. John*, for which title we would suggest *The Martyrdom of Saint Cosmo and Saint Damian*. It is spiritedly designed, and is remarkable for the very curious weapon wielded by the executioner; but its greatest interest lies in the fact that it is from a book printed at Nürnberg in the year 1491, and, as described by Thausing in his *Life of Dürer*, was the predecessor of the celebrated *Nürnberg Chronicle*. A volume containing ninety-one of the prints from this book is in the British Museum collection, and it is to be hoped that a full description of these prints will form a part of Dr. Willshire's further work.

Under Section E. are described some illustrations of peculiar and exceptional methods of engraving, or of producing impressions

\* This copy is so far unfortunate that, by the process employed, the colours, "deep and shining red, and bright, almost gamboge-yellow-like ochre," &c., are all printed in a dark mezzotint shade, as is also the yellow hair of the figures kneeling below; the date, too, is not so legible as in the original, where it may be distinctly read 1464, and not 1452, as it appears in the copy.

from original plates and blocks which have been themselves engraved in the ordinary manner. E. 1 is an example of the extremely rare "Impressions in Paste." E. 3, of which a reproduction is given in pl. 10, is from metal, the form detached black from a white ground; it is, however, a comparatively modern impression. The illustrations which complete the Catalogue are not entirely satisfactory, but the fact must not be overlooked that a more elaborate and a more successful process would have added largely to the cost of the volume. The best are pl. 3, 4, 5, most interesting as typical examples of the *manière criblée*, though in 5 the inevitable absence of the colouring detracts from the effect. Pl. 7 is almost a failure, while the curiously designed letters on pl. 8 (two of which, by-the-way, were reproduced in full size and colour in Jackson and Chatto's *History of Wood Engraving*) might, we think, have been given in their original size. But these are minor defects in an admirable work for which again we must express our grateful obligations.

CHARLES HENRY MIDDLETON.

#### THE EARLIEST ROCK-HEWN MONUMENT IN ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna: Aug. 6, 1880.

Having recently visited the colossal figure cut in the cliffs of Mount Sipylus, near Magnesia, I beg to offer a few observations upon it.

The very remote antiquity of this monument, indicated by its extremely rude and misshapen character, is admitted on all hands. There can be no doubt that it is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, work of rock-hewn art extant in Asia Minor. Its peculiar character as a statue, engaged in the rock, places it in a distinct category from the sculptures at Nimphio, Boghaz Kioi, and Eyuk, now pronounced to be Hittite, which are all in relief, and gives it a claim to higher antiquity, inasmuch as representations of life in the round naturally preceded those incised in or relieved from a flat surface. It used to be regarded as the statue of Cybele, described by Pausanias as carved in the rocks near Magnesia; but of late it has been the custom to look on it rather as the representation of Niobe, mentioned by the same writer as also existing in Mount Sipylus—a view founded chiefly on the drops of water which, trickling from the rock above and falling on its head, give the figure the appearance of a woman weeping. These tears, however, are not continual. I have seen the figure perfectly dry. But my experience of it does not accord with the ancient tradition that it shed tears in the hot season (Pausan. viii. 2, 7). The monument has even been regarded, not as a rock-hewn illustration of the myth of Niobe, but as the very figure to which that legend owes its origin, and which suggested to Homer, who, as a native of Ionia, must have seen it, the lines in which he describes Niobe as turned to stone in Sipylus, and as still brooding over the sorrows with which the gods had afflicted her (*Il.* xxiv. 615). Others regard the Cybele and Niobe of Pausanias as identical, considering that the figure which was originally intended to represent the mother of the gods was subsequently, from the accident of the water trickling over its face, believed to portray "the all-wretched Niobe, ever weeping in her stony tomb." It is probable enough that the Greek and Roman poets mistook this figure for the Niobe. Yet a comparison of the passages in Pausanias will, I think, prove conclusively that he describes two distinct monuments. He says (*iii.* 22, 4)—"for the Magnesians who

dwelt in the part of Sipylus towards the north have a statue of the mother of the gods, the most ancient of all statues, carved in the rock Coddinon, which they declare to be the work of Broteas, son of Tantalus." His description of the rock which was traditionally that into which Niobe was transformed (*i.* 21, 3) is widely different. "I also, after ascending Mount Sipylus, have seen this Niobe. When viewed close, the rock and cliff do not present the appearance of a woman, either mourning or otherwise, but if you stand farther off you seem to behold a woman weeping, and oppressed with grief." As the passages in which Homer (*loc. cit.*), Sophocles (*Antig.* 823; *Electra*, 147), and Ovid (*Metam.* vi. 310) make reference to the effigy of Niobe in Sipylus are poetical rather than descriptive, I need not dwell on them. But Pausanias evidently describes two distinct monuments on Mount Sipylus; one, near Magnesia, representing Cybele, "a statue, and the most ancient of all statues," a statement which may possibly refer only to the statues of this goddess; the other, in no specified locality, but probably higher up the mountain, a mere rock, unshaped by art, whose resemblance to the disconsolate mother was discernible only when viewed from a distance. The converse of this description, however, applies to the Magnesian "statue," which from the plain below is hardly to be recognised as a work of art, seeming a shapeless mass in its recess in the limestone cliffs, though, on a nearer approach, its true character becomes most apparent. There can be no doubt that the Tash Sourat, or "stone image," of Magnesia is the Cybele and not the Niobe of Pausanias, which has yet to be discovered in this grand, but unexplored, mountain-range which conceals many a monument of prehistoric antiquity in its bosom.

This colossal effigy of Cybele is so rudely chiselled, and has suffered, moreover, so severely from time as well as from the hand of man, that travellers are not even agreed as to its character—some taking it for a full-length statue eighteen or twenty feet high, others for a seated figure, while a third party regard it as a mere bust on a lofty pedestal. This view—broached, I believe, by the Rev. Dr. van Lennep (*Travels in Asia Minor*, ii. 305)—is not borne out by the accessories, nor is it consistent with the extremely primitive character of the monument. Busts are rarely found in connexion with archaic art. Portraits in this form are of Roman date, and probably of Etruscan origin; certainly not early Greek. This view may be safely rejected as incompatible with an image of the great goddess of such remote antiquity as to be regarded by the Greeks as the earliest of all the statues of her. I would observe that the drawing given by van Lennep, and copied in Murray's *Handbook*, represents the figure as he fancied he saw it rather than as it actually exists.

The standing position appears at first sight to be borne out by prominent ridges in the rock at the back of the recess, which seem to represent folds of drapery reaching to the ground; yet a serious objection to this view is presented by the large squared mass of rock which projects below the bosom, and is unintelligible on the theory of an upright statue. To my mind there is not the least doubt that the figure was seated—the attitude of dignity and repose befitting the great goddess—and that the square projection in which van Lennep perceives a shelf for offerings to his bust is merely a rude representation of the knees, which are disproportionately elevated; so they appear, at least, to one who views the figure in front and from below. Viewed, however, from a high rock to the right, this disproportion in great measure disappears, and the goddess's lap is seen to be slightly depressed in front. Within the recess, on each side, are traces of a chair, roughly carved from

the rock, with its arm clearly distinguishable on one side. About four feet below the lap is a small ledge projecting about four inches. Here I in vain sought traces of the feet, "with shoes with turned-up toes," which Prof. Sayce saw last autumn (*ACADEMY*, October 18, 1879); no vestiges of feet are visible, though the figure in its chair here rests on a broader mass of rock as a pedestal. If the professor took the goddess to be standing, the shoes he describes would be at the very base, where a narrow ledge, just wide enough for one person to pass, projects in front of the recess. Here, it is true, the feet of visitors, treading close to the base of the monument, have worn a depression in the ledge which makes its outer edge appear to rise above the rest of the path. But this rise is continuous along the verge of the cliff beneath, without any projections at right angles to the monument which can be interpreted as feet. I feel, therefore, no hesitation in asserting that no traces of feet are now distinguishable. Though I could perceive no turned-up shoes, I do not presume to question the conclusion at which the learned professor has arrived—that this is a Hittite monument. The truth is that, originally of most rude and primitive art, it has suffered so much injury during the long lapse of ages that it admits of great play for the imagination; and it is more easy to be described by negatives than by affirmatives. Instead of the circle or halo with which the professor thinks the head was ornamented, I could see only a curved line in the roof of the recess, discoloured by water. On the other hand, he does not appear to have noticed the hair, represented in long parallel tresses, distinctly triglyphed in the rock on one side, and furrowed, though less distinctly, on the other. Unfortunately, the head is now a shapeless mass, the features being totally obliterated. The head leans somewhat forward. The chin projects so much as to suggest a beard—a fact noticed by Mr. W. Simpson. The short thick neck and the great breadth of the shoulders are also masculine features. But these peculiarities merely prove the unskillfulness of the sculptor. That the figure was intended to represent a goddess there can be no doubt. The hands meet over the bosom to conceal it, just as in the most archaic Etruscan *canopi* of women, and also in the primitive female head carved in the rocks near Smyrna which was discovered by Mr. F. Spiegelthal, and detached by me and sent to the British Museum in 1868. The tips of the fingers meet over the bosom exactly in the same manner, the thumbs being turned upwards; that of the right hand being most distinct in this Cybele. Its sex, then, which has been called in question, receives confirmation from the strangely uncouth yet most primitive effigy from "Homer's Cave" on the Meles. No ornaments, however, are now distinguishable on the neck or in the ears of the Cybele, as on the other rock-cut monument.

I am pleased to find that my views as to the Cybele agree in most particulars with those of Prof. Weber of this city, who is preparing for publication a monograph on Mount Sipylus, in which he will record certain discoveries of great interest recently made by him. One is the identification of the Hieron of Cybele, mentioned by Pausanias as below the Seat of Pelops; another, a very early town on the crest of the conical hill which commands the pass of Kavaklidéré, on the road from Smyrna to Nimphio.

GEO. DENNIS.

Queen's College, Oxford.

I wish I could have had the pleasure of showing my friend Mr. Dennis the boots "with turned-up toes" on the spot. According to the drawing I made there, they are on a level with the bottom of the niches on either side of



the chair in which the figure sits; for, with Mr. Dennis, I hold that this, and this alone, is the posture of the image. In order to see the boots, it is necessary to stand at a little distance on the right hand side of the figure, and then to feel the rock carefully in the places where the outline of the shoes has shown itself. The shoes are represented in very primitive fashion in profile, as though the feet of the sitting goddess had been twisted round so that their outer sides faced the spectator. The circle above the head of the figure, which I had seen through my binocular glass, was verified by my companion, Mr. Percival, who climbed upon the shoulders of the image. I made a drawing of the hair, which is clearly discernible only on the left side, where it is represented by three furrows and the remains of a fourth. With Mr. Dennis, I believe that the figure originally represented Kybelê; but can he suggest why it should have been made to face the north-west? I do not, however, think it is Hittite, but rather pre-Hittite, like the remarkable figure which he notices towards the end of his interesting letter. The necklace which ornaments the latter resembles the necklaces on the vases and figures of the Asiatic goddess found by Dr. Schliemann in the prehistoric strata at Hissarlik, as well as the breast-ornaments on the terra-cotta images of the same goddess recently discovered by Major A. P. di Cesnola in Cyprus. Very possibly they were affected by Hittite influence; but such rude sculptures as those of Boujah and Mount Sipylus seem to me necessarily anterior to the Hittite period itself in Lydia. I am not sure whether Mr. Dennis thinks that the Niobe of Homer, apart from the Niobe of Pausanias, is identical with this old figure of Kybelê. I do, but my reasons for doing so are too lengthy to give here. I interpret Pausanias to mean that the image, when one is near it, looks like a bearded man, not like a woman at all, much less one weeping; it is only at "a little" distance off (πολλωτέρω) that it may be imagined to be a woman with tears trickling over the face.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

DR. SCHLIEMANN intends to commence operations on the site of Orchomenos in Boeotia, the prehistoric capital of the Minyans, next November.

A NEW work on Assyriology is about to be published by Dr. Wilhelm Lotz, one of the pupils of Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch. It will consist of an elaborate analysis and translation of the cylinder-inscription of Tiglath-Pileser, and will have the benefit of Prof. Delitzsch's revision.

M. SCHNEIDER has done a good service to that ever fresh subject in archaeology, the east pediment of the Parthenon, by the publication of his memoir, *Die Geburt der Athena* (Wien). He has collected first the literary sources concerning the birth of Athena, recognising properly the description of the incident in the Homeric hymn as the most suitable for representation in the higher art of sculpture. Then he has collected the painted vases on which the birth of Athena occurs, but mostly with a treatment suited to the notions current among the people. After discussing the numerous theories for the restoration of the central group, he turns to the marble cylinder, or puteal, at Madrid, of which he gives an engraving, contrasting it with the more important of the designs that have been proposed in modern times, six of which he reproduces. It can hardly be said that this was worth while, except in the case of the design of Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, which has some remarkable points in common with the Madrid marble.

WE understand that the success which has

attended the publication of the *Magazine of Art* has been so continuous and gratifying that the proprietors, Messrs. Cassells, are about to develop the magazine into the form which from the commencement they had hoped it might ultimately reach. In October next the number of pages will be further extended, and the size of the page considerably enlarged. The price will be increased to one shilling monthly.

As the German excavations at Olympia draw to a close, public interest increases on the question whether the sculptures there obtained are to be removed to Athens, where they would be easily accessible, or whether they are to remain at Olympia, to be a source of attraction and local gain. Naturally most people would wish them to go to Athens. But, it should not be forgotten that it is a difficult matter for a poor State like Greece to provide museums for everything that eager foreigners dig up for them. It is not long since the Greeks had the heavy expense of removing to Athens, arranging, and exhibiting the antiquities found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae. This they did in a most satisfactory manner, while spending large sums on their own excavations in various localities. No doubt the erection of a building at Olympia would cost nearly as much as one at Athens. But in the present case a local resident has offered to bear the expense, and, if it be finally decided to accept his offer, there will at least be this consolation, that so much the more money will be left in Athens to pursue such excavations as those at Eleusis, from which much is hoped.

A PLAN and description of the contents of the tombs at Palamidi are given in the new number of the *Mittheilungen* of the German Institute in Athens. Apparently, the tombs at Palamidi are of the same early age as that of Spata in Attica, but the antiquities found in them are of a meaner kind. There was no trace of a butterfly among them.

MR. WARRINGTON WOOD is engaged upon a marble bust of the Bishop of Manchester, in heroic size, which is to be placed in the Town Hall of Manchester. The work has been commissioned by admirers of the bishop in the Northern city.

IN a note printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Edward Peacock has succeeded in running to ground the precise meaning of the word "osmund," which occurs not uncommonly in early account rolls and similar documents for a kind of iron. He shows that "osmund" meant the very best iron, used for the finest purposes, and that it was imported from Sweden, where "the osmund process" of smelting iron ore may be seen in operation at the present day. None of the archaeological dictionaries give information on the matter of any value.

#### THE STAGE.

EVEN in the dullest week of the dull season a word must be found in which to record the death of Mrs. Charles Kean, who for not much less than half-a-century was a more or less prominent figure on the English stage—who received her training at a time when the elder traditions of the theatre were yet living things, when the Kembles were persons to be seen in the flesh, and who survived to a period when classic fashions of acting were altogether at a discount and realism was accounted as beyond grace. To our younger playgoers Mrs. Charles Kean has been hardly more than a name, for she left the stage more than twelve years ago, and for many years before her retirement her art was chiefly displayed in long-familiar parts, and almost always in provincial places. Her performances even then were a survival. The *Daily News* of Monday, in a thoughtful leader, declares that, ever since her marriage with Mr.

Charles Kean, Mrs. Kean had made it her principal business to second and support her husband; and no doubt this is in the main true, though her performance of quite leading parts in *The Gamester* and in Mr. Lovell's popular romantic piece called *The Wife's Secret* shows that it was not her intention to be invariably subordinate. It is remarked, as an instance of her abnegation, that she was willing to play Queen Katherine in *Henry the Eighth* without the death scene, the honours being by this means reserved pretty closely for the representative of the Cardinal. Nor is this an unfair instance to cite; yet its significance must not be stretched too far, or it will be possible for the critics of another generation to maintain that Miss Ellen Terry was never better pleased than when she was subordinated to Mr. Henry Irving since she suffered herself to appear in *The Merchant of Venice* when that play was deprived of its fifth act—the act of light and graceful intrigue in which there is much that is telling for Portia. Moreover, when it is claimed for Mrs. Charles Kean that she voluntarily effaced herself for the further glorification of her lord, it is not fully remembered that she was not at all a young woman when she married him. She was already of a very mature age for the performance of the juvenile heroines either of Shakspeare or of Sheridan Knowles—she was thirty-seven, and had had nearly twenty years in which to perform them. At the theatre, even more than in ordinary life, a woman ages far more rapidly than a man. That is to say, she ages for professional purposes; for though it is a maxim of the theatre that an actress is the age she looks, and not the age she is, still it is difficult for a woman, even with the best intentions in the world, to look eighteen long after she is forty. A man can be a juvenile hero longer than a woman can be a juvenile heroine; and then, again, when it is no longer advisable for a man to endeavour to be a juvenile hero, there remain many plays in which he may yet impersonate the chief character. Dramatic literature bristles with excellent parts for middle-aged men and even for old men. It has comparatively few for middle-aged or old women. All this has to be taken into account when it is recollected that, during the later years of the appearance of the Charles Keans, it was generally Charles Kean who was to the front, and his wife who took subordinate place. We may say this, while not in the least impugning the statement of our contemporary that Mrs. Kean's wifely solicitude was ever on the alert for the opportunity to give glory to her husband. Mrs. Kean's own art is at the present time very difficult to define; the practice of it extended over so long a period, and it underwent changes with the lapse of time. Those who admired her the most claim for her that in a certain degree she united the virtues of the classic school with those of the realistic or romantic, or, in a word, of the modern school. She was educated at a time when measured grace and elegance of bearing, and when distinct and perhaps even too laboured elocution, were among the first necessities of a player who would attain distinction. She lived on—and acted on—to a time when those graces had got to be a little underrated, but when it was at all events deemed essential that some close reference to nature, even if it was sometimes a common nature, should be discoverable in performances that were meant to interest. Mrs. Charles Kean, as Miss Ellen Tree—fifty years ago—delighted the upholders of the old school, and as the wife of the younger Kean—thirty years ago—she satisfied the upholders of the new. Associated for nine years, from 1850 to 1859, with her husband in the control of the Princess's Theatre, she exercised some influence—and that in a direction that was wholly good—upon more than one person destined to rise to high distinction. Miss

Kate Terry, and soon after her Miss Ellen Terry, learned in some measure from Mrs. Charles Kean the secret of that excellent diction and appropriate bearing which of course only their original genius enabled them to wholly master.

#### AGENCIES.

*London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.*

*Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.*

#### PARIS.

*Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.*

#### THEATRES.

**DRURY LANE.**  
**THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.**

**THE WORLD.—Grand Sensational Drama**  
by PAUL MERITT, FRITZ, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

**THE WORLD.—The most powerful company in London.**

**DRURY LANE.—THE WORLD.**  
W. Richmond, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Bolson, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, P. Dock, Arthur Mitchellson, Francis, Hilday, &c., and Harry Jackson.

**THE WORLD.—DRURY LANE.**  
To-NIGHT. Meddames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Josephs.

**THE WORLD.—Only one opinion.**  
Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success.

**THE WORLD.—Tableau 1. Cape Colony.**  
Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Raft at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

**FOLLY THEATRE.**  
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, his greatest success, called **THE UPPER CRUST.**  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward. Misses Ellen Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.  
Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, **HENRIETTA MYSTERY.**  
Messrs. J. Currie, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Liston. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 4s. 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

**NEW SADLER'S WELLS.**  
(200 yards from the Angel.)  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

**SUMMER SEASON.**  
Engagement, for Twelve Nights, of Mr. WALTER GOOCH'S PRINCESS'S COMPANY, with Mr. CHARLES WALKER as COUPEAU, in CHARLES READE'S Play, **DRINK.**  
Commencing AUGUST 16TH.  
Miss JEANNE LEE as "J.O."  
Twelve Nights, commencing AUGUST 30TH.

**OPERA COMIQUE.**  
Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

**THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.**  
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.  
Preceded, at 7.15, by **IN THE SULK.**  
Messrs. George Grossmith, Power, R. Temple, Rutland Barrington, G. Temple, F. Thornton; Meddames Shirley, Jessie Bond, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barrett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.  
**MORNING PERFORMANCE THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE**  
EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.  
Miss SHIRLEY as MABEL.

**ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.**

New Sensational Drama, at 8.15.  
**FALSELY JUDGED.**  
Messrs. H. St. Maur, Frederick Shepherd, Frank Huntley, H. Merisford, H. Wilton, and Such Granville; Meddames Marion Lacey, Beatrice Young, and May Palmer.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by **THE RENDEZVOUS.**  
Prices, 6d. to 4s. 3s.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For SEPTEMBER, 1880. No. DCLXXIX. Price 2s. 6d.

#### CONTENTS.

THE PILLARS OF THE STATE.  
DR. WORTLES'S SCHOOL.—PART V.  
THE BAYARD OF THE EAST.  
A WEEK IN ATHENS.  
A LASTING MEMORY.  
BUSH-LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.—PART X.—A RAID OF THE MYALLS.  
THE BLACK TROOPERS: PUNISH AND ATTACK—LOVE IN THE BUSH.  
NEW NOVELS:—  
SECOND THOUGHTS.—MART ANERLEY—POET AND PEER—  
TROUBLESOME DAUGHTERS.—A MODERN GREEK HEROINE.—  
THE EGOTIST.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL

For SEPTEMBER 1.

Landowning. By W. Chambers.  
Lock.  
Sophie: an Interlude.  
Light and Life.  
Vertical Anecdotes.  
Among the Southern Highlands of Scotland.  
The forthcoming Census.  
In the Temple.  
Mrs. Fitzpatrick's Diamond Ring.  
Overwork and Underwork.  
American Boarding Houses.  
Recollections of an Equestrian Manager.  
An Indian Story.  
Wire Transways.  
Anecdotes of English Rural Life.  
Food and Fasting.  
The South African Diamond Fields.  
A Strange Wedding.  
Young Jeremy Street.  
The Month: Science and Arts.  
Four Poetical Pieces.

#### A LIFE'S ATONEMENT.

By D. CHRISTIE MURRAY. Chapters XXX.—XXXIII.  
London and Edinburgh: W. & R. CHAMBERS.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 251.

For SEPTEMBER. Price 1s.

#### CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. HE THAT WILL NOT WHEN HE MAY. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Chapters XXXVI.—XXXVIII.  
2. AN EPILOGUE IN THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN. By the late Sir P. FITZGERALD, Bart., Knight of Kerry.  
3. A LATENT SOURCE OF REVENUE.—THE HERALDS' COLLEGE.  
4. THE DEATH OF HOWARD. By M. L. WOODS.  
5. A TURKISH HISTORIAN OF A WAR WITH RUSSIA. By EUGENE SCHEUTER, Consul-General of the United States in Roumania.  
6. THE STORY OF YVES. By Mrs. MACQUOID. Chapters I.—VIII.  
7. ON ENMOOR. By Lady BARKER.  
8. THE NEW RENAISSANCE; or, the Gospel of Intensity. By HARRY QUILLER.  
London: MACMILLAN & CO.

FOREIGN STATE PAPERS, 1575-1577.

Now ready, in imp. 8vo, pp. 630, price 15s., cloth.

## CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.

Foreign Series, of the Reign of ELIZABETH, 1575-1577, preserved in the State Paper Department of H.M. Public Record Office. Edited by A. J. CROSSY, M.A., and published under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of H.M. Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The period covered by the documents herein calendared is less by six months than that contained in most of the preceding volumes, comprising the years 1575, 1576, and 1577 up to June, which is chiefly owing to the increase of documents relating to the affairs of Holland and the Low Countries. The series of volumes, of which this is the eleventh, comprise a Calendar of the Foreign State Correspondence during the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, deposited in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. These documents are very copious, and illustrate not only the external but also the domestic affairs of Foreign Countries at that period.

London: LONGMANS & CO. and TRUBNER & CO. Oxford: PARKER & CO. Cambridge: MACMILLAN & CO. Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK and DOUGLAS & FOULIS. Dublin: A. THOM & CO.

## PROF. HEER'S "PRIMEVAL WORLD

OF SWITZERLAND." With Great Map and 560 Illustrations. Edited by JAMES BLYNDEN, M.A., F.R.S. In 2 vols., 8vo, price 10s.

London: LONGMANS & CO.

Now ready, Vols. I.—XI.

## RECORDS OF THE PAST:

being ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS of the ASSYRIAN and EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS.

Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.

Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

Cloth, 3s. 6d. (Vol. XII. in the press.)

London: SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

**AUTHORS, POETS, CLERGYMEN,**  
and SCHOOLMASTERS desirous of PUBLISHING their WORKS are invited to address Messrs. ARTHUR PLASTA & Co., Publishers, 22, Henrietta-street, and 34, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.**—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with Lists of New Publications, gratis and post-free. A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books, offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices, may also be had, free, on application.—BOTH'S, CURTIS'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & UTLEY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, next the Polytechnic.

**ARTIST (Exhibitor) gives LESSONS in**  
OIL PAINTING (Marine and Landscape).—Address, ALFRED T., 26, High-street, Bloomsbury, W.

**EXHIBITION of COMPETITIVE**  
ORIGINAL DESIGNS for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, to be held at the DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, in OCTOBER NEXT. £500 given by Mr. RAFAEL TUCK, Fine-Art Publisher, to be awarded in Fourteen Prizes.  
Conditions of competition can be had on application to R. F. MCNAIR, Manager, at the Gallery.

**A SCHOLAR will undertake TRANSLATIONS** in any language: researches and all kinds of literary work. Address A. Z., May's Advertising Offices, 159, Piccadilly.

**HANNOVER (Germany), 18, Goethestrasse.**  
—First-class EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT; only Four young Gentlemen received. There will be TWO VACANCIES at Michaelmas. Good References.—Apply to Dr. F. ROSENTHAL.

**MAGAZINE and NEWSPAPER PRINTING.**—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the Builder, Bridg, and other high-class Papers, call attention to the facilities presented by their Establishment for the Economic Production of every description of Periodical Literature in the best style. WYMAN & SONS will be happy to forward Estimates, and to place their large and varied experience at the command of those engaging in Newspaper enterprise.—WYMAN & SONS, 74, 75, and 81, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY

has REMOVED from Rathbone-place to suitable Premises, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.C. (twenty doors west of Mullie's Library).  
THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.  
Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.  
The special advantages of the Autotype Process for Book Illustrations are:—  
1st. The absolutely facsimile nature of the result.  
2nd. Its Cheapness for Small Editions of 250, 500, &c.  
3rd. The Prints being direct on the Paper, there is an absence of all cooking and that disagreeable effect inherent to all Mounted Prints.

For Terms and Specimens apply to the Manager.  
THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY  
Displays a noble Collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, including 16 examples of the art of Angelico, 20 Bartolommeo, 30 Correggio, 57 Durer, 10 Holbein, 179 Michael Angelo, 149 Raphael, 30 Rubens, 141 Velazquez, 35 Titian, 35 Da Vinci, &c., &c.; the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and Etchings for the "Liber," examples of the art of Poynter, R.A., Meissonier, Rossetti, Corot, Burne-Jones, De Neuville, Shields, Cattermole, Rowbotham, Cope, R.A., Caye, Thomas, &c., &c.  
To view the Works of Home at little cost with Artistic Masterpieces, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.C.  
General Manager, W. B. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

## BOOK-HUNTERS!—AUGUST LIST.

FINE ARTS and GENERAL LITERATURE.  
LIST (JUST OUT)—50,000 SECOND-HAND BOOKS (ON SALE) OF GALLERIES, PORTRAITS, COSTUMES, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, ARCHITECTURE, ORNAMENTS, PAGEANTS, ANATOMY (ANATOMICAL), OLD WOODCUTS, &c. GRATIS. BOOKS AND PRINTS BOUGHT.

EDWIN PARSONS, 45, Brompton-road, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

## BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Banks, and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.  
The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.  
The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Bonds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.  
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.  
A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.  
31st March, 1880. FRANCIS HAVENSCROFT, Manager.

## GLASGOW and the HIGHLANDS.—

Royal Route, via Crinan and Caledonian Canals, by new swift Steamer "GO LUMBA" or the "IONA," from Bridge Wharf, Glasgow, DAILY at 7 A.M., and from Greenock at 9 A.M., conveying Passengers for Oban, North and West Highlands. Official Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated Copy, 6d.; Bill, with Map and Tourist Fare, free, at Messrs. CHATTO & WINSTON, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London, or by post free from DAVID MACBETH, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

## NORWICH.—CURIOSITIES, FURNI-

TURE, CHINA, PLATE, PICTURES, &c.—J. SAMUEL, Dealer, 5, Timber-hill, Norwich, sometimes has specimens interesting to Collectors.

## ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (Forty-two

Quires) of Thick CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES (as supplied to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peterborough, &c., &c.), on receipt of P.O.D. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.—THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationery, 24, Mark-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years. Card plate and 100 transparent ivory cards, 3s.; lady's ditto, 3s. 6d.

## STEPHENS DRAWING INK.

For Architectural Drawing and Artists' use.  
Does not require stirring while in use.  
Dries quickly, flows evenly from the pen, and becomes an insoluble colour when dry. Drawings executed with it can be washed without fear of injury. The most delicate Drawing Pens used with this Ink are not impaired by corrosion. On the contrary, instruments left with the ink to dry on them are preserved as with a lacquer.  
Sold in Bottles 6d. and 2s. each.  
Can be procured through any Stationer.

H. C. STEPHENS, 191, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

## PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

**BRYANT & MAY'S**

PATENT SAFETY

**MATCHES.**

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.  
ADVANTAGES.  
Are not POISONOUS  
Are free from SMELL  
Are manufactured  
Without Phosphorus  
Are perfectly harmless  
To the Operatives employed  
Are very DAMP PROOF  
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.  
EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.  
**PROTECTION TO HEALTH.**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

No. 435, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Prose Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley.*  
Edited by Harry Buxton Forman. In 4 vols. (Reeves & Turner.)

Forty years ago Mary Shelley spoke of certain fragments of her husband's prose as then laid aside "to be published when his works assume a complete shape." If it was her ambition to build such a final monument to his glory, her wish was doomed to disappointment. She has herself been in the grave for nearly thirty years; and it is only to-day that, after infinite labour and a long delay, Mr. Forman completes his library edition of the *Works* of Shelley, and links his own name indelibly with one of the greatest names in the history of literature. With these eight volumes in our hands, we practically hold everything in verse or prose that exists, or need exist, to testify to us what manner of man Shelley was. The research of the numerous critics who make this poet their chief theme has probably been rewarded by the discovery of all that there is now left to be found. If Mr. Forman could lay his hands on the Roman Note-Book, or on the two early pamphlets in verse, *The Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things* and *Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire*, bibliographical curiosity itself would be satiated. In the meantime, we are perfectly satisfied by a reprint of several pamphlets existing in unique exemplars, and by the publication for the first time of some priceless notes on ancient sculpture, a fragment called *The Elysian Fields*, an essay *On the Devil and Devils*, a completion of the version of *Ion*, and several letters. It will be readily conceded that the debt all lovers of good writing owe to Mr. Forman in the present instance is very large indeed.

Shelley's first publication was the romance of *Zastrozzi*, published in June 1810. An unpublished letter reveals that he was anxious that it should be reviewed, remarking naively that "it is of consequence in fiction to establish your name as high as you can in the literary lists." In December of the same year he brought out another novel, *St. Irvyne*, dated 1811. These, the only stories in prose which he ever completed, were republished, in 1839 and in 1840 respectively, in a serial called *The Romancist and Novelist's Library*. In this form they became better known than any other of the poet's prose works. The serial was widely circulated in country libraries, in one of which I myself, as doubtless many other children of omnivorous appetite, read them both many years ago. The ravings of Matilda and Megalena do not appear so

fine to me on re-examination. Indeed, it would be hard nowadays to come across anything so wild and silly outside the pages of Ouida. Mr. Forman suggests a theory, which seems very plausible, that *Zastrozzi*, which is undoubtedly the better constructed of the two, was Shelley's own, founded on a study of bad German romances, of one of which *St. Irvyne* is the unrecognised translation. There is external evidence forthcoming which points to this supposition; and on reading *St. Irvyne* anew, a labour to be undertaken by an adult only in a spirit of flippancy, we come decidedly to the same view. As Mr. Forman says, someone with plenty of time on his hands might search through the body of German fiction for the original of *St. Irvyne*. It ought not to be a very difficult task, for the character of the book and its *Freigeisterei der Leidenschaft* point to a period certainly later than 1780. We would suggest Vulpinus or, more likely still, August Julius Lafontaine as the probable source of these Rosicrucian wonders.

In 1811 was printed at Worthing *The Necessity of Atheism*, a work of such extreme biographical interest that its republication here, for the first time, from the only copy known to exist, will be universally welcome. It proves to be merely a curiosity, boyish and crude, the title by far the most original thing about it. Mr. Forman rather mysteriously says:—"I have good authority for stating that it was on sale in Oxford for twenty minutes." Why for twenty minutes only? The tract, in spite of its inflammatory title, is really little but a plea for toleration on the ground of agnosticism; but it is easy to understand that such a syllabus could not but be violently objected to, especially in 1811, by such heads of colleges and bishops of the Church of England as those to whom Shelley forwarded copies.

Exiled from the university, the boy felt himself a chartered martyr and a free-lance with a mission. The result is seen in a variety of pamphlets which he contrived to publish before his poetical genius had begun to assert itself seriously. In Dublin, in 1812, he issued the works which follow next, *An Address to the Irish People and Proposals for an Association of Philanthropists*. The excessive rarity of these brochures makes it highly important that they should be preserved by reproduction; but their positive value is very small. The broadside called *Declaration of Rights*, belonging to the same year, has secured a certain immortality by its opening sentence, "Government has no rights." Mr. Forman claims a higher position for *A Letter to Lord Ellenborough* of July 29, 1812, and compares its position among the author's prose works with that of *Alastor* among his poems. It is an attack on the judge who condemned Eaton, the publisher of the third part of Paine's *Age of Reason*. No doubt the pamphlet surpasses the Irish tracts in vigour; but the style in these latter was purposely restrained for popular reasons, and we do not feel that the rhetoric in the *Letter* is much sounder or purer than what had preceded it. With this piece the first volume closes.

In 1813 appeared *Queen Mab*, and one of the notes to that poem dealt at length with

Shelley's last new hobby—vegetarianism. This note he published separately as *A Vindication of Natural Diet*. The only portions of it noticeable to other than vegetarians are the extraordinary statements in the Appendix regarding the habits of Old Parr, "a shepherd in Hungary," Aurungzebe, with other such incongruous centenarians, and the remark "that the author and his wife have lived on vegetables for eight months. The improvements of health and temper here stated is [*sic*] the result of his own experience." The next publication was *A Refutation of Deism*, issued, according to Hogg, early in 1814. This book was unknown to Shelley students until 1874, when a copy turned up and was secured by the British Museum. It is a poor piece of religious polemics, and repeats the doctrine which Shelley, in his salad days, was always teaching, but nowhere so vigorously as in the *Letter to Lord Ellenborough*.

"Belief and disbelief are utterly distinct from and unconnected with volition. They are the apprehension of the agreement or disagreement of the ideas which compose any proposition. Belief is an involuntary operation of the mind, and, like other passions, its intensity is precisely proportionate to the degrees of excitement. Volition is essential to merit or demerit."

We have now a gap of three years to bridge over. In 1815, the year of his long illness, Shelley learned to write prose with perfection. If Mr. Forman is right in his conjecture that the fragment *On Love* belongs to that year, then we may assert that he leaped at once to an excellence in prose that he never surpassed. I should myself have given a later date to these exquisitely balanced and harmonious sentences; but the *Assassins*, which certainly belongs to 1814, shows how rapidly Shelley was learning all that a singer such as he needed to learn of the conduct of the language. Of the author of the *Assassins* it might safely be prophesied, as Dryden said of Oldham, that advancing age would very soon

"(what Nature never gives the young)

Have taught the numbers of our native tongue,"

and it is plain enough that in the Valley of the Shadow of Death—for the doctors despaired of Shelley's life in 1815—the final art and mellifluency of speech were swiftly gained. But Mr. Forman's system postpones these long-unpublished fragments, and presents to us in due order the works that were actually published. Of these, the next in prose, *Alastor* having preceded it in verse, was *A Proposal for putting Reform to the Vote*, issued early in 1817 by "The Hermit of Marlow." To this followed, in November of the same year, *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte*, a work the original of which seems no longer to be extant. Mr. Forman justly complains of the absurdity of bibliographers who name this brochure *We pity the Plumage but forget the Dying Bird*, those words forming merely a motto at the head of the title-page. This is a remarkably striking and eloquent pamphlet, conceived in the spirit and sometimes almost in the language of the later *Mask of Anarchy*. It is an appeal to the people, who mourn the death of a blameless princess, not to forget the judicial murder, on the following day, of the Radicals Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam.

We come next to the *History of a Six Weeks' Tour*, which has often been reprinted, and which, for one reason or another, seems to be by far the commonest of Shelley's early works. It is really little more than Mary Shelley's journal, revised and slightly enlarged by her husband. It is chiefly interesting because it contains some fine letters by Shelley, and the poem of *Mont Blanc*, almost the only production of his in which the influence of Coleridge is strongly marked. This book was the last prose work Shelley printed, and it is curiously noticeable that he ceased to come before the world as a prosateur just as he began to do so seriously as a poet.

Mr. Forman fills the rest of his second volume with the fragments just alluded to, mainly introduced to the public by Medwin in the *Athenaeum* of 1832 and in the *Shelley Papers* of 1833, and by Mrs. Shelley in 1840. He includes, however, a few disjointed paragraphs entitled *The Elysian Fields*, printed for the first time from a MS. in his own possession, and an essay *On the Devil and Devils*, also new, which is a very characteristic and amusing production. Shelley calls a personal devil "the weak place of the popular religion—the vulnerable belly of the crocodile," and traces the historical origin of Satan with learned ingenuity. The literary jewel of the essay is a too brief *critique* on Dante, in the course of which Shelley records the opinion that "the *Purgatorio*, with the exception of two famous passages, is a finer poem than the *Inferno*." The second volume closes with some brief, but extremely beautiful, sentences on friendship preserved by Hogg.

In the third volume the impatient reader will hurry past various fragments given by Medwin and Mary Shelley to arrive at the *Notes on Sculptures in Rome and Florence*. These are absolutely invaluable. They are sixty in number, and only eleven, and those incorrectly, have hitherto been printed. In criticising painting, Shelley was hardly on a level with the best taste of his own day; in criticising sculpture, the most poetical of the plastic arts, he certainly rose above it. The learning and acumen of some of these notes is expressed in language finer than Lessing or Winckelmann had brought to bear on antique art, although we must recollect that it was the illuminating eye of a poet, not the analytical eye of an antiquary, with which Shelley regarded sculpture. For instance, his praise of the Laocoon is so unbounded that Mr. Forman has made a sort of apology for it, and declares, in the face of eulogy practically unqualified, that "the excellences dwelt upon are mainly technical." This seems to us a sort of amiable prevarication. Better to leave Shelley undefended on the antiquarian side, and to claim merit of the first class for his conception of the group, for his vision of the figures seen through the crystal of his transfiguring imagination. But there are cases where his criticism needs no qualification. The description of the *Bacchus and Angelus* is incomparably fine; that of the *Venus Anadyomene* of a vigour and splendour that put the finest efforts of recent art criticism to shame. Such a note as the following, which is quite new, is so closely allied to the poetry of its author in movement

and phraseology that we might safely have guessed it to be Shelley's had it reached us from an anonymous source:—

"THE FIGURE OF A YOUTH SAID TO BE AN APOLLO.

"It was difficult to conceive anything more delicately beautiful than the Ganymede; but the spirit-like lightness, the softness, the flowing perfection of these forms, surpass it. The countenance, though exquisitely lovely and gentle, is not divine. There is a womanish vivacity of winning, yet passive happiness, and yet a boyish inexperience, exceedingly delightful. Through the limbs there seems to flow a spirit of life which gives them lightness. Nothing can be more perfectly lovely than the legs, and the union of the feet with the ankles, and the fading away of the lines of the feet to the delicate extremities. It is like a spirit even [? seen] in dreams. The neck is long yet full, and sustains the head, with its profuse and knotted hair, as if it needed no sustaining."

We have next *Una Favola*, with Mr. Garnett's elegant translation; *A Defence of Poetry*, which alone would give Shelley high rank among prose-writers; and the translations, all the most interesting of which are from Plato. The rest of the third volume, and all of the fourth, are filled with letters, over which we must not linger in this place, although they are full of new and interesting matter. The collection of correspondence, however, is very far from complete; the letters in Hogg's *Life* and in Lady Shelley's *Memorials* are not given here, and this is the only point on which the present issue can in any sense be said to be incomplete. An elaborate Shelley pedigree of the year 1816 will be welcome to heraldic students. It is scarcely necessary to say that the volumes are sumptuously produced in every respect, and show that punctilious regard for the mint, anise, and cummin of bibliography, as well as for the weightier matters of the text, for which Mr. Forman is famous.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Murray's Handbook for Egypt.* (John Murray.)

THE author of a guide-book who does his work conscientiously is like those enthusiastic homoeopaths who poison themselves for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. Self-immolated, he lives in a round of experimental discomfort. What unknown foods he consumes in order that we may know what to eat, drink, and avoid! To what "terribly strange beds" he betakes himself, that we who come after him may sleep in peace! Ungrateful beyond the ordinary ingratitude of men and tourists were he who could regard Mr. Murray's army of martyrs without purifying sentiments of admiration, compassion, and respect. Inasmuch, however, as hotels in Egypt are few, and tent or dahabeeyah life is delightful, one may be permitted to hope that the vicarious sufferings of the author of this present Handbook have not been excessive. But his mental anguish, on the other hand, is dreadful to contemplate. Of Egypt ancient and modern; of its history, arts, and archaeology; of its population, its commerce, its revenue, its debts; of its whole system of Government from Menes to Tewfik Pasha, he is expected to know all that is known, and to have read

all that has been written. He must be as statistical as Mr. McCoan and as archaeological as Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Bunsen must not be too heavy, nor Frederick Eden too light, for him. In short, as regards one of the most difficult and extensive subjects in the world, he is required to be nothing less than omniscient.

It would be too much to say of Murray's new *Handbook for Egypt* that it fulfils these almost impossible conditions; but it is unquestionably very well and carefully done, and is a vast improvement upon all previous editions of the same work. It contains, for instance, seven maps and nineteen plans, besides an illustrated gallery of the greater gods, an abridged alphabet of hieroglyphs, and a table of the principal royal cartouches, or name-shields, from Menes to Commodus. The old "First Section" is much enlarged, and in part rewritten; an Arabic alphabet now precedes the Arabic vocabulary; and to the geographical division is added a list of nomes, with the names of their respective capitals according to Egyptian, Greek, and Arabic nomenclature. The types throughout are also larger and clearer than of old; and the work is greatly bettered by being divided into two handy volumes.

It is pleasant to note these improvements and additions; yet the improvements would have borne to be carried further, and the additions might have been greater. The introductory matter, though more than double the length of the old "First Section," is even now only about half the length of the introductory matter prefixed to the Baedeker and Johanne Guides; while the space assigned to Nubia—a district covering 210 miles of the Nile-voyage, and containing some seventeen or twenty groups of ruins, many of which are of great historical interest—is dismissed, as briefly as ever, in less than twenty pages. It may of course be urged, as regards the introductory matter, that a guide-book is not an encyclopædia; and that, where size and weight are important considerations, compact summaries are more useful to the traveller than elaborate treatises. This is in a measure true; but then what does the traveller want with sixty-eight pages of advertisements at the end of his second volume; and why were not those sixty-eight pages utilised to his advantage in some other way? The fault of Murray's "First Section" is over-condensation. Mr. Loftie's articles on ancient Egyptian history, religion, archaeology, and art are not only admirably careful and correct, but they combine fullness and brevity in a degree that can only be appreciated by those who know the difficulties of these subjects. Yet it is certain that their very merit will prove a stumbling-block to readers whose minds are unprepared by previous study. All the papers in this First Section are, in fact, too short; and the absence of a special article on the religion of el-Islam is a serious omission. That the whole arrangement of the Boolak collection should have been changed since the publication of these volumes is a misfortune for which neither editor nor author is responsible; but, if not already issued, cancels of the ground-plan of the museum and of the important pages relating to its treasures are



absolutely indispensable to purchasers of the Handbook. If, by means of yet another cancel, the tables of cartouches were given in Berlin types (like the lists of hieroglyphs and determinatives), instead of in minute and confused wood-cuts, it would be an incalculable improvement. Only those who have tried, and vainly tried, by the light of a flickering candle to verify Murray's cartouches in the Cimmerian darkness of the side chambers of Denderah or the subterranean galleries of the Tombs of the Kings, know how great a boon that substitution would be.

In some few particulars—they are but few—it is to be noted that the Egyptology of *Murray's Handbook* has not kept pace with the march of science. To say, for instance, that above the royal oval (or cartouche) is "usually represented symbolically the double sovereignty of Upper and Lower Egypt" is no longer admissible. M. Grébaut has long since shown that the title commonly translated as "King of the Upper and Lower Country" signifies the domination of the sun over the northern and southern hemispheres, as he daily divides those regions in his course from east to west; and this title was borne by the Pharaohs solely in token of their legitimacy as "Sons of the Sun" (see Grébaut's *Hymn à Ammon Ra*, p. 173; also, by the same author, "Les deux Yeux du Disque solaire"—*Recueil de Travaux*, vol. i., p. 72). So again, it is at the least unwise, in face of Mariette Pasha's late memoir on future excavations in Egypt (see *ACADEMY*, November 8, 1879, and February 14, 1880), to assert of Gizeh that "it has not succeeded to any ancient town of note;" whereas it is more than probable that the huge mounds on which that town is built cover the remains of This, or Teni, the earliest of Egyptian capitals, and the birthplace of Menes.

But to glean weeds is an ungrateful task, especially when, as in the present instance, there is much to approve; and *Murray's Handbook for Egypt* may fairly be recommended as a learned and trustworthy guide, which really contains all the practical, historical, and archaeological information necessary to English travellers on the Nile.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### ROGER ASCHAM.

*Roger Ascham: sein Leben und seine Werke; mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Berichte über Deutschland aus den Jahren 1550-1553.* Von Dr. Alfred Katterfeld. (Trübner & Co.)

THE English Life of Ascham has yet to be written. In the meanwhile we are presented in this valuable sketch with what relates more especially to his Continental experiences, no less than 140 pages out of the 369 which compose the volume being occupied with his life abroad during the three years from September 1550 to the accession of Mary, while another fifty pages are devoted to a criticism of his *Discourse of Germany*. At the same time there is much in relation to Ascham's whole career which will be new, even to those who have carefully studied preceding biographies, from the enthusiastic but somewhat pompous Latin Life by Grant to the careful and discriminating outline con-

tained in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*. Dr. Katterfeld has visited Cambridge, and under the able guidance of Prof. John Mayor, whose masterly edition of Ascham's *Schoolmaster* is a model of exhaustive yet unobtrusive editorial labour in relation to such literature, he has gained the right point of view for the treatment of his subject. Other German writers, such as Huber, in his *English Universities*, and Dr. Carl Schmidt, in his *Life of Peter Martyr*, in treating of English academic history have been content to follow Anthony Wood. Now it cannot be denied that Oxford, during the twenty-five years that preceded and those that followed upon the middle of the sixteenth century, was in a very deplorable state, and it is Anthony Wood's endeavour to make it appear that matters at Cambridge were no better. This, however, was very far from being the case, as Dr. Katterfeld's first chapter does a great deal to show. On other points our author's industrious research is of no less service, while on some questions of detail he is able to offer corrections even of so careful an investigator as the author of the *Athenae Cantabrigienses*.

In the sketch here given of Ascham's Cambridge life and that of his friends, we are presented with the most favourable sample of the spirit and aims of our earlier Protestantism as it found expression before the Marian exiles, embittered by persecution and mentally narrowed by Calvinism, came back from Zurich and Geneva to distract alike the English Church and the English universities, and to evoke by their intolerance and dogmatism a corresponding bigotry in their antagonists. Cambridge, at this earlier period, it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, was the centre of the highest intellectual activity and the most sober theological teaching in England. Of its different foundations, St. John's College was, again, the society where that activity and that teaching received their chief impulse; while Sir John Cheke and his pupil Ascham were undoubtedly the two most illustrious members of St. John's. In conjunction with Thomas Smith, of Queens', they were the leaders of a little band of scholars whose views and doctrines were the result of a somewhat remarkable combination. They had broken with the mediaeval past, while the new fetters which were afterwards to be cast around learning were not yet fully forged. We see them rising with the dawn to study Plato and Demosthenes, and hastening at midday to the schools to combat the doctrines of transubstantiation and free-will; still honouring Augustine and Jerome, but honouring no less Melancthon, Zwinglius, and Bucer; full of enthusiasm for the new learning, full of exultation at their escape from the thralldom of Popery, full of confidence that in the Augsburg Confession and the teaching of the Reformers religious belief had regained a final and unassailable resting-place.

Of the entire absence of the pedantic spirit in these Cambridge scholars we have interesting evidence in the fact that they were among the first to show a regard for the English language, and a desire to see it more studied and appreciated as a vehicle of thought.

"No enquiry," says our author, "did Ascham's

friends at Cambridge keep more closely at heart than that respecting the means and ways of elevating their then downtrodden language. Among this number were Watson and Buchanan, both of whom Ascham praises highly as dramatic writers; Thomas Smith, who composed in 1542 a treatise on English orthography; John Cheke, whose skill in extemporary translation of the classics often moved the admiration of his hearers, and who proceeded on the plan of excluding all words not derived from Saxon roots; Walter Haddon, whom Ascham styles, along with the two preceding, 'the three greatest masters of English'; Thomas Wilson, who published, in 1551 and 1553, his two manuals of logic and rhetoric, both in English; Thomas Lever, who in 1550 preached before King Edward and his Court with a power and eloquence not inferior to that of Latimer himself" (pp. 56, 57).

Dr. Katterfeld here discerns a marked distinction between Germany and England. In the former country, he says that it was on the basis of Luther's version that the new High Dutch grew up; while in England, it was rather in connexion with our secular literature that the language developed its powers, the English Bible exercising comparatively little influence. He omits, however, to recognise the influence of the first English Prayer-book of 1552—the production almost exclusively of Cambridge divines. A consultation of Mr. Froude's History would have served to remind him of this factor in the formation of our modern English; but his apparent distrust of this latter writer has led him, when referring to historical facts relating to England at this period, to prefer to cite Tytler. We cannot but think Mr. Froude's account of the reign of Edward VI., notwithstanding certain grave inaccuracies, a great advance upon Tytler.

Of the remarkable movement that was at this time going on at Cambridge—a just mean between the Italian Renaissance and the German Reformation—Ascham is no unfitting representative. He was fellow of his college, and afterwards for a short time president. He was also Greek lecturer; while, as reader in the university, he gave instruction in the meagre elements then dignified by the name of "mathematics." It was, however, in the capacity of public orator that he rendered the most conspicuous service, his natural fertility and ingenuity of thought, his felicitous Latinity, and his exquisite penmanship as the official correspondent of the Senate enabling him to redeem the duties of his office from a merely perfunctory character with a brilliant success which may compare with that of some of his latest successors.

In September 1550 Ascham went abroad as secretary to Sir Richard Morysin, an eminent diplomatist of those days, and on this occasion ambassador to the Imperial Court. As tutor to the Princess Elizabeth and to the Lady Jane Grey, and also as Keeper of the Royal Library, Ascham had already seen something of Court life, and was far from being a mere academic recluse. Dr. Katterfeld is moved to admiration at the buoyant and expectant spirit with which he appears to have made ready for the journey, and at his genial observations on men and manners, "so different," he observes, "from that cold reserve for which the English travelling public of the present day are especially noted." He

discerns also in Ascham's letters to his friends at this period a poetic tenderness of feeling and expression to which he can find no parallel in contemporary literature; and notes, again, a capacity for refined observation, and a power of reducing such observation to effective description, which he looks upon as equally rare. Even Montaigne's *Journal du Voyage en Suisse* appears to him often insipid by comparison, nor can he refrain from expressing his surprise that Ascham's countrymen should have remained so indifferent to the value of these experiences.

In the compilation of his own abstract, he has used (1) *The Calendar of State Papers (1547-53)*, edited by Mr. Turnbull, together with some important additions from the Cottonian MSS.; (2) Ascham's letters; (3) his *Journal*, or rather the fragments that still exist; (4) his *Report and Discourse of the Affairs of Germany*. Ascham was at this time at the age when travel is at once most profitable and enjoyable. He had sufficient attainments and experience to constitute him a keen and discriminating observer; he was sufficiently young for novelty still to retain its charm. In the Netherlands he visited Malines, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, and Louvain, and everywhere marvelled at the signs of wealth and prosperity which he saw. The comparisons, indeed, which he occasionally institutes between these cities and London are, for the most part, an exact inversion of those which would suggest themselves at the present day. He visited also Spire, Cologne, Strassburg, and Augsburg, and at the last-named city gained access to the unrivalled library of John Jacob Fugger, at that time the leading representative of that celebrated house of merchant princes. At Augsburg he was present at a feast which was honoured by the presence of the Emperor, Ferdinand, Alva, and other notabilities, and was eye-witness to the imperial capacity for achievements such as those with which Mr. Stirling's *Cloister Life* has familiarised English readers. The Emperor, he declares, was the stoutest drinker he ever beheld. "He had his head in his goblet five times as long as any one of us, and each time drank not less than a good quart of Rhine wine." Ascham, himself, on quitting England had wondered how he should make shift without beer; and now he wonders how he shall manage when he gets back to England to do without the Rhine wine, on which he pronounces an emphatic benison, as "so good, so natural, so simple, so like itself." At the time of the great "scare" in 1552, when the fiery Maurice surprised Charles at Innspruck, and the invalid Emperor was fain to fly through the storm and the darkness across the mountain passes to the Venetian frontier, Ascham was with the embassy at the little market town of Hall close by. His letters throw some light on the incidents which preceded the catastrophe, but his assertion that Maurice was really not desirous of making Charles a prisoner is not accepted by Ranke.

In connexion with Ascham's career after his return to England, Dr. Katterfeld's research supplies us with some valuable facts. Ascham always denied, although he acted as secretary to Queen Mary, that he ever changed

his religious profession. His present biographer, however, thinks the weight of evidence is against him. Like Cecil and others, he probably conformed in matters of external observance, and was permitted on other occasions to maintain a discreet silence. The man who could win the respect and goodwill of others so widely differing in their belief and sympathies—of Cranmer and Gardiner, of Thirleby and Martin Bucer, of John Sturm and Cardinal Pole—must certainly have possessed rare social qualities as well as personal merit. Dr. Katterfeld's careful and conscientious labours will do much toward making us better acquainted with his subject, and the volume well deserves translation; but it would be still better if some competent English scholar could be led by its perusal to give us a finished study both of Ascham and of the learning of his age.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

*Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus.* Rendered into English Prose, with an Introductory Essay. By A. Lang. (Macmillan.)

To judge fairly this book is a task of some difficulty. The exquisite cadences of Theocritus dwell so deeply in the memory, the charm of his language and rhythm is so potent, that no version can ever seem adequate, still less any prose version. Nor is it merely the beauty of the poetry which makes criticism unusually exacting here. The difficulties of the text of Theocritus are better known, and have been expounded by a longer series of eminent editors, than those of any Greek poet, except Homer and the Tragicists; moreover, they are spread over a comparatively small surface, so that most students know at once where to look for the *cruces*, and are inclined to judge favourably of a new edition or translation according as these are treated dexterously. In this respect the present version is, to say the least, by no means perfect, perhaps from the want of final personal revision by the author. Thus *Id.* xiii. 29, Ἑλλάσποντον ἱκοντο νότῳ τρίτον ἄμαρ ἀέντι, "to the Hellespont they came on the third day with the south wind blowing," ignores the fact that τρίτον ἄμαρ is constructed with ἀέντι; πολλοὶ δὲ μίαν σπορέσαντο χαμῖναν, "the multitude strewed one bed lowly on the ground," neglects the antithesis of πολλοὶ μίαν, and wrongly converts πολλοὶ into a subject. Again, χώρῳ in v. 40, is translated "land," instead of "place;" in xiv. 14, "country," instead of "farm;" χώρον in xxv. 182, "land," instead of "ground." In xiv. 70, Mr. Lang translates ποιεῖν τι δεῖ ἃς γόνυ χλωρόν, "they must do somewhat whose knees are yet nimble," which looks as if he thought ἃς was a relative, instead of a form of ἔως. In xv. 10, ποτ' ἔριν φθονερὸν κακὸν αἰὲν ὁμοῖος, "the jealous wretch, always the same, anything for spite," is excellent English, but disregards the construction of ὁμοῖος with ποτ' ἔριν. v. 32, of the same idyll is translated "There, stop, I have washed my hands, as heaven would have it," which, like "Aphrodite that playest with gold" (v. 101), conveys little, if any, meaning. xvii. 40, 42, is translated, "and thus, nothing doubting, he could commit all his house to their children, whensoever he went,

a lover, to the bed of his loving lady." Whatever this may signify (and we have in vain sought a meaning in it), it must be wrong. Hermann was obviously right in explaining the words as a general remark, "on such terms may a man trust all his house to his children with confidence, whenever he steps into the couch of one that loves him as he loves her."

Again, when Mr. Lang ventures to call καταπτυχῆς ἑμπερόναμα a "full body," and θερμῶτον a "muslin skirt," we feel that his wish to reproduce the scene between Gorgo Praxinoe and the Alexandrian stranger in all its picturesque and feminine details carries him much beyond the requirements of exactness. Speaking generally, the translation seems to err somewhat in this direction of over-picturesqueness. This was, perhaps, to be expected from one so thoroughly imbued with the spirit and expression of poetry as the translator has shown himself in his *Odyssey* and *Poems*, and is a good fault in such minute pictures as the idylls of Theocritus.

The style of the translation is very various, and by no means equal. At times it is so good as hardly to admit of improvement. Such, for instance, is the description of Europa's bull (*Mosch.* ii. 84):—

"Nay, but while all the rest of his body was bright chestnut, a silver circle shone between his brows, and his eyes gleamed softly, and ever sent forth lightning of desire. From his brow branched horns of even length, like the crescent of the horned moon when her disk is cloven in twain. He came into the meadow, and his coming terrified not the maidens; nay, within them all awakened desire to draw nigh the lovely bull, and to touch him, and his heavenly fragrance was scattered afar, exceeding even the sweet perfume of the meadows."

Or this, from the sixteenth of Theocritus:—

"Nay, each has his ready saw; the shin is further than the knee; first let me get my own! 'Tis the Gods' affair to honour minstrelsy! Homer is enough for everyone; who wants to hear any other? He is the best of bards who takes nothing of mine."

The *Adoniazusae* is, as a whole, very felicitously given; every lover of Theocritus will compare Mr. Lang's version with the only other that can stand in competition with it—that which, some years ago, Mr. Matthew Arnold, then Professor of Poetry at Oxford, recited to an admiring and enthusiastic audience. Very good, too, is *Id.* xiv., if we except some slight drawbacks such as "now mad, now sad," for ἄσυχος ὀδύς; the slurring of the well-known difficulty βαλβός τις κοχλίας ἐξηρέθη, where Mr. Lang would have done well to accept the brilliant emendation of Bishop Wordsworth, accepted by Hermann, Meineke, Dübner, Fritzsche, βολβός κτεῖς κοχλίας; "play-fellow" for ἱποκόλπιος, and the ambiguous rendering of the last line mentioned above. This idyll, which is one of the most dramatic of all, and most amusingly Greek in its exhibition of rude manners in an angry and jealous lover, may be considered a good test of the translator's powers. On the other hand, in some of the poems which are most perfect as types of Greek erotic sentiment—e.g., the unequalled song of Lycidas in *Id.* vii. and the amoebean elegiacs of Menalcas and Daphnis in *Id.* viii.—Mr. Lang can scarcely be said to reach the mark

of ideal translation, especially in the cadences, as anyone may see by reading his version aloud. Some allowance, no doubt, should be made to the requirements of modern decorum; it is not possible to speak in English with the same openness as Theocritus; yet we are satisfied that a scrupulous ear demands, and we believe that it might, by care and strict meditation, achieve, something far more adequate *rhythmically* than at present the translator has attained.

In the diction, which is, of course, Mr. Lang's strong point, there are mannerisms and occasional affectations which seem to us to mar the effect. Such are, we think, the too frequent inversion of adjective and substantive, of verb and object—"The south wind the wet waves chases," "Ageanax to Mytilene sailing," "mother dear," "but for a runaway they girded at Herakles." Sometimes a word is introduced which is out of keeping with the rest of the passage, as notably in Praxinoe's speech, p. 75—"What a good thing it is for me that my *brat* stays safe at home." But these are points on which we speak with diffidence, and would not be understood as aiming at more than a suggestion as to possible improvements for a new edition.

R. ELLIS.

#### RECENT ATLASES.

*Spruner-Menke Hand-atlas für die Geschichte des Mittelalters und der neueren Zeit.* 3. Aufl. (Gotha: Perthes.)

*Stieler's Hand-atlas über alle Theile der Erde.* 12.—16. Lfg. (Gotha: Perthes.)

*Johnston's Historical Atlas.* In 2 vols. (W. & A. K. Johnston.)

THE new edition of Spruner's well-known Historical Atlas contains ninety coloured maps, with 376 smaller side maps, as against seventy-three and 119 respectively in earlier editions; and the whole has been recast into what will probably be its permanent shape, so that only slight modifications will be necessary. The historical element is now more clearly brought out. Thus the two maps which give the Frankish dominions under the Merovingian and Karolingian rulers are now put in a separate section, instead of being divided up between France and Germany. The Slavonian lands receive more attention, Russia in particular, which had been somewhat neglected. The East now requires a more thorough treatment; the history which is being made before our eyes is well illustrated by the maps, which show the past history of those countries. In the West, the wholly changed relations of France, Germany, and Italy involve a change in the maps, and military maps are required to illustrate the wars that have altered the face of Europe. The British Isles are not neglected; there are maps of London and of the lower Thames in the Middle Ages; three maps giving the ecclesiastical organisation; a careful map of the Scotch Borders (very useful to students of Sir Walter Scott), the Firth of Forth, the Battle of Bannockburn; and, lastly, a most instructive map of all the British possessions, with the dates at which they were acquired. One large map is devoted to the early wanderings and conquests of the Northmen. The origin of the bishoprics in

each country generally is shown, and we see how large the bishoprics created by the Franks in Germany were, and how this influenced the history of the country. In map 60 we miss the new bishopric of Cornwall. The side-maps mostly mark the historical changes, or illustrate battles and historical events, or represent the chief cities and towns. On turning to map 13, which gives the ethnographical map of Europe in the nineteenth century, we can see at once the extent of the Bulgarian population in the Balkan peninsula, which goes far to justify their claim to form a united State, though the Treaty of Berlin separated them into three parts. All along the Danube, up to Widdin, and even farther, thence southwards by Uskub, and thence turning west so as to include all the Macedonian land within the mountains which separate them from the Albanians on the west, then touching Saloniki, and running east to the Black Sea, except that the Greeks fringe all the coast even up to Varna. The Albanian claim to autonomy is also well illustrated; but the Greek views as to Janina are not so clearly shown, owing to the comparative smallness of the Greek population. The Albanians, too, are so scattered throughout the country districts (as in Greece itself), that the way in which the Greeks contribute mainly to the town element requires a description rather than a map, or a description to accompany the map. Only a description could tell us that something under forty per cent. of the inhabitants of the Balkan districts are Mahometans, though it is true also that more than a third of those Mahometans are of Slavonic blood. We need statistics and other kindred branches of knowledge to make our maps fully available. In this same thirteenth map side sketches give the limits of the languages spoken in the Borderlands, in Belgium, Schleswig, and the Alps; and the Borderlands generally are very fully given—*e.g.*, Navarre and the Basque country in 19. In 15, the distribution of the Arab tribes in Spain illustrates Dozy's *History of the Arab Rule*, and shows clearly the dates of the Saracen conquests and the mere fringe of Christian territory left along the Bay of Biscay, as well as the extent of the Spanish Mark under Charlemagne as described in Einhard; while 17 shows the Christian kingdoms during the reconquest of the country, and gives side-maps of Granada on a large scale so as to include the places mentioned in Washington Irving's *Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada*. It is a good test of any series of maps to use them with some detailed history so as to ascertain whether they are full enough; for instance, to follow the course of the Crusades and the history of the Latin rule in the East; or Cortez' campaign in Mexico; or Marlborough's march from the Moselle to the Danube. Of course, Germany receives great attention. Six maps are devoted to the early divisions of the Gau, which are perhaps hardly so striking as the endless subdivisions of later times which make the study of a German map so difficult and much of German history so uninteresting; for who can remember all the pedigrees and lands of the Houses of Wettin and Wittelsbach? The scattered conditions of the Prussian dominions is well shown, and we can see how the object of

Prussia must always have been to unite them by getting hold of the intervening territory. The chief German battles in the Thirty Years' War and Seven Years' War have side-maps to themselves, much like the excellent illustrations in Carlyle's *Frederic the Great*. Napoleon's battles are equally well treated. Of the cities, Paris is honoured with most illustration (*cf.* the maps in 51, 54, 55, 57). London receives less attention; it has not seen an enemy before its gates for a long time, and perhaps it is too large now to admit of such a series of maps. Europe and Asia are thus fully treated. America and Africa have naturally less attention given them in an historical atlas, since their history is in many respects so modern. Chicago did not exist when most of our school-books were written; and the Zulus were not yet talked about. We can recommend this Atlas in the strongest manner to all historical students; after using it for some time, we feel as if we do not know how we ever did without it. The bound copies are so well mounted with guards that the maps lie quite flat and open. The introductory account of each map and of our sources of knowledge as to each part enables us to control the material that has been used in forming this beautiful work.

*Stieler's Atlas* (of which we have already noticed some of the earlier numbers) is meant to be geographical rather than historical, and therefore illustrates chiefly modern history and modern discovery, modern views as to the relation of land and water to each other, and the physical relations of the various countries. It gives what the other Atlas does not give or profess to give; the two supplement each other. Thus the United States have six maps to themselves, with side-maps for New York, Boston, and their neighbourhood, and so on. Polynesia and the Indian Ocean are given on a large scale, with a number of side-maps for the different groups of islands, invaluable for use with the descriptions of voyagers from Capt. Cook's time to that of the *Challenger*. Not that the old lands are neglected. Map 13 gives the Mediterranean with the surrounding lands; and though at the first glance the number of names inserted is so great as to make an impression of being somewhat crowded, yet the small type letters are so clear that on closer view the impression vanishes. The depths of the sea are given in English fathoms, the heights mostly in mètres. The scale of the maps must be different; 20,000,000 to 1 is sufficient for Northern Asia, 3,700,000 to 1 is hardly enough for Italy, 500,000 to 1 gives a fair view of Rome and the Campagna, of Turin and its environs, of Etna and the surrounding country. This last is the scale which the editors, Petermann, Berghaus, and Vogel, have adopted for most of the small maps—*e.g.*, for Ararat, Tiflis, Malta, Lebanon, Smyrna, Naples, Messina, Palermo, the coal districts of the Ruhr, and Norfolk Island. Jerusalem is on the scale of 150,000 to 1, and so are Gibraltar and Dublin, while the Lakes of Killarney are as 200,000 to 1. This mere list of names will show the extensive range of the Atlas and the minute care with which its details are worked out. The whole Atlas

will consist of ninety-five large maps, twenty-nine of which are new, and all of them are brought up to the date of publication. We are glad to see that all the maps can be had singly—sixteen at a shilling a-piece, the rest at tenpence. The cost of a great atlas deters many students, but anyone can afford a few shillings for the maps that illustrate his special subject. Thus No. 48 gives us Ireland, with the physical geography and the roads and railways marked. The longitude from Greenwich, Paris, and Ferro is marked; perhaps some day that from Greenwich will prevail; unity is very desirable for purposes of reference. The transition period in map-making, like all transition periods, is troublesome. The scale at the foot of this map gives Irish miles as well as English, which it is sometimes convenient to know. While the depths, however, are given in fathoms, the heights are in French feet. In the map of Palestine they are in English feet, naturally enough because of the late English survey; but why should it be different in Ireland? Here again we shall some day have unity of scale, which is so important for purposes of comparison. Some day, too, perhaps we may have a professor of geography at an English university—at one of the universities now growing up, even if not in the old ones which pay little regard to the subject. The chief people in authority probably remember the little geographical handbooks and atlases which they used at school, and are not aware of the progress made in geography and kindred branches of knowledge. Perhaps a study of such a comprehensive Atlas as Spruner's or Stieler's might induce them to reconsider the matter.

The historical and explanatory matter is given separately in the second volume of Johnston's Atlas, a plan that has its convenience. The second volume is, in fact, a short history of Europe and of European discoveries down to the present day—of course from the geographical point of view. Out of the thirty-four maps fourteen are devoted to the British Islands, and others relate chiefly to our history, such as the maps of North America and of our Indian empire, and of the British possessions all over the world, and of the Crimean and Chinese Wars. This is as useful in an English school atlas as the attention paid to Germany in German atlases. The information is brought down to the present day; maps of Turkey and Cyprus are given, and the limits of Eastern Roumelia marked according to the Treaty of Berlin. A useful Index is supplied to each volume—the first an alphabetical list of geographical names, the second an analytical index of events and names of persons. Fewer names, perhaps, are inserted in the maps than would be given in a German atlas, but this prevents the sheets having that crowded look which the German fullness sometimes gives. We wish the English school atlases could be made somewhat cheaper. Kiepert's *Historischer Schul-atlas* of thirty-six maps—twelve for ancient, middle, and modern history respectively—costs under four shillings. The German atlas is thus more extensively useful as an instrument of education.

C. W. BOASE.

*Portugal, Old and New.* By Oswald Crawford, her Majesty's Consul at Oporto. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE readers of Latouche's travels in Portugal will not have forgotten the skilful manner in which the author gave to his narrative the interest which attaches to the explorations of a new country, for such, in spite of its proximity and commercial connexions, Portugal still remains to the majority of Europeans. Mr. Oswald Crawford has now cast aside his *nom-de-plume*, but in so doing has not lost anything of the frankness, the vivacity, and the ease which previously distinguished his writings from the ordinary run of tourists' note-books. His position at Oporto is in itself sufficient guarantee for his acquaintance with the commercial condition of Portugal; and he tells us that he has for some years been also a farmer, and has thus had opportunities for mixing with the country folk and for tasting the pleasures and the tediousness of a *villegiatura*. Whether sport is to be included among the pleasures must depend very much upon the temperament of the individual who indulges in it; but we venture to think that the following episode will possess the charm of novelty for English sportsmen, though it may quickly lose it if the "Hares and Rabbits Bill" be passed in its entirety. The author, in company with seven other gentlemen and an untold company of keepers, was successful in finding a hare on her form.

"She had not, I am sure, left it two yards before she was coursed and caught by the greyhounds, attacked by the lurchers, and shot by everyone who had a gun; consequently she was killed before she had given any sport whatever. She made amends, however, afterwards. Among the pack was an ill-looking lurcher, whose bad character had caused remonstrances to be addressed to the owner by other sportsmen. '*Coitado!* Poor dog!' said his possessor; 'let him come. He will be miserable if we leave him, and howl so that my wife will wish herself dead!'

"He came and stuck to his master's heels the whole morning in the most exemplary manner. When the hare was killed it was his master who carried her, holding her by the hind legs, and the dog, seeing his opportunity come, suddenly gripped the animal in his teeth, and held on with such force—as his master tried to pull it away—that presently the dog was left with the head and the master with the body. Others of the pack, attracted by the noise, seized that part of the hare still held by the gentleman, and got it from him, while another detachment of dogs pursued the lurcher with the head in his mouth. Then began a novel kind of chase, with more shouting and flying about of quarter-staves, and laughing and tumbling down. Some of us tried to recover the body, some chased the head. We were very much out of breath before we again got together the two portions of the hare.

"'Bring the needle and thread!' was called out—the needle and thread! Necessities in this kind of sport where the game is set upon by such packs. They were brought. The decapitated quarry was cleverly sewn together, the fur smoothed down, and then gravely insinuated into a narrow linen bag also brought for the occasion."

This is amusing enough, and shows that Mr. Crawford has a decided talent for storytelling, but he is not less happy when he has to deal with more serious matters. Thus we have from his pen an admirable account of

port wine—its history and its manufacture. It is gratifying to have the assurance of so competent an authority that no wine is so free from adulteration as port—nay, more, "that a man who drinks a glass of port drinks as nearly natural and as concentrated a form of fermented grape juice as it is humanly possible to set before him." No doubt adulteration (with Tarragona and other cheap red wines) does occasionally take place, but the Portuguese growers cannot be held responsible for tricks of trade practised only in Great Britain. The wine when it leaves Portugal is sound and genuine (for the best samples go to the English importers); and, as it is certain to improve in value with age, a pipe or a hogshead bought at a fair price will prove a better investment than Turkish stock or the bonds of a South American republic.

Port wine is made in only one corner of Portugal; agriculture is the chief occupation of the people elsewhere. But the farming is still of a very primitive kind, and scarcely any advance has been made during the past fourteen hundred years. The breeds of cattle show little improvement; the implements and processes of husbandry are as rude and simple as when King Alfonso Henriquez gave independence to his countrymen. Nature, however, has been so bountiful, that the Portuguese farmer can do what Mr. Mechi, in spite of his skill, fails in accomplishing—he can grow corn on the same land year after year without exhausting the properties of the soil. Maize is the most important crop, and its introduction into Portugal, like that of the potato into Ireland, marks an era in Portuguese agriculture. Without it the small farmer would be lost; with it he seems able to hold his own, even after a succession of bad seasons. To his prosperity—we can scarcely say to his material progress—the fixity of tenure which he enjoys contributes largely; and there is no part of Mr. Crawford's interesting volume which deserves more careful attention than that in which he sets forth the history and the results of the emphyteutic system.

We have noted some only of the varied contents of what the author terms his *Olla*, but can assure our readers that there is something in it to suit every taste and to whet the appetite for more.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

#### CURRENT THEOLOGY.

*Religious Belief: its Difficulties in Ancient and Modern Times compared and considered:* being the Donellan Lecture in the University of Dublin for the Year 1877-78. By John Quarry, D.D. (Dublin: Hodges, Foster and Figgis.) These able lectures, with the recently published series by Prof. Jellett (reviewed some months ago in these columns), are striking exceptions to the ordinary dull mediocrity of the Donellan lectures. Dr. Quarry, whose work on *Genesis and its Authorship* has already given him an honoured place in the field of criticism, shows in the present volume a power of speculation and, at the same time, a power of close logical reasoning that are certainly rare. The main topics, upon which ancient and modern speculations are compared, are the fundamental questions common to all religious systems, such as the being of God, the freedom of man, and the problem of evil. Of a more special



and limited interest are the lectures on the "Evidence of Revelation from Miracles as regarded in Ancient Times" and that on the "Modern Views" of the same subject. Incidentally, Dr. Quarry expresses himself on some of the questions of eschatology that have recently attracted such general interest. The subject is discussed with great caution. In conclusion, Dr. Quarry considers that it is enough for us to "see nothing to render the extension of mercy hereafter impossible; the unrevealed possibility, coupled with a belief in the justice and goodness of God, is sufficient to remove the difficulty as an obstacle to the belief in religion." "I am convinced," writes Dr. Quarry,

"that by this line of thought the difficulty may be more safely and effectually met than by that most wretched and cowardly of all theories, which supposes the soul to be naturally mortal, and that God will resuscitate the wicked to torment them for a time, and then finally to extinguish them."

We cannot help regretting that Dr. Quarry has not been somewhat more full in his historical treatment of the difficulties of early Christian times.

*Essays on the Church's Doctrinal Authority.* By William George Ward, Ph.D. (Burns and Oates.) These essays, mostly reprinted from the *Dublin Review*, have helped to place Dr. Ward in the front rank of Roman Catholic controversialists. With the exception of Cardinal Newman, probably none of the converted "Tractarians" have, in the world of letters, done such substantial service to the Church of Rome as Dr. Ward. He is not in holy orders in his adopted Church, and accordingly high dignities are not within his reach; but as a layman he has received—what, no doubt, he values—such rewards as the n<sup>o</sup> Apostolic Benediction from Pius IX., and the *Commenda* of the Order of St. Gregory from Leo XIII. Dr. Ward's powers lie in the direction of argument and ingenious theorising; his treatment of the historical questions that enter so largely into the subjects under discussion is ludicrously loose and inadequate. This will be observed especially in *Essays* v., viii., and ix.

*St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Early Part of the Third Century. From the Newly Discovered "Refutations of all Heresies."* By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. Second and greatly enlarged Edition. (Rivingtons.) "The present volume," writes Bishop Wordsworth, "is a new work rather than a new edition." The additions refer mainly to what has been written on the subject since the publication of the first edition, and Dr. von Döllinger is the opponent with whom Dr. Wordsworth chiefly concerns himself. The ninth book of the *Philosophumena*, if it were the work of an unprejudiced and trustworthy contemporary of Callistus, presented obviously an admirable missile to fling at Roman pretensions to Papal infallibility. Here was Pope Zephyrinus inveigled into the heresy of Noetus, through the advice of Callistus, his successor in the pontifical throne. This was a grand opportunity for a controversialist like Dr. Wordsworth, whose *Letters to M. Gordon on the Destructive Character of the Church of Rome* were of a kind that hardly allowed him to be in this matter an unbiassed judge. Döllinger, in 1853, published his admirable *Hippolytus und Callistus*. Without, perhaps, having made good all that he contends for, he has certainly done much to discredit the testimony of Hippolytus. We presume it was the publication of Mr. Plummer's excellent edition of Döllinger's *Hippolytus und Callistus*, translated into English, that has induced the Bishop of Lincoln, in the volume before us, to attempt to rebut the arguments there put forward. In all

the main points we think the Bishop of Lincoln has failed.

*Word, Work, and Will: Collected Papers* by William Thomson, D.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Lord Archbishop of York. (Murray.) Under the title *Word, Work, and Will*, which has nothing to commend it but its alliterative jingle, we have a collection of essays and speeches by the Archbishop of York, all of which have been previously published. The most elaborate paper is the first—on "The Synoptic Gospels"—which appeared as recently as 1878, being the Introduction to vol. i. of the *Speaker's Commentary* on the New Testament. The critical problems involved are stated with great fairness, and the discussion of them, though suffering from the limits of space to which the writer has confined himself, is remarkably able, and shows an acquaintance with the literature of the subject up to the latest date. The most striking contributions, however, seem to us to be the essays on the Theistic controversy—more especially those on "The Limits of Philosophical Enquiry," "Design in Nature," and the essay entitled "God Exists." Similar in ability is Dr. Thomson's brilliant assault on the pessimism of Schopenhauer and Hartmann in the paper on the "Worth of Life." Of the papers here republished there is only one directly concerned with dogma peculiar to the Christian system—that on "The Death of Christ," which appeared, if we remember rightly, as long ago as the controversy on *Essays and Reviews*. The discourses "On the Emotions in Preaching" and on "Defects in Missionary Work" are addressed *ad clerum*, but are not wanting in interest for lay readers.

*The History of St. Catherine of Sienna and her Companions.* By Augusta Theodora Drane. Compiled from Original Sources. (Burns and Oates.) This elaborate history of St. Catherine indicates throughout much care and research. Beside well-known authorities, such as Raymond of Capua, Caffarini, and the letters of St. Catherine, a number of hitherto unpublished MSS. preserved in the Communal Library of Sienna have been made use of. Of these the most interesting to English readers are the *Senuo in Reverentiam Beatae Katerinae de Senis* and the *Epistola ad Magistrum Raimundum de Capua*, by William Flete, the English Augustinian hermit, who happened to be one of St. Catherine's confessors. It cannot be said that in the volume before us there is any deliberate and sustained attempt to sift evidence. But the miraculous being once freely admitted as possible, and accepted in some instances as proved, the interest of such an enquiry would necessarily be reduced to a low level. To any student, however, of the psychological phenomena of the spiritual history of St. Catherine it is far more satisfactory to have the accounts as told originally, without any rationalising criticism on the part of the biographer.

*A History of Christian Doctrines.* By the late Dr. K. R. Hagenbach, Professor of Theology at Basle. Translated from the Fifth and last German Edition, with Additions from Other Sources. With an Introduction by E. H. Plumptre, D.D. Vol. I. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) As long ago as 1846 Messrs. Clark issued a translation of Hagenbach's *Compendium of the History of Doctrines*. The additions and improvements in the subsequent editions of the original work have induced Messrs. Clark to issue a revised translation from the last German edition. Dr. Hagenbach's references to the literature of the various subjects considered were defective as regards the works of English writers. The present editor has done much to supply this deficiency, and has in the work before us given to any student of theology, who is fortunate enough to live within reach of

a good library, an invaluable aid in his researches. Prof. Plumptre's Introduction consists of only some four pages, and is meant, we suppose, to serve as an *imprimatur* that will carry weight with some who do not know Hagenbach's merits or repute.

*The New Testament according to the Authorised Version.* With Introduction and Notes by John Pilkington Norris, B.D. Vol. I. *The Four Gospels.* (Rivingtons.) The fault we have to find with this book is that nobody wants it. It is not intended for scholars; and, so far as we have been able to examine it, there is no special feature of merit that distinguishes it from half-a-dozen equally serviceable works for popular use.

*The First Epistle of St. John: a Contribution to Biblical Theology.* By Erich Haupt. Translated, with an Introduction, by W. B. Pope, D.D. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) This volume is one of the new series of the Foreign Theological Library. Haupt's work has some repute in Germany, and no one can study it without an acknowledgment of the subtlety and ingenuity of the writer; but it may be well doubted whether the elaborate analysis of thought in the epistle is not artificial and unfounded, while in many instances it is apparent that the commentator reads meanings into his text. Without wishing to seem irreverent to any reader, we venture to say that an exegete writing four hundred large octavo pages of comment on the First Epistle of St. John has written too much.

*Illustrations of the Physiology of Religion.* In Sections, adapted for the Use of Schools. Part I. By Henry Lee, F.R.C.S. (Trübner.) The title of this volume accords sufficiently well with the professional pursuits of a distinguished surgeon, but would never suggest that we really have here the work of a mystic pietist. If Mr. Lee considers his book "adapted to the use of schools," we are compelled to ask "What schools?" and further to express the doubt whether in any school in the United Kingdom there is one boy or girl in a hundred who could understand, not to say profit by, these pious speculations.

*The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England: an Historical and Speculative Exposition.* By Rev. Joseph Miller, B.D. Vol. II. Part I. (Hodder and Stoughton.) We had occasion, when noticing with some commendation the first volume of this little work, to point out a number of errors that spoke badly for the care of the writer. We are happy to see that there is a marked improvement in the new instalment, which has no doubt profited by the supervision of the Principal of St. Bees College. The present volume contains an interesting sketch of opinion on the Canons of Scripture and on Inspiration.

We have received *Heroes of the Cross; or, Studies in the Biography of Saints, Martyrs, and Christian Pioneers*, by W. H. Davenport Adams (Masters); *The Family Prayer and Sermon Book*, designed for General Use, and specially adapted for those prevented from attending Public Worship, by the Very Rev. O. J. Vaughan, D.D., in 2 vols. (Strahan and Co.); *The Daily Round: Meditation, Prayer, Praise*; adapted to the Course of the Christian Year (Whitaker); *Family Prayers*, prepared by a Committee of the Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, published by authority of the House (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.); *Children's Treasury of Bible Stories*, Part II., *New Testament*, by Mrs. Herman Gaskoin, edited by Rev. G. F. Maclean, D.D. (Macmillan); *Gathered Clusters from Scripture Pages: a Book for Parents, Teachers, and Children*, by Lady Hope of Carriden (Edinburgh: Macniven and Wallace); *The King's Story Book*, Part I., *Stories by the Lake*, by Mark Evans (O. Kegan Paul

and Co.); *The Value of this Earthly Life: a Reply to "Is Life worth Living?"* by W. H. Mallock, by Edward B. Aveling, D.Sc. (Free-thought Publishing Company); *Sin and its Penalty, Present and Future*, by Joshua Hawkins (Elliot Stook); *The Threefold Basis of Universal Restitution* (Williams and Norgate); &c.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER's Hibbert Lectures, *On the Origin and Growth of Religion, with Special Reference to the Religions of India*, have been translated into Gujarathi, and are being published in a Gujarathi journal, the *Dnyān Vardhaka*.

STUDENTS of folk-lore will be glad to know that the last numbers of the *Bibliotheca Indica* contain the beginning of an English translation of the *Kathāsarit-sāgara* ("The Ocean of the Streams of Story"), by Mr. Tawney. Hitherto the only accessible translation of this storehouse of Indian fables was a German one by Prof. Brockhaus, the editor of the Sanskrit text. Mr. Tawney's translation seems carefully made, and the notes are useful.

A NEW edition of Hunter's *History of the Deanery of Doncaster* is to appear, edited by Dr. Gatty, with the assistance of a number of other antiquaries, among whom are Canon Raine, the Rev. George Ormsby, F.S.A., and Col. Chester. Mr. Hunter left behind him an annotated copy of the book, which will be made use of in the preparation of the new edition. The author's own emendations and additions will be incorporated in the text, but new matter obtained from sources not open to him will be kept distinct from his writing. The additions will probably equal the original in quantity, and there will be many new illustrations. The edition of 1828 is now so scarce that a new one is much wanted. It is to be printed and published by Mr. Robert White, of Worksop, and issued in eight or ten parts.

A TRANSLATION by Mr. John Lancelot Shadwell from the German *Charakterbilder aus Geschichte und Sage*, by A. W. Grube, with the title of *Heroes of History and Legend*, will be published shortly by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The translation was undertaken at the request of Dr. J. R. Armitage, chairman of the British and Foreign Blind Association, in order to provide in a popular form a brief outline of European history to be embossed for the use of the blind. The book is published in its present shape in the hope that it may be found useful by a wider circle of readers.

THE same firm will also publish this autumn a volume of pen sketches, descriptive of a winter visit made by two business men to the United States and Canada, entitled *The Other Side; How it Struck Us*, by Mr. C. B. Berry.

MR. ARBER is unwearied in reproducing the literary curiosities of the Elizabethan era. We have scarcely had time to read and digest his last publications in the *English Scholar's Library*, when four more reprints are forwarded to us. Through the liberality of two celebrated possessors of old books, he has been enabled to include in the series a perfect text of Stanyhurst's translation of the first four books of the *Aeneid*, which was published at Leyden in 1582, and to present his subscribers with one of the most extraordinary attempts at translation in our language. This we hope to notice at length in an early number. No. 12 is a reprint of Greene's tale of *Menaphon*, with Nash's wonderfully interesting address to the gentlemen students of both universities. Two more of the Martin Marprelate tracts—*Perry's Epistle to the Terrible Priests of the Confocation House* and *Udall's Demonstration of Discipline*—have been

considered by Mr. Arber as worthy of preservation.

THE late Rev. George Gilfillan left behind him a novel, in MS., under the title of *Reconciliation*. It is said that the name of the hero of the story is Balfour, and that the narrative partakes very largely of an autobiographical character, containing graphic sketches of the beautiful district of Perthshire in which Mr. Gilfillan was born.

MR. J. P. BRISCOE, of the Nottingham Free Library, will soon have ready for the press a work of considerable local interest entitled *Old Nottinghamshire*. It will consist chiefly of papers contributed to the *Nottingham Guardian* under the title of "Local Notes and Queries," edited by Mr. Briscoe. Several well-known local authors have promised contributions.

A VOLUME will shortly be issued in Hull, entitled *Miscellanea*, edited by William Andrews. It will mainly consist of poetry and prose from the *Hull Miscellany*. An account of the Saturday Evening Entertainments for the People, which originated in Hull, will be included.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a new novel entitled *Roy and Viola*, by Mrs. Forrester, author of *Viva Mignon*, &c.

A SECOND lecture on the past and present history of Penzance has been published by Mr. G. B. Millett. This remote town has been fortunate in its chroniclers. Within the last four years three pamphlets, chiefly dwelling on its topographical and social changes, have been locally printed. To anyone desirous of acquiring knowledge on the customs and manners of provincial society fifty years ago, these little works would be of great value. Mr. Millett's last lecture is illustrated with some wood-engravings, and a plan of the town in 1805.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN's new half-crown books for children this year will be *Two Rose Trees: the Adventures of Twin Sisters*, by Mrs. Minnie Douglas, dedicated to Arthur Grote, F.L.S.; and *Hilda and her Doll*, by Miss E. C. Phillips, the daughter of the late Samuel Phillips, of the *Times*. These two stories are specially suited for girls; a third for children of both sexes is by Mrs. C. E. Bowen, and is entitled *The House on the Bridge, and other Tales. Madge and her Chicks. A Story of Children's Home Doings*, by a Brother and Sister, is intended for older children.

A VERY interesting, and at the same time very important, discovery has been made by Prof. Dr. A. Harnack, of the University of Giessen, and Dr. O. von Gebhardt, librarian to the University of Göttingen, in the cathedral church of Rossano, in Calabria. These gentlemen have found a Greek Uncial Codex of the first two gospels, which by authorities has been declared to be of the highest value for the text of the New Testament, as well for the historical development of book-writing and painting in very early times. The Codex has just been published by Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipzig. Its title is, *Evangeliorum Codex Graecus Purpureus Rossanensis Litteris argenteis scriptus, Picturisque ornatus*. The co-editors say in their introductory remarks that Codex  $\alpha$  consists of 188 parchment leaves of magnificent purple colour, and that the transcriber has made use of uncial letters very ably executed in silver. As they consider the Codex to belong to the sixth century A.D., and as the formation of the text is very like that of Codex N, scholars will easily recognise the near affinity between the two purple codices which now are known. For the history of Christian art, the very numerous figures painted on the parchment in water-colours are of the greatest value; they retain a freshness of colour which, if we consider their great antiquity, must be looked upon as

without precedent. Two title-pictures, eighteen historical paintings, and forty full-length portraits of prophets have been preserved, and possess the more archaeological value as there is no original known from which many of them could have been copied. It is a pity that the greater part of the MS. is lost; as the title-pages indicate, it contained originally all four gospels. The Codex belongs to the chapter of the cathedral of Rossano, and is preserved there in the archives of the archbishop.

DR. MORITZ TRAUTMANN, of Gohlis, near Leipzig, the bibliographical editor of the *Anglia*, has been appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the university of Bonn. As in other German Universities, the Professorship of the English and Neo-Latin Languages at Bonn (lately held by Prof. Delius) has been subdivided. Dr. Trautmann is preparing an edition of the Romance of *The Siege of Jerusalem* for the Early English Text Society.

PROF. ZUPITZA, of Berlin, has been for some weeks in London, working at his edition of *Beowulf* for the Early English Text Society, and other Anglo-Saxon texts. He has been appointed Dean of the Philosophical Faculty at Berlin for the ensuing session.

MR. HENRY SWEET is studying the spoken language of North Wales for a paper on the subject before the Philological Society next session. He finds that the spoken language is much simpler in its forms than the literary language, and contains many more English words. A collection of phrases, proverbs, &c., illustrating the specialities of the spoken language, will accompany the paper.

A SUBJECT concerning an almost forgotten name in the history of English philosophy has recently been taken for a *thèse* by a pupil of the Ecole Normale of Paris. M. Marion, under the title of *Franciscus Glissonius, quid de natura substantiae senserit* (Paris: Baillière), has reminded us of the writings of Glisson, a London physician, who in 1672 published a *Tractatus de natura substantiae energeticae seu de vita naturae ejusque tribus facultatibus*. M. Marion expounds the conceptions of Glisson, and compares them with those of Leibnitz. He concludes that Leibnitz must have been acquainted with Glisson's work, though the philosophic notions of the two differ in many points.

THE city of Este has set a good example of liberality and public spirit by publishing a useful catalogue of the contents of its civic archives. If English municipalities would follow this example more widely, the study of English history might progress more rapidly among ourselves. We are certainly far behind Italy in the readiness to make known our possessions from the past.

DR. BUDDENSIEG has made a valuable contribution to the literature of Wiclif by publishing a short tract of Wiclif's *De Christo et Adversario suo Antichristo* (Gotha: Perthes), from the Prag and Vienna MSS. This tract, which was presumably written at the end of 1383 or the beginning of 1384, marks the highest point of Wiclif's antagonism to the Papacy as an institution. He sets forth the Pope as standing in entire opposition to the example of Christ. Wiclif's opinions on this subject have been exhibited by Dr. Lechler in a series of detached quotations from his writings. The tract now edited by Dr. Buddensieg gives a connected argument.

WE hear that the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, the well-known organ of Hegelian philosophy in America, under the editorship of Mr. W. T. Harris, of Chicago, will for the future be published by Messrs. Appleton, at New York.

THE *Churchman's Shilling Magazine* (Houl-

ston) in its September number, which begins a twenty-eighth volume, proposes a sort of theological symposium, in which religious doubts and difficulties concerning "the Resurrection" will be examined and refuted.

WE are informed in the *Publishers' Weekly* that George A. Bates, of the Naturalists' Bureau, Salem, Mass., will shortly issue the first of a series of papers on the archaeology of Missouri, to be published under the auspices of the Archaeological Section of the St. Louis Academy of Science. This important work, entitled *Archaeological Remains and Ancient Pottery of Southern Missouri*, by Prof. W. B. Potter and Dr. Edward Evers, two members of the society, contains a general description of the South-eastern Missouri district and the pottery which has been found in such abundance in the burial mounds of that region, and is illustrated by twenty-nine full-page lithographic plates.

SOME little time ago a committee was formed at Wittenberg with the object of arranging the rooms in which Luther lived for many years as a "Reformation Hall." This project has received the official support of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, who recently deputed some councillors of his department to have an interview with the local committee. The result has been the formation of a new "Curatorium," with an official of high rank at its head; and a first step has been taken towards the exhibition of the Augustin collection of Luther relics. As no large expenditure is required for procuring the necessary apparatus of boxes, tables, drawers, &c., the future of the proposed "Reformation Hall" is secured. It is rumoured that Dr. Dörner, son of the well-known professor at Berlin, will be appointed conservator of the institution.

WE take the following notes from the *Revue Critique*:—A little work will shortly appear, entitled *Ricordi della vita intima dell' Arrigo Heine*, from the pen of the Princess della Rocca, who is a niece of the poet. A "Library of Italian Classics" is announced to be published by Zanichelli, of Bologna, which will include works of all periods, each being accompanied by critical notes. As is not unusual in Italy, the editorship will be entrusted to a committee composed of the following:—MM. Ascoli, Bartoli, Carducci, Comparetti, d'Ancona, Flecchia, Monaci, Mussafia, and Racica. Seventeen volumes are stated to be already in the press. Both the *Bullettino di Bibliografia e di Storia delle Scienze matematiche e fisiche*, which Prince Boncompagni has conducted at Rome since 1867, and the *Revue Critique russe*, which has lived for eighteen months under the editorship of MM. Kovalevsky and Miller, have appeared for the last time.

IN addition to our former notice of the newly discovered Vulgate which was used by Martin Luther for his translation of the Bible, the following particulars are given by German papers. The copy now in the possession of Dr. Schlehta, who received it as a present from Deacon F. Marek in Libun, belonged formerly to the Catholic Department of the Court Library at Dresden. Here, either its literary value may not have been known, which is hardly to be believed, or by accident, as others infer, it passed, with a number of other books, from Dresden to Bohemia, where, after many wanderings, it finally reached Dr. Schlehta's library. Its size is octavo; it is bound in paper-boards with parchment covers. On its back, in golden letters, is its title, BIBLIA CATHOLICA, under which the librarian has put the very curious but—as coming from a Catholic hand—not unnatural note, NOTIS MANUSCRIPTIS LUTHERI CORRUPTA. The copy is the well-known and beautiful edition of John Marechal of Lyons, printed in 1519. On the

whole, it is in a good state of preservation. The first fifteen leaves are slightly damaged by worms or moths, and some of Luther's annotations have been cut away by the binder, for Luther had made use of it apparently before it was bound. There are no names of proprietors, librarians, or libraries to be found. The notes written by Luther on the margin are in hasty hand, and are very difficult to decipher; but Prof. Dr. Curtius, of Leipzig, who happened to visit Wartenberg, has proved them to be genuine. They are partly of a philological character, partly short comments on single words, partly translations of single passages.

M<sup>ME</sup>. BOTTA, a New York lady, has presented to the French Academy the sum of £1,000 sterling, the interest on which is to be applied to founding a prize, to be awarded once every five years, for the best French work on the "Condition of Women" published during that period. The prize will be awarded for the first time next year.

*Une Visite à la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bale.* Par un Bibliophile Lyonnais. (Lyons.) M. H. Baudrier, the author of this little work, lately visited Basel with the aim of making enquiries concerning the ancient Lyons printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He succeeded in finding traces of several printers of Lyons whose names do not occur in the lists kept in their native town—neither in the tax-registers nor in the catalogues of inhabitants liable to be called out in cases of fire or other alarm. During the course of his researches he gained a lively affection for the famous Basel Library itself, for its wealth in *incunabula*, for the political moderation of the Basel population—which, whatever party triumphed, has invariably protected the books of the adverse party. Even during the "Bildersturm" of the Reformation period, while in other places the victors burned the entire literature of their opponents, Basel, which always held an "Erasmian" or mediatory position, saved such writings, so that many a unique work now rests in safety, to the joy of modern students, upon the shelves of its library. The Lyons bibliophile was particularly struck with the book collection of Johannes Heynlin, of Stein, originally saved from the Charterhouse. All the books, except two, were printed in Paris, the latest being dated 1474—"a collection whose like is not to be found elsewhere in the whole world." The Basel Library is also rich in MSS. of classical antiquity; but perhaps its most interesting treasure is to be found in the hundred volumes of correspondence of eminent scholars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which have been much used, but which still remain an unexhausted source of information for the students of those periods.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the fact that the "Strange Story of Kitty Hancomb," published as presumably new in the July number of *Temple Bar*, is a *verbatim* reprint from the seventh volume of *Once a Week*, published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans in 1862.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Journal* of the National Indian Association (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) for September is a number of more than usual merit. It opens with a life, translated from Bengali, of the celebrated Mahratta Queen, Ahalya Bai, which is interesting rather as representing native tradition than for its historical accuracy. Then comes a notice of Prof. Minaieff's "Sketch of the Most Important Monuments of Sanskrit Literature," which again owes half its interest to the fact that its writer is a Hindu student at the University of Bonn. A further instalment is given of "Bombay a Hundred and Fifteen Years Ago," translated from a MS. of Niebuhr, father of

the historian. We gladly notice these solid contents of the *Journal* as an improvement upon idle discussions concerning the social condition of Hindu women or upon the manner in which the English treat the natives.

THE permanent part of *Le Livre* for August consists of four articles, all of them interesting. The first is an extremely discursive paper of M. Champfleury's under the title of "Les Vignettes Romantiques" and the sub-title of "Les Oubliés." The particular vignettes selected are four of Devéria's in what may be irreverently, and with consciousness of irreverence, called the preposterous style. The text, however, has but little direct relation to them. It deals with Baour-Lormian and Edouard d'Anglemont, of the second of whom it may safely be asserted that very few people have ever heard; while it may seem a gratuitous outrage to class as a romantic the Rupert of the classicists of 1830. M. Champfleury, however, as usual, knows what he is talking about, and may be depended upon for instruction as well as for amusement. A short paper on Balzac's unlucky venture as a printer and type-founder by M. Pons is also worth reading, as is a more strictly bibliographical and specialist article (on President Brisson) by M. Dukas. The last of the four is by M. Gustave Brunet, and deals with bibliophagy in the literal, not the metaphorical, sense. M. Brunet has been tolerably indiscriminate in his collection of examples of voluntary or forced devouring of written and printed matter. A Frenchman, however, could hardly be expected to allude to Nelson's famous and apparently serious vow to make Admiral Latouche-Tréville eat a certain lying despatch he had written. We have often wondered what would have happened if the boaster had not wisely kept out of Nelson's way. Would he have been allowed butter?

UNDER the title, "A People Awakening," Luis Barthe gives, in the *Revista Contemporanea* of August 15, a brief account of the situation of China in view of her struggle with Russia. Rodriguez Mourello continues his essay "On the Fundamental Principles of the Mechanics of Chemistry." "Polystoria" is the name V. Tinajero gives to a sketch of historical works produced in Europe during the seventeenth century; Scandinavian, Slave, and Dutch authors are treated of in the present number. Two Cuban minor poets, E. J. Varona and M. Romero, are reviewed. The former has more of local colouring; the latter seems the more ambitious. The works of both are published at Habana.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. W. B. HODGSON, Professor of Political Economy and Mercantile Law in Edinburgh University, died in Belgium on August 25. His services to education and his universal activity as a publicist were greater than his literary merit or his contributions to the advancement of political economy. Born at Edinburgh in about 1815, the best years of his life were spent in Lancashire, where he was Principal successively of the Liverpool Institute and of the Chorlton High School, Manchester. It is understood also that he had a good deal to do with the *Manchester Examiner*. In 1857 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Primary Schools. In 1871 he was elected to the Professorship at Edinburgh, which he held till the day of his death, having previously acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. But it would not be unjust to his memory to say that he was better known in the Chamber of Commerce and in the committee of the Midlothian Liberal Association than in his academic lecture-room. Most popular of all was

he in his country-house at Bonally, where he delighted to dispense hospitality and circulate wit. Prof. Hodgson published several essays and lectures on educational subjects, as well as translations from Bastiat and Cavour.

THE death is announced, at Slavuta in Volhynia, of Dr. Philip Jacob Bruun, late Professor of History in the Imperial University of New Russia, Odessa, at the age of eighty-six. Prof. Bruun was well known for his indefatigable and erudite researches directed to the history and geography of the shores of the Black Sea, and to the elucidation of early books of travel. He has left numerous works in the German, French, and Russian languages, with which he was equally conversant, the principal being *Historical and Geographical Researches on South Russia, 1852-1880* (Odessa, 1879-80), portions of which have been reproduced in French in the *Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg*, and in German at Odessa. Prof. Bruun was the author of a new theory on the identity of Prester John, since controverted by Prof. Zarncke, of Stuttgart. His latest labours include the translation into Russian of Irecek's *History of the Bulgarians*, and Notes to Capt. Telfer's edition of *The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schillberger in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*, printed in 1879 for the Hakluyt Society. Prof. Bruun was highly esteemed by the members of the various learned societies, Russian and foreign, of which he was a distinguished ornament; and he was greatly beloved by the university students, at whose instance he was re-elected to fill the chair of History (1832-71). He was a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Jena; Councillor of State; and Knight of the Order of St. Anne (with the Imperial Crown) of Russia.

THE death is also announced of Dr. Adolph Held, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Berlin, who belonged to the moderate section of what are called the "Katheder-Socialisten;" and of Herr Edward Hallberger, of Stuttgart, the well-known publisher of various illustrated books and periodicals.

#### THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB.

THE sixteenth annual festival of the Swiss Alpine Club was held at Rappersweil, on the Lake of Zürich, on Sunday and Monday, August 22 and 23. In spite of the streaming rain, the general meeting in the Rathaus on Sunday was attended by more than two hundred members. The "Festpräsident," Pfarrer Seewer, in his opening address, led the meeting in spirit up the Bachtel, and pointed out from thence the surrounding country of the Zürich Oberland, and sketched its historical development from the earliest times to the present day. Herr Lindt, of Bern, being absent through illness, his report on the activity of the Central Committee was read by Dr. Dübi. The club numbers 2,327 members, seventy-nine more than last year. The central treasurer has in hand 36,446 frs. The Irafang fund reached 695 frs., which has been paid to the heirs, and a memorial has been placed over the grave. The collections for the guide Brantschen reached the total of 8,030 frs. A house has been bought for the family, leaving a surplus of about 3,000 frs. The resolution not to admit ladies as members of the club has been definitely adopted. The courses of instruction for guides are to be continued. The section Todi had thirty-six guides attending its winter course. New club-huts have been erected on the Dossenhorn and the Wetterhorn. The *Jahrbuch* has been very successful; 19,000 copies have been printed. The editorship of the *Gletscherbuch* is still unoccupied, no successor having been found for the late editor, Major Siegfried, the chief of the topographical bureau.

The annual obituary included the name of Dr. Haller. Basel was selected as the locality for the festival of 1881, and Herr Hofmann-Burkhardt named as the next *Festpräsident*. A grant of 1,000 frs. a-year, for the next three years, was voted to the meteorological station on the Santis. Though the Central Committee will not admit ladies to membership of the club, the sections were declared free to enrol ladies who have distinguished themselves "durch klubistische Leistungen" as honorary members. The section Pilatus has worked energetically during the year for the protection of the Edelweiss. The gathering of this plant, "das Kleinod unserer Alpen," need not be interfered with, but the section aims at getting cantonal and communal regulations passed in order to prevent "its massive uprooting and wholesale export to foreign places." The canton of Bern has issued a police-ordinance forbidding the sale of "Edelweiss with roots." In the canton of Obwalden and in the Engadine, the communes have put forth regulations for the protection of the plant. Herr von Steiges reported on the measurements of the Rhone glacier. Dr. Dübi, of Bern, read a paper on the campaigns of the Romans in the Alps, and the ultimate subjection of the Alpine dwellers to the Roman yoke. His paper will be expanded for the *Jahrbuch*. The annual banquet was held in the "Schwan" at Rappenstein. Telegraphic congratulations were received from various foreign Alpine Clubs. On Monday, the members of the club made a common excursion to the Bachtel, and from the Bachtel over the Almann chain to Bauma.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BIRDWOOD, G. C. M. *The Industrial Arts of India*. Chapman & Hall.  
 CLAUDIN, A. *Antiquités typographiques de la France*. Paris: Claudin.  
 DE BAYE, J. *L'Archéologie préhistorique*. Paris: Leroux; London: Trübner.  
 DEUTSCHKE, H. *Antike Bildwerke in Oberitalien. IV. Antike Bildwerke in Turin, Brescia, Verona u. Mantua*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 8 M. 60 Pf.  
 ENGEL, E. *Das Zeitalter d. Dampfes in technisch-statistischer Beleuchtung*. Berlin: Verlag d. k. statistischen Bureau's. 6 M.  
 FOUILLÉE, A. *La Science sociale contemporaine*. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 GUERRINI, O. e. C. RICCI. *Studi e Polemiche dantesche*. Verona. 3 L.  
 HEUS, v. *Illustrationen zu den Gesängen d. Ammergauer Passionspieles*. Würzburg: Woel. 5 M.  
 PETZOLDT, J. *Supplementum Bibliographic Dantese ab MDCCCLV. Inchoatae*. Dresden: Schoenfeld; London: Nutt.  
 SCHREIBER, L. A. *Die anonymen Meister u. Werke der Kölner Malerschule von 1460-1500*. Bonn: Hanstein. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 SCHREIBER, Th. *Die antiken Bildwerke der Villa Ludovici in Rom*. Leipzig: Engelmann. 8 M.  
 ZERI, R. de. *Amieto: Studio psicologico*. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 1 fr.

##### HISTORY.

- BLOQUEVILLE, Marquise de. *Le Maréchal Davout, Prince d'Eckmühl, raconté par les Siens et par lui-même. T. 4 et dernier*. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 BRIGER, Th. *Constantin der Grosse als Religionspolitiker*. Gotha: Perthes. 1 M.  
 CARDONA, M. *Delle Origine della Città di Napoli*. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 2 fr.  
 DILLMANN, A. *Zur Geschichte d. Asumittischen Reichs im 4. bis 6. Jahrh.* Berlin: Dümmler. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 GOZZADINI, G. *Delle Torri gentilizie di Bologna, e delle Famiglie alle quali prima Appartennero*. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 10 fr.  
 MARTIN, E. *Zur Gralsage*. Strassburg: Trübner; London: Trübner.  
 WILL, C. Konrad v. Wittelsbach. Cardinal. Erzbischof v. Mainz u. v. Salzburg, deutscher Reichskanzler. Regensburg: Pustet. 1 M. 40 Pf.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOLOGY.

- BALL, R. S. *Elements of Astronomy*. Longmans. 6s.  
 BARON, G. *Epiménide di Creta e le Credenze religiose de' suoi Tempi*. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 3 fr.  
 BUNGE, A. *Pflanzen-geographische Betrachtungen lib. die Familie der Chenopodiaceen*. St. Petersburg. 4 M. 30 Pf.  
 KOEFFEN, F. Th. *Die schädlichen Insekten Russlands*. St. Petersburg. 7 M. 70 Pf.  
 SCHREINCK, L. v. *Der 1. Fund e. Leiche v. Rhinoceros Merckii Jaeg.* St. Petersburg. 4 M. 30 Pf.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BUBER, S. *Leksch-Tob (Pesikta Sutar) ein agardischer*

- Commentar zum ersten und zweiten Bucher Mosis von Rabbi Tobia ben Elieser. Wilna: Wittwe & Romm.  
 HAGEMANN, A. *Die Eigennamen bei Homer*. Berlin: Moos. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 KRUGGER, P. *Codicis Theodosiani Fragmenta Taurinensia*. Berlin: Dümmler. 5 M.  
 OEHMICHEN, G. *Pinianische Studien zur geographischen u. kunsthistorischen Literatur*. Erlangen: Deichert. 4 M.  
 ROBY, H. J. *A Latin Grammar for Schools*. Macmillan. 3s.  
 SAUPPE, H. *Attica et Eleusinia*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 80 Pf.  
 SCHRADER, E. *Zur Kritik der Inschriften Tiglath-Pileser's II. d. Asarhaddon u. d. Asurbanipal*. Berlin: Dümmler. 3 M.  
 WHITE, R. G. *Every-day English*. Sampson Low & Co.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE BILINGUAL HITTITE INSCRIPTION.

Oxford: Aug. 30, 1880.

My letter on the silver disk with a bilingual Hittite and cuneiform inscription has elicited the information that the British Museum possesses an electrotype facsimile of the object, made from the original some twenty years ago, and Mr. Barclay Head has very kindly sent me a sealing-wax impression of it. M. Fr. Lenormant has also been so good as to send me a cast made by himself from the original object, which he saw in Constantinople about twenty years since; and the exact agreement between his cast and the electrotype facsimile in the British Museum proves that we have a copy which for the purposes of science is as good as the original disk itself. There can, therefore, no longer be any hesitation about the reading of the cuneiform legend. This runs: "Tar-rik-tim-me, king of the land of Er-me-e." The last character has the same archaizing form as that affected by Sargon, as, for example, on the stele he erected in Cyprus; and I am inclined to ascribe the disk to his age, when Assyrian conquest was introducing the Assyrian syllabary among the tribes which had hitherto made use of the Hittite hieroglyphs, and when Carchemish and the Hittite power were finally overthrown.

Mr. Boscawen has suggested to me that Erme or Erve may represent the Urume of the Assyrian inscriptions. Tiglath-Pileser I. (B.C. 1130) states that the Urumeans were soldiers of the Hittites, who garrisoned the conquered Semitic population of Syria for the lords of Carchemish. But Assur-natsir-pal shows that Urume was to the south-west of Lake Van, and therefore too far to the east to be regarded as the kingdom of Tarkondimotos. The latter may possibly be the Urima of Ptolemy, now Urum, on the west bank of the Euphrates, northward of Zeugma, or the semi-mythical Arimi of the Greek poets, a people who are vaguely placed in different parts of Asia Minor. Kallisthenes associated them with the Arima range in Kilikia, and Tarkondimotos, as we know, was a Kilikian name. The Arima range may be the country or mountain of Aruma mentioned by Tiglath-Pileser I.

The first two Hittite characters on the disk will represent the royal name Tarkon-timme, the goat's head (or horse's head) having the phonetic value of *tarku(u)*. The two which are associated with the ideograph of "country" must, therefore, have the values of *er* and *me* or *ve*; and as they both occur frequently in the Carchemish inscriptions, and are also found on the seals from Kouyunjik, they will furnish a basis for Hittite decipherment.

I may add that this bilingual inscription informs us that a royal name occurs in the inscription accompanying the figure of the Pseudo-Sesostris in the pass of Karabel, and that the monuments from Carchemish now in the British Museum belong to two different kings, the two longer inscriptions both commemorating the same monarch.

A. H. SAYCE.



## THE ANCIENT BASQUE NAME OF GOD.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater: Aug. 30, 1880.

As I have already called attention (see the ACADEMY of last week, p. 155) to the identity of the modern Basque word *orcia*,\* "the thunder," with the ancient Basque *Urcia*,\* "God," quoted in the MS. of the twelfth century revealed to the scientific world by the Jesuit Father F. Fita, I cannot forbear inviting competent judges in Oriental mythology to give their opinion as to the real (as it is to be hoped) or imaginary existence of the word *Orsi*,\* "God," attributed by the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, Calepinus (edition in eleven tongues of 1601), Louis Burger (*Family Herald*, May 23, 1868), and several other works to a so-called "Language of the Magi." Does *Orsi*, "God," belong to Zend or other languages?

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

## THE EARLIEST ROCK-HEWN MONUMENT IN ASIA MINOR.

15 Conduit Street, W.: Aug. 31, 1880.

It is satisfactory to learn, from the interesting paper which appeared in the ACADEMY under the above heading, that Mr. Dennis agrees with almost all the conclusions respecting the colossal figure on Mount Sipylus which were arrived at by Prof. Sayce and myself when we visited it last year. It may now be regarded as certain that the figure represents a goddess seated upon a chair, and Dr. van Lennep's view that it is a mere bust upon a lofty pedestal may safely be rejected. The shoes with turned-up toes are much worn, and are therefore indistinct; but the circle with which the head of the figure is ornamented has been protected by the overhanging rock, and is easily discernible. It was first noticed by Prof. Sayce, who saw it through his glass, and I afterwards climbed up to the shoulders of the image, and was thus able to examine it carefully. We both remarked the curious arrangement of the hair, which Mr. Dennis well describes as "represented in long parallel tresses, distinctly triglyphed in the rock." These are very clearly shown in a good photograph of the figure which I was fortunate enough to obtain at Smyrna.

F. W. PERCIVAL.

## THE TRANSLATION OF "GUNNAR."

London: Aug. 28, 1880.

In reference to the note in the ACADEMY of to-day, I wish to state that my translation of the little book had been completed some weeks before I was aware that it had been written originally in English and published already in America. Prof. Rasmus Anderson, of the Wisconsin University, wrote to me on July 3 informing me of the fact, and I at once procured the American book, which I still think of reproducing in an English edition, as the story is a very charming one, written in all the freshness and vigour of style of the modern Danish writers.

It is a curious mistake that I have made, that of unconsciously retranslating a translated book into its original tongue; but in this case not so ridiculous as it might appear. As Prof. Anderson says, "Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Ithaca, N.Y. (a Dane, well known and widely read on the Continent), wrote the book originally in the English tongue, and has hitherto written nothing in Danish, but some of his stories have been translated by others into that language."

W. SWAN SONNENSCHIEIN.

\* The Basque syllables *ci* or *zi* are identical, and are pronounced as the French *si*.

## SCIENCE.

## EARLY NORMAN TEXTS.

*Bibliotheca Normannica*. I. *Reimpredigt*. Herausgegeben von H. Suchier. II. *Der Judenknabe*. Herausgegeben von E. Wolter. (Halle: Niemeyer; London: Nutt.)

THESE two works are the first of a series of monuments of Norman literature and language which Prof. Suchier purposes publishing under his own editorship. Although we cannot altogether agree with his statement in the Preface that Normandy was the cradle of French literature, or with his classing Anglo-French literature generally as Norman, the subject is far too interesting, especially to English students, for us not to rejoice that it has been taken up by such a competent scholar. The first volume (*Reimpredigt*) contains an Old-French sermon in verse, of which a few copies were printed by Jubinal in 1834 from a single MS.; it is now given in a critical text based on the three known MSS., and accompanied by the variants of the oldest one, as well as by the full text of the others. The poem, which consists of 129 stanzas, each of six five-syllable lines, is preceded by a valuable linguistic and metrical Introduction, occupying, with the notes, about seventy pages. In this investigation the editor comes to the important conclusion that the work was written as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and is thus the first French poem in full rhyme, as distinguished from assonance; its Norman origin, however, though probable, seems to be rather assumed than proved. As an Appendix, Prof. Suchier prints for the first time a late Anglo-Norman verse-sermon, also in six-line stanzas, with the same arrangement of rhymes—the second line rhyming on the first, the fifth on the fourth, and the sixth on the third.

Of the many points examined by the editor, we will confine ourselves to one which is not only important for Old-French phonology, but which he discusses at greater length than any other, and on which considerable light is thrown by English scribes and English words. We are a little surprised that Prof. Suchier, who in general does not neglect the English evidence accessible to him, should have overlooked it in this case, and should also have left unnoticed all previous theories except Prof. Mall's. The question is this: What were the Early Old-French sounds (or sound) generally written *d* medially, *t* or *d* finally, which arise from Latin *t* or *d* between vowels, and which disappear in later Western French (as in *amede*, later *amee*, from *amātam*, *amet* or *amed*, later *amé*, from *amātum*)? We quite agree with Prof. Suchier that the final sound cannot have been *t*, because there is otherwise no reason why the final consonant of *feit* (*fidem*) should have been lost and that of *dreit* (*dirēctum*) preserved, or why these classes of words never rhyme on one another in Norman and Parisian. He might also, going a step farther than the remark that the medial sound perhaps resembled the open *δ* (we will use this Modern-Greek sign for English voiced *th*, *θ* for the voiceless), have inferred that it could not be *d*, otherwise the voiced dental of *tiede* (*tepidam*) would

have shared the fate of that of *liede* (*laetam*). To half of the question Prof. Suchier answers that the final sound was *d*, but this offers two serious difficulties: it is quite opposed to Old-French analogy to have a final voiced stop; and there is no reason why the dental of *amet*, *feit*, should have remained *d*, and that of *feit* (*frigidum*), *vert* (*viridem*), have become *t*. The fate of Latin *p* and *b* between vowels, and the consonantal end-law, clearly point to the medial dental in the given circumstances having been a voiced open consonant, and the final the corresponding voiceless one—that is, *δ* and *θ*. That the change of medial *b* (from Latin *p*, *b*) to *v* preceded in Old French the loss of the medial vowels of *cannabem*, *sināpi*, and consequently the vowel end-law, is shown by these having given *chanve*, *senve*, not *chambe*, *sembe*; it is therefore probable that *d* (from Latin *t*, *d*) between vowels became *δ* about the same period. This is strongly confirmed by the German MS. of the Oaths having *dh* in *aiudha* (*adjūtam*), *cadhuna* (*kata vinam*), and by the frequent Anglo-French spelling with *th* in the Alexia, the Brandan, the Cambridge Psalter, &c. (examples of the well-known fact are unnecessary), which can have arisen only from the actual pronunciation; while it is not in the least invalidated by the native Old-French spelling with *d*, because, there being no means at hand for unambiguously expressing the sound, the sign of its phonetic predecessor would naturally be employed, though in not a few words *d* between vowels had still to do duty as real *d*. The change of voiced *δ* to voiceless *θ* where it became final is strictly parallel to that of *v* to *f* and of *z* to *s*, *ameθ* (prehistoric *amado*) being related to *amede* (prehistoric *amada*), as *vif* (*vivum*) to *vive* (*vivam*), as *receif* (*recipe*) to *receivre* (*recipere*), and as *res* (*rāsum*) to *rese* (*rāsam*); the frequent spelling with *d* (*amed*)—which, as Prof. Suchier remarks, is never found in such words as *dreit*—is obviously due to medial *d* = *δ* being commouner than *d* = *d*, and thus being better suited to represent *θ* than was *t*, which was oftener wanted to express real final *t*. As to *d* properly representing a voiced consonant, the voicelessness of the sound expressed by it when final would, like that of final *z* (= *ts*, but originally, and medially, = *dz*), be inferred by the reader from its position. This interpretation entirely agrees with the occasional Anglo-French spelling *th* for the final dental of such words (as *abeth*, Brandan; *quidieth*, *vescuth*, Cambr. Psalt.), and is strikingly confirmed by the not unfrequent phonetic replacement of *θ* (never of real *t*) by *f* (as in *seif* = *sitim*, *moef* = *modum*), as well as by the English words of Old-French origin; *fuith* (Early Old-French *feit*)—never *faid*, though final *d* is common in English—is the only one with the final dental which still survives, but in Middle English we also find *karitey* (*cariteθ*), *daynteth* (*deintieθ*), *druθ* (*druθ*), while *charity*, *dainty*, and the obsolete *fay* are of course taken from less archaic Old-French forms. The one fact which seems to contradict this view is that in Eastern French these words had real *t*, *amet*, for instance, rhyming on *set* (*sapit*); the explanation is doubtless that general Old-French *θ* became *t* in Eastern French (as Old-Norse *θ* has become *t* in Swedish and Danish), and was

thus preserved like original final *t*. The loss and preservation of the actually medial dental in Eastern French under just the same conditions as in Western French show that the *d* of Gallo-Romanic *amado* and *amada* must have become an open consonant in the one dialect and word as much as in the other. The later Western French loss of real final *t* in the verbal forms *at* (*a, habet*), *-it* (*-i, -ivit*), &c., is, as Prof. Suchier observes, distinct from that of the *θ* of *amet*; so that, whatever its cause, it does not affect the general theory—which, we believe, M. L. Havet was the first to publish, though (thanks to the sounds *δ, θ*, occurring in English) it was ours before the appearance of Prof. G. Paris's *Alexis*.

The second of the volumes (*Der Juden-knabe*) contains five Greek, fourteen Latin, and eight French texts of the legend of the Jewish boy thrown into a furnace by his father for going to Communion, and miraculously preserved by the Virgin; they comprise all the versions known to Herr Wolter, except one Spanish, two German, two Arabic, and one Ethiopic. There does not seem to be an English version in existence, though two of the French ones are Anglo-Norman, which is the reason of the work being included in Prof. Suchier's series. The texts, mainly printed from MSS. or scarce editions, are accompanied by a substantial descriptive and critical Introduction, which includes, besides an examination of their relations, a classification of the MSS. of the Old-French *Vies des anciens Peres*; it is purely literary, but a few linguistic notes are appended to the French versions. The editor's task appears to be thoroughly well done, so that this book, like Prof. Suchier's, need not be further recommended to those whom its subject concerns.

HENRY NICOL.

#### MINOR WORKS ON EVOLUTION.

*The Refutation of Darwinism.* By T. Warren O'Neill. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.) Mr. Darwin has been so often "refuted" and "answered" that it is comforting at last to find ourselves face to face with the refutation of Darwinism, after which we may reasonably hope that the question will rest definitely settled for ever. The greater part of Mr. O'Neill's work, however, is flippant, inconclusive, and intolerably dull. Here and there he makes a few stray suggestions which may prove of use to evolutionists or their opponents, as in the case of his criticism upon Mr. Darwin's experiments and arguments on cross-fertilisation, where he points out that many of the observations have been made upon what seem to be morbid varieties which have largely deteriorated in generative power. But, as a rule, he is simply verbose, and nothing more. His own "converse theory of development" consists in a belief that species are essentially immutable, within narrow limits of variation; that most varieties are mere degenerate forms, which have lost, to a greater or less degree, one or more of the original specific properties; and that selection, natural or artificial, can effect nothing beyond the restitution and redevelopment of such lost characters by means of reversion, often at the expense of other more important points. Mr. O'Neill protests roundly in favour of the unproved dogma of a limit to variability, but he never attempts to give a single piece of evidence in favour of such a limit, nor even to show us how it can be recognised. His argument consists largely in the

time-honoured expedient of abusing the plaintiff's attorney, and thus forcibly suggests the conclusion that he feels himself to have no case. Mr. Darwin can never express (as he so candidly does) his want of precise information upon any point without bringing down upon his head some such remarks as these from his critic:—

"He might, with equal propriety, say (and actually does say it), seeing how profoundly ignorant he is respecting every one of the 100,000 facts of which he treats—how profoundly ignorant he is of variation, of reversion, of correlation, of crossing, &c. His ignorance of the cause of crossing, and of close interbreeding, is not near so surprising as is his temerity in endeavouring to teach breeders that they are only well developed orang-outangs when he confesses he cannot inform them of the cause of any of the phenomena with which they are meeting every day of their lives."

Mr. Darwin's readiness to acknowledge hostile facts has generally been remarked as a virtue by his bitterest opponents; but even this peculiarity Mr. O'Neill regards as a serious blot, apparently preferring a writer who should select all facts which told in favour of his theories, and suppress all those which told against them. On one occasion where Mr. Darwin has thus honestly admitted a difficulty, his critic observes with true forensic eloquence:—"The reader will appreciate the difficulty of dealing with a theorist to whom all results are apparently welcome, as well those which seemingly favour his theory as those which signally confute it."

At the close of his present volume Mr. O'Neill promises the world a second on *The Special Evolution of Species*, in which remarkable medley, to borrow his own words—

"the evolution of species from independent centres; the differentiation of organisms into sexual, neuter, and otherwise modified individuals; the cause which determines the sex of offspring; which occasions the transmission to an individual of either sex of the primary and secondary sexual characters of the opposite sex; the philosophy of hydrophobia, of catamenia, of petrification, of the several phases of metamorphosis and of monstrosities; and the phenomena of embryology, will receive an explanation as complete as that which has been given of the phenomena of Crossing and Close-Interbreeding. This synthesis—the principles of which shall be evolved from the facts, and descend again to the facts, by as rigorous processes of induction and deduction as have characterised the present work—will include the true theory of classification; the explanation of numerous recondite psychological problems; an explanation of the history and function of the caecum; and such a full and detailed explanation of the function of the cerebellum, as harmonises the two seemingly conflicting classes of facts which now are appealed to by the advocates, respectively, of the two prevailing theories."

The passages we have italicised sufficiently show that Mr. O'Neill has no low opinion of his own work.

*The Constitution of the Earth.* By Robert Ward. (Bell and Sons.) Mr. Ward is a well-read and cultivated writer, who introduces himself favourably as the author of a little work which opposed the dogma of fixity of species even in the antediluvian age before the appearance of *The Vestiges of Creation*. Since that date he has apparently kept himself well abreast of the most modern discoveries and speculations, and he writes for the most part intelligently and often suggestively. Unhappily, however, his grasp of facts is not always certain, and he allows himself to be led away by many personal vagaries of a strangely unscientific sort. The first part of his book consists of an attempt to lay down some generalised principles of evolution which remind one of Mr. Herbert Spencer's laws of the instability of the homogeneous and the multiplication of effects,

translated into simple and far less rigorously guarded language. The second part contains an original theory by Mr. Ward on the supposed genesis and increase in bulk of the earth. Mr. Ward imagines, in opposition to the received nebular hypothesis, that the planets are in process of recession from the sun, that they started as sunspots and were afterwards cast off, that they have continuously increased ever since by accretion of matter from outside, and that the exterior planets are consequently older than the interior. This very startling idea the author proves by equally startling assertions of fact:—that the earth is growing from within; that more rain falls than can be accounted for by evaporation; that the greater heat of the exterior planets is due to friction against the aether; and that condensed aether furnishes the surplus of water for the rainfall. If we add that Mr. Ward speaks rather contemptuously of "orthodox chemistry," and has a somewhat low opinion of the law of gravitation, we shall have said enough to show his scientific status.

*Science and Scepticism.* By Stephen M. Lanigan. (Dublin: Gill.) Mr. Lanigan writes apparently in the interest of Roman Catholic Christianity; but his arguments do not go beyond a simply theistic level. He is a competent philosophical student with a metaphysical bias; and his book may be read with a certain amount of interest. Setting aside some theological arguments urged against Haeckel, it consists, in fact, of a critique upon a text taken from Prof. Huxley's rather hasty little volume on Hume; and we must confess that Mr. Lanigan appears to us to have the best of the argument as against his distinguished opponent. Prof. Huxley had asserted, certainly somewhat rashly, that "the aim of the *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* is essentially the same as that of the *Treatise on Human Nature*." Mr. Lanigan considers that Prof. Huxley has gone *ultra crepidam*, and undertakes to show the fundamental difference, or rather antagonism, between the two systems. For this purpose, he gives a short, but excellent, *résumé* of the philosophy of Locke, Hume, and Kant respectively, emphasising the relation in which they really stood towards one another. His final conclusions lead him into a region of religious discussion where we cannot follow him. But it is to be regretted that an author who can write for the most part so well should allow himself to fall into the vulgar habit of imputing the worst motives to the opposite party. He should not suggest that "men have taken advantage of this prevailing interest of their fellows on such subjects to benefit themselves by the publication of works in support of sceptical or infidel opinions;" nor should he descend to the common pulpit platitude that "Communism and Nihilism are the logical result of Scepticism and Agnosticism; Danton and Marat are the disciples of Hume and Voltaire." Setting aside these flowers of rhetoric, Mr. Lanigan's work is temperate enough.

*The Morals of Evolution.* By M. J. Savage. (Trübner.) Mr. Savage is the minister of a very advanced congregation in Boston, U.S.A.; which finds its English counterpart in Mr. Moncreux Conway's flock at South Place. The discourses collected into this little volume were first delivered as sermons, and are now printed from the shorthand reporter's notes, with a joint dedication to Mr. Herbert Spencer and Prof. Fiske. There is little in them which has not already been said elsewhere. Mr. Savage traces the origin of goodness to the influence of society, especially in its early despotic form; and shows how moral feeling has gradually acquired its present highest developments by gradual purification from its original personal utilitarianism. He looks forward to a religion of the future based upon moral sanctions, but

apparently interfused with a vague theism which he extracts from the Spencerian doctrine of the Unknowable. The book is pleasantly written, and has some claim to culture; but it is not new enough or striking enough to attract much attention in England.

GRANT ALLEN.

### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Russian Geographical Society recently received from Col. Prejevalsky a batch of letters, extending in date from September 24, 1879, to March 20 of this year. Col. Prejevalsky, in his narrative, gives particulars of his journey from Suchow through Tsaidam into Tibet, where the farthest point reached by him was Nabehu, about one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles from Lhasa, the capital. Here he was peremptorily stopped by officials from Lhasa, and, after fruitless negotiations, compelled to turn back, arriving on March 19 at Sining-fu, in the west of the Chinese province of Kansu. During almost the whole of this part of his journey Col. Prejevalsky experienced very great trouble in obtaining guides, and, indeed, often had to proceed without any at all. On one occasion his guide appears to have designedly led him in the wrong direction among the sources of the Yangtze-kiang, and had to be summarily dismissed. From Col. Prejevalsky's letters we gather that, apart from his natural disappointment in again failing in his attempt to reach Lhasa, he is well satisfied with the results of the expedition. The zoological collections are tolerably extensive, and many barometrical and astronomical observations, as well as an important route-survey, have been made.

DR. KIEPERT, of Berlin, is at present engaged on an important large-scale map of Asia Minor, for the construction of which he has found much new material at Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople.

MR. LOUIS NELL, C.E., has just published at Washington, on a scale of one inch to ten miles and a-half, a new topographical and township map of the State of Colorado, which he has compiled from the United States Government Surveys and other authentic sources.

THE representative of the Russian Geographical Society in the Caucasus, M. Zagurski, has been engaged for some time in studying the languages of the mountain region of Daghestan. This task he has undertaken in continuation of the researches of the late Gen. Uslar. At present, according to the *Kavkaz*, M. Zagurski is at Botlikh, studying the Andisk language and the dialects of contiguous tribes. At the same time, M. Stein is examining the ancient *tumuli* in another part of this region, and concluding general geological investigations. M. Zeidlitz, lastly, is making interesting researches in the departments of geography and ethnography.

THE first volume of an exhaustive work by M. Ragozin, entitled *The Volga*, has just appeared in the Russian language. Beside the text, it contains a series of maps—on a scale of four versts to the English inch—representing the course of the river from its source to its junction with the Oka. The work is to consist of nine volumes, of which the first three will contain a geographical description of the basin of the Volga, and the remainder will be devoted to an account of its commerce. Thus vol. iv. will treat of the agriculture, cattle, and grain produce of the Volga region; vol. v. of its fisheries and salt trade; vol. vi. of manufactures and mines; vol. vii. of its timber; vol. viii. of the trade in naphtha; and vol. ix. of the markets, steamboats, railways, and carrying routes. Nearly all the volumes will be illustrated, and special maps will be added where necessary.

NEWS has been received that Capt. Galli  nis' expedition—which, as we have before stated, was so roughly handled by the Bambarras at or near Bamaku—has safely reached S  gou-Sikoro, on the Niger. The party are said to have been well received by the king, who has promised them every assistance in his power in carrying out the objects of the expedition.

THE Society of Commercial Geography of St. Gall have resolved to send an expedition to Eastern Africa, the chief object of which will be to seek for new openings for Swiss commercial enterprise. The society's agent will visit El Obeid, the capital of the Egyptian province of Kordofan, Suakim, Massowah, and Berbera.

M. LACROIX has offered to lead an exploring expedition to Central Africa for the purpose of solving the Ogowe problem, which was not entirely cleared up by M. Savorgnan de Brazza's journey. It is thought by some that this river is connected with a large water-way across the centre of Africa, extending nearly to Lake Albert, on the other side of the continent.

THE French branch of the International African Association have lately appointed M. Mizon, a naval officer, to be the chief of the station in West Africa for which M. Savorgnan de Brazza is now endeavouring to find a suitable position on one of the affluents of the River Ogowe.

THE Danish scientific expedition to Siberia, under M. Tegner and Capt. Hage, is reported to have reached Sempalatinsk on June 30, and to have started again for Vernoye a few days later. A subsidiary object of the expedition is to endeavour to establish commercial relations between Denmark and that part of Siberia.

MR. BROMPTON, of the China Inland Mission, who is stationed at Kweiyang-fu, and whose journeys in that part of China we have before referred to, has recently spent some little time in travelling among the Miaotze, or aboriginal tribes, who are still to be found in considerable numbers in many parts of the Kweichow province. Previous to this journey he had been studying their language, so that we may hope before long to receive interesting notes from him with regard to these curious people, about whose manners and customs nothing whatever, we believe, is known in this country.

ON the route between the East Coast of Africa and the lake region the Church Missionary Society have now four stations, at Mambisa, Mpwapwa, Nyanguira, and Uyui. With a view to complete the chain of communications, the London Missionary Society's party at Lake Tanganyika contemplate occupying a point between the two last-named places.

IN extending their operations in Africa, in consequence of the munificent bequest to which we have before alluded, the American Board of Foreign Missions are contemplating the despatch of two expeditions to the eastern side of the continent. One of these is to go to the Sofala country, south of the Zambesi, which Capt. Phipson-Wybrants has lately gone out to explore. This party will endeavour to settle in the territory of King Umzila on the western side of the region, which was formerly known as Monomotapa. It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate that the Jesuit missionaries recently established at Gubuluwayo, in Matabele-land, have also resolved to send a party to the same district. The other expedition is eventually to occupy the region north and west of Lake Albert among the Monbuttos and the Niam-Niams. In the first place, in pursuance of the advice of Cols. Prout and Chaill   Long, it is intended to found a station near the confluence of the River Sobat with the Nile.

Here they will be, comparatively speaking, within easy reach of civilisation, as there is frequent communication with Khartum, and they will be in Egyptian territory. When, however, they enter upon their true field of labour, the case will be different, as the approach to the region is by no means easy, and the shortest route, that from the East Coast, is yet unexplored. The River Dana may, in the end, be made available, but much preliminary exploration will be needed. Another means of access is by ascending the Nile to Gondokoro, and thence striking into the interior. In those parts, however, the Nile is commonly impassable owing to floating vegetation; and we fear even the success recently reported to have been achieved by M. Maruo in dealing with this obstruction will hardly suffice to remove it entirely.

THE last mail from South Africa brings more satisfactory intelligence with regard to the Trek-Boers in Damaraland, whose melancholy condition we alluded to some time back. Several more of them had arrived in Cape Town on their way back to the Transvaal, and reported that the remainder were now well supplied with provisions. They had opened communications with the Portuguese authorities, and were preparing to send a deputation across the River Cunene to select a tract of country suitable for permanent settlement.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Director-General of Geological Survey, in his Report for 1879, just laid before Parliament, states that Prof. Geikie, Director for Scotland, has surveyed during the year 604½ square miles, while the number of miles of boundary traced has been 2,124½. The southern half of the kingdom, from the English border northwards to a wavy line drawn from the mouth of the Clyde to Aberdeen, has now been surveyed, and the results in great part published. The work has been continued on the south side of the Highlands. The whole of the old red sandstone region of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perthshire has been completed, and some progress has been made among the older crystalline rocks of the Grampian Mountains. The northern division of the staff has now all but completed the survey of the whole of the old red sandstone tracts bordering the southern shores of the Moray Firth. During the year, it appears that 2,409 fossils have been collected from silurian, old red sandstone, carboniferous, and alluvial formations.

THE most ancient astronomical phenomenon of which any record has been preserved by history or tradition appears to be a solar eclipse mentioned in the earliest annals of the Chinese. In the last century astronomers became acquainted with the allusion to it which is found in the Chow-King, or Sh  -King, a work of the highest antiquity, by the learned labours of the Jesuit missionaries in China—de Mailla and Gaubil; and there seems to be little difference of opinion among modern students of Chinese literature regarding the correctness of Gaubil's interpretation. In the latest translation, by T. Legge, in *The Sacred Books of China*, published in 1879 as the third volume of the Oxford edition of "The Sacred Books of the East," the passage specially referring to the eclipse is rendered " . . . On the first day of the last month of autumn the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang . . ." (Fang being a certain part of the heavens defined by two stars in the constellation Scorpio); and the revised edition of Gaubil's translation in Pauthier's *Les Livres sacr  s de l'Orient* (Paris, 1875) and other translations agree very nearly. In his *Dissertation sur l'Eclipse solaire rapport  e dans le Chou-King*, Gaubil had tried to deter-

mine the time of the eclipse by means of the lunar and solar tables which were available to him. He fixed upon October 11 of the year 2155 B.C. as the true date; and this date was accepted as settling the early chronology of China, though other years, especially 2128 B.C., found decided advocates. In 1840 Lagetean, making use of better tables, came in his *Etudes sur l'Astronomie indienne et sur l'Astronomie chinoise* to the conclusion that there was indeed an eclipse on the day stated, but before the rising of the sun at the then capital of China, and that the eclipse of 2128 was still less applicable, so that the chronology became again unsettled. Lately, Prof. von Oppolzer, of Vienna, has examined all the eclipses which have occurred, when the sun was in or near Pang, during the three centuries between 2200 and 1900 B.C., and he has published his results in the *Monatsberichte* of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. There were thirty-four such eclipses, of which, however, only six or seven were found deserving closer examination, as the elements of the others showed at once that they would not give any considerable eclipse for China. There is some doubt about the place of residence of the Emperor Tchong-Kang, or, as the name is now written, Kung Khang, in the fifth year of whose reign the eclipse is stated to have occurred, but the question at issue will not be much affected by it. The result at which Oppolzer arrives is that it may be accepted with a high degree of probability that the eclipse alluded to in the Shü-King occurred on the morning of October 22, in the year 2137 B.C. The eclipse was an annular one, the annular track traversing China, and eight- or nine-tenths of the solar disk were covered at any of the three places which were capitals of China during the Hia dynasty. For the present, however, Oppolzer's conclusion cannot be received without reserve. The ecliptical tables employed in his computations represent the results of Hansen's lunar tables, and the defects of the latter will have to be cleared up sufficiently before conclusions drawn for such remote times can be accepted with confidence.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

*Pāli Miscellany*, by V. Trenckner, Part I. (Williams and Norgate), consists of the Introduction to the *Milinda-Pañham*, twenty-eight pages of Pāli text, with a literal translation, and a series of notes printed ten years ago, accompanied by further notes on the notes, and by supplementary notes now added. The value of this little work is chiefly due to the notes, the text having since appeared in a complete edition of the text. The questions discussed in them are almost exclusively of a grammatical or etymological kind, and deal with a considerable number of difficult and debated points in Pāli philology. The opinions expressed are supported by frequent references to unpublished parts of the Pāli Pitakas; and they show a wide range of Pāli scholarship, on its etymological and morphological side, probably unequalled by more than two or three other scholars in Europe. It is greatly to be regretted that so painstaking and trustworthy a philologist should have allowed ten years to elapse before giving this very valuable little work to the world. One consequence of the delay has been that a considerable number of the philological puzzles of which a solution is here offered have already been dealt with elsewhere, and several of the results arrived at have been anticipated. Nevertheless, the little work will be quite indispensable to every Pāli student, and we hope that Mr. Trenckner will let parts ii. and iii. follow in such rapid succession as to prevent any of the constantly increasing number of students in this branch of enquiry from being first in the

field. The questions which are proposed for discussion in the following parts include the Bhabra texts, and the remains preserved in the Nikāyas of what Mr. Trenckner calls the heretical dialect. The opinions of so competent a scholar on these points would, in the immediate future, be of incalculable value, but each year's delay will detract from their importance. One of the more interesting general conclusions already deducible from Mr. Trenckner's discussion of isolated forms would be the relationship between the Burmese and the Ceylon texts of the Pāli Pitakas; but his remarks on this question are scattered through various notes, and there is to the present part no index of any kind.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SWANSEA.

##### II.

WITH the very limited space at our disposal, we can only briefly notice a few of the papers submitted to the various sections. A bare enumeration of the titles would take up two or three columns; but many of them are not of general interest.

*Thursday.*—Prof. W. G. Adams' address to the Mathematical and Physical section (A.) described recent experiments on heat, and the laws of physical and chemical change to which these and other experiments point. He then referred to spectrum analysis, and to Mr. Lockyer's recent researches on the elementary forms of matter. The solar atmosphere may be regarded as a series of furnaces. In the highest and coolest, matter exists in a complex form; lower down are the elements as we know them; the hotter parts of the sun's interior contain the true simple elements. As the sun's atmosphere is not at rest, we get the various lines due to these different states of matter mixed in the solar spectrum. The address concluded with an account of some researches by the author on the causes of magnetic diurnal variation. Quite recently Prof. Adams has shown, by a comparison of declination curves made simultaneously, that the variations are identical, for the same instant of absolute time, at different stations. This fact, before surmised and to some extent established, is now proved beyond a doubt by the comparison of photographic records made at widely distant stations, such as Kew, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. This identity shows that the cause must be looked for outside the earth. No doubt it resides in the sun, the metallic gases of which retain a slight degree of magnetic power. Occasionally cases occur where the magnetic curves as a whole are precisely similar, but small oscillations are observed in different directions at two stations. These minor opposed oscillations also occur at the same instant of absolute time.

Sir J. H. Lefroy's address to the Geographical section dealt chiefly with the history of North American geographical research, and showed how greatly our rapidly extending knowledge of that vast area is due to railway enterprise and to the geological surveys of the various States. These surveys are not made upon the same detailed plan as in our own country; they are rapid traverses of large and almost unknown areas, and thus much new information is gathered in a short time. The changed condition of the Great Salt Lake of late years is an interesting fact. Formerly the evaporation was much in excess of the annual inflow from the streams, and, consequently, the area of the lake was diminishing. The reverse of this is now the case, and the surface has risen eleven feet since 1866. Pyramid Lake has risen nine feet; it is now full, and the overflow is filling up Winnemucca Lake—which has risen twenty-two feet, and has doubled its area within the same brief period. The address did not discuss the cause of these changes. It would be very important

to know whether they are due to periodical variations of rainfall; or, as has been suggested, to increased rainfall resulting from the rapid advance of cultivation. The address contained some interesting information as to the depth to which the soil is permanently frozen in the northern part of British North America. At Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River, this depth is forty-five feet; at York Factory on Hudson's Bay, only twenty-three feet. Probably the frozen soil does not cross the Churchill River; there is none at Manitoba. Things are very different at Yakutsk, in Siberia, where the soil is permanently frozen to a depth of over 380 feet. The author suggests that this matter is worth of systematic enquiry, as it may throw some light on the subject of the possible changes of the earth's axis. Finally the address did justice to the valuable geographical researches made by Roman Catholic missionaries in North America and by Baptist missionaries in Central Africa. From the time of the early Jesuit mission in China down to our own day science has been generally indebted to missionaries for increasing our geographical knowledge. Research of this kind is not the main object for which these men risk their lives; but one cannot help wishing that the great opportunities which they necessarily possess for work of this nature were more often turned to better account.

Dr. Sorbey's address to the Geological section was upon the comparative structure of artificial slags and volcanic and granitic rocks. The crystalline minerals in products known to have been formed by the action of heat alone have a certain well-marked and characteristic structure, which is gradually modified as we pass through modern and more ancient volcanic to plutonic (or granite) rocks. These modifications of structure show that the rocks are intimately related, and yet differ in such important particulars as to suggest that other agencies than mere heat must have had great influence in producing the final result. The most important of these other agencies is moisture; this is absent in slags, but was probably always present as a liquid during the consolidation of granite rocks.

The Report of the committee on water supply from the Permian, New Red, and Jurassic formations was read by Mr. De Rance. A great amount of important information is now collected in the various Reports of this committee, which cannot fail to be of value in future.

Mr. Rudler's address to the Anthropological sub-section dealt with various problems of Welsh ethnology. There are two distinct ethnical elements in the Welsh population, one of which (Silurian) is short, dark, and dolichocephalic, the other (Celtic) tall, fair, and brachycephalic; the crossing of these two stocks has produced some individuals of intermediate character, and some more complex combinations. Still earlier races than these may have dwelt in the land and contributed something to the composition of the Welsh. Possibly the roots of the Welsh may reach far down into some hidden primitive stock, older even than the Neolithic ancestors of the Silurians; but of such pristine people there is no direct evidence.

*Friday.*—Perhaps the great attraction of this day's proceedings was Sir R. Temple's paper on "The High Road from the Indus to Candahar"—read in the Geographical section. The author was inclined to take a rather gloomy view of our immediate future in Afghanistan; but, politics not being a subject proper to the Association, this side of the question was but briefly discussed. The railway recently constructed had to be carried over the desert, because the streams are subject to very rapid floods from the mountain rainfall. So much water is taken for irrigation, and is so widely distributed by artificial channels and absorbed



by the soil, that there are no regular mouths to the streams. The author gave a graphic description of the "dust storms" which sweep from the desert over the surrounding country. One came from sixty miles away, and was felt in great fury on the summit of a hill three thousand feet above the desert. This paper was illustrated by a large number of coloured diagrams and landscapes.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, in comparing "The Geological Age and Relations of the Sewalik and Pikermi Faunas," showed that the Sewalik beds are probably of Pliocene age, instead of Miocene, as has till now been generally supposed.

Prof. O'Reilly, who had previously attempted the correlation of various lines of direction on the earth's surface, now endeavoured to prove that a relation exists between coast lines and localities characterised by earthquakes, the coast lines referred to lying along great-circle lines.

Dr. J. H. Gilbert's address to the Chemical section was an able summary of the history of agricultural chemistry, and of his own researches at Rothamstead during thirty-seven years, passing on to a consideration of the part played by nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous matter in the nourishment and growth of animals. The fat of the herbivora, which we use for human food, may be, and probably is, largely produced from the carbo-hydrates. It is necessary that the animal body should be supplied with a certain very limited amount of nitrogenous food, but the excess over and above this is not appropriated, and the nourishment is derived from the non-nitrogenous constituents.

The famous Neanderthal skull was exhibited to the Anthropological section by Dr. Schaaffhausen, of Bonn. The skeleton to which this belongs was found in a cave in 1857, but the lower part of the skull was missing. Prof. Rolleston remarked that the skull was that of a man of very low intellectual development, but not that of an idiot. Much has been said about this skull in connexion with the question of the antiquity of man; but the mode of occurrence of the skeleton gives no evidence of its geological age.

In section C., Mr. Pengelly, as usual on Friday, read his statement as to the annual progress of the explorations in Kent's Cavern, Devonshire. This report is the sixteenth, and probably the last. It reviewed the work done since 1865, and gave a general summary of the results obtained. Remains of extinct mammalia and implements of human workmanship occur in two distinct deposits within the cavern. In the lower deposit bones of bears are abundant and those of hyaenas entirely absent; the flint implements are of a rude form. In the higher deposit, or cave earth, hyaena remains are abundant, and along with them occur the bones of the usual Pleistocene mammalia. It seems a reasonable inference that the lower deposit, or breccia, is much older than the cave earth, and that it was formed before the hyaena became an inhabitant of the district.

Prof. Dawkins, in his evening lecture on Primeval Man, maintained that the cave men were very decidedly more recent and more advanced than those whose remains are found in the valley gravels. He gave illustrations of the probable mode of life of the former, and compared it with that of the Eskimos of the present day. Although the cave men are more recent than the river-drift men, they are separated by a great gap from the Neolithic men or those who used tools of polished stone. The lecturer thought it highly improbable that human remains would ever be found in beds of older date than the Pleistocene, in which living species of other mammalia are abundant. In the Pliocene living species are rare, and in the true Miocene they are unknown. Prof. Dawkins

drew attention to Mr. Spurrell's recent discovery of the site of a Palaeolithic implement manufactory at Crayford, in Kent—a subject which he also brought before the Geological section.

W. TOPLEY.

## FINE ART.

*The Society of Arts Artisan Reports on the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878.*  
(Sampson Low & Co.)

THE only objections to this volume are external. Its title is clumsy and its binding funereal. In all other respects the Prince of Wales, the Society of Arts, and all concerned in its production, not forgetting the writers and the editor, have every reason to be satisfied with it. These reports by workmen upon the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878 are, indeed, not only "interesting"—they are instructive in a high degree. The sphere of their teaching extends far beyond the great enclosure at Paris. The exhibition, though the centre of the book, is only so in much the same sense as the point upon which one leg of a compass rests is the centre of the circle described around it—useful as a resting-place, but insignificant in its area. The book treats of bricks and furniture, pottery and steel, but nothing less than the commercial future of England is its real subject to those who read between the lines.

The topic with regard to which we get the most ample, the most encouraging, and the most valuable information is one upon which the authors have written most unconsciously, viz., themselves. No doubt they were picked men, and their compositions have had the advantage of a careful editor; but, allowing for this, and taking them as the high-water mark of the intelligence of the British workman, there is every reason for content, if not surprise. It says a good deal for the natural wit of England that, with the small advantages the English artisan has hitherto had of general and technical education, a body of men of this class can be found capable of writing reports like these, full of good description, illustration, and sensible, outspoken opinion not only on the craftsmanship in which they may presume to be expert, but on the principles of art, the relations of capital and labour, and the policy which should in future direct the manufactures of their country. Those who take up the book expecting to be amused by a mere literary curiosity are alone likely to be disappointed by it. Vulgarly is, as might be expected, absent altogether, insular prejudice does not show itself, narrowness of vision is rare, attempts at fine writing are few, and, when they occur, not wholly unsuccessful. From the first page to the last the reader will smile at the writers seldom, with them often, and cannot fail to be struck with the force with which they use words, and the intelligent impartiality with which they seize upon the defects and merits of other nations and their own.

One merit common to almost all these experts is clearness. Right or wrong, there is no doubt as to the opinion expressed, and this is a quality refreshing in these days of supersubtle criticism. I think that Mr. Aaron Green shows a little want of sympathy with the aims of the new school of painting

in *impasto* upon pottery, where definiteness is intentionally sacrificed to general boldness of effect; but there is no doubt that the words in which he expresses his views are well chosen, and forcibly point out the weak side of the method. "The articles," he writes—speaking, it must be noted, of the worst of these performances—

"are executed in a coarse *impasto*, quite destroying the even surface of the object upon which it is put, and, when glazed, the conflicting points of light caused by the uneven surface produce a most disagreeable effect. In many of the specimens shown there seems to have been not the slightest care either in drawing or composition, but all is dashed on in the most careless manner, leaving the observer in some cases in doubt as to the real intention of the painter."

Nothing can be, on the other hand, more sympathetic than the way the same writer appreciates the work of the Japanese artist.

"He feels just where a bright mass of colour or a flowing line is wanted, and knows exactly where a single spot of gold is likely to be most effective, and he therefore makes no mistakes. A bunch of flowers, a flight of storks, a few floating butterflies or other insects, are each placed where they belong with unerring accuracy, every ornament finding its true position as an element in decorative art. The Japanese knows, too, where to finish, the space left undecorated being a just and intellectual balance to the weight of colour or mass of subject on the other side."

The same appreciation of artistic motives runs through most of the papers on decorative works, showing that it is not altogether the fault of the artisan himself if English manufactures are not characterised by good taste and knowledge of first principles. "It is too commonly the practice of painters on pottery," writes Mr. G. Bedford in his excellent paper on *terra-cotta*,

"to take any print or engraving that appears suitable, and transfer it bodily, or with slight alteration, to the article to be decorated. It need scarcely be pointed out that in the majority of such cases the forms and lines of the ornament do not harmonise with the contour of the object."

Mr. J. Leicester, in his long and able review on *Glass*, writes:—

"The Greek productions themselves have a living power to this day, but all their imitations are cold and tiresome. Those old Greeks made beautiful things because they did *not* imitate. That mysterious vitality which still imbues their remains, and which seems enchantment in their marbles, is the mesmeric vitality of fresh, original conception."

Very well expressed is the distinction drawn by Mr. Mark Rogers, jun., between French and Italian wood-carving:—

"In the French wood-carving, figures and all else are finished with a monotonous smoothness which proves great manual skill, but which destroys most of the charm of hand labour; and if the work shines at all—as it usually does—makes it tiresome. The carver effaces himself, and his power over his tools is such that you can scarcely trace them in his work. Wood is wood, and I think sculpture in that material should not have a surface resembling that of brass. The carver should treat his wood in a special way, and not copy the treatment proper to any other material, and this is just what the Italians show us how to do."

But it is not only the articles on decorative work that are interesting; even those on Bricklaying, Shoemaking, and a dozen other subjects scarcely more inviting to the general reader yield, on perusal, pictures of manners, sensible remarks on men, and reflections upon questions of national importance. On the relations between Master and Man, no man writes more sensibly than Mr. Hogan at the close of his report on Iron and Steel Manufacture.

"There is too much cupidity on the part of both; the former tries to make his capital as productive as possible, and pays no more than he can help; the latter does as little work as he dare for the wages he receives. More conscience on the part of the servant, and more consideration on the part of the master, would prevent the misunderstandings that so often arise between the two, and by so doing help us to maintain our position in the commercial world. This would be more surely maintained if the system of paying by results could be more generally adopted instead of paying by the hour. By that means men would be stimulated to produce as much as they could, and the consequence would be that the best would win."

From Mr. Thomas Conolly's report on *Caoutchouc* we learn that the French system of piecework differs from ours in a manner so important as to deserve the attention of English employers.

"They take the work of a good average man as a guide to the price to be paid for certain work, and pay that. 'You,' said a manager of a French firm, 'take your quickest workman as your standard, and get dissension among your men, and bad work as a result of their endeavour to keep up to him.'"

These extracts might be multiplied largely without giving any full picture of the intelligence contained in the 664 pages of this valuable volume. We have not even space to state the important lessons which these thirty-nine essays collectively teach. Not the least important is this, that England, in its future endeavours to sustain its commercial position, can no longer rely upon its material advantages, its coal, its iron, or even on the physical strength of its workmen. It has no longer the monopoly of the former two, and machinery diminishes the importance of the last. The capacity of all nations to produce good cheap manufactures of all kinds tends each day nearer to a level. In the future England will have to hold her own not so much by quantity as by quality, and not only quality in workmanship but in taste. She must use not only her mighty limbs but her brains, and must use both with the utmost economy. Other nations can, or soon will, get as good material and produce as cheap and good work; and although, for thoroughness and durability, English goods still sustain their supremacy in many trades, this is getting less day by day, while in matters of taste we are still behind. In future the articles we produce, if we wish to retain our command, must be characterised, not only by honest workmanship, but by novelty, if not beauty. In other words, we must cultivate all the latent intelligence, inventive power, and artistic talent that we as a nation possess. To do this our system of education will need great alterations, and our employers must foster talent wherever it can be found. The City Companies could not find a stronger

argument than this book in its entirety supplies to encourage them to speedily mature their conception of a great college for technical education, nor the Department of Science and Art a greater inducement to adapt their system of teaching with more precision to the intended careers of their students. The most bigoted opponents of education may be induced to alter their opinions when they learn that the question is one which affects their pockets, and that it will really pay to cultivate the waste intelligence of the working classes. To those classes, in spite of all disabilities, England owes many of the names of which she is most proud; and if anyone has a doubt as to their latent capacity—technical, scientific, or artistic—this book will do much to allay it.

W. COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Leonardo da Vinci.* By J. P. Richter, Ph.D. (Sampson Low and Co.) To deal adequately with the life and work of a man who, whether or no we sympathise with the recent peculiar enthusiasm for his work, was avowedly one of the greatest personalities that have been known in art, is a labour that would tax to the utmost the resources of yet better known and more skilled writers than the industrious compiler of the present little volume. Dr. Richter, to judge from his work, has more about him of the scholarly student than of the man whose vocation consists in the literary expression of his thoughts. He applies the scientific method to the discussion of artistic questions. He amasses facts and does not deal largely in ideas. He is able, for instance, to write a book on Leonardo, without, as far as we have seen, a single reference to Mr. Pater, whose wonderful, if sometimes faulty, writing on the master is the only contribution of genius to the elucidation of Leonardo's mind and work which the present generation has seen. The aesthetic critic is occasionally inaccurate, and the genius and charm of his work occasionally allow him to be so. But Dr. Richter and the purely academical critics with whom he may be classed are nothing if not accurate. History and not beauty, remote facts rather than the interests and pleasures of humanity, are wont to engage them. But Dr. Richter is an exceedingly intelligent observer of the specimens of art before which he sits down to test and appraise. He is a thoroughly conscientious worker in his own field; and it is by work such as he is willing and able to do that the way is cleared for "the path-breaker," for the art prophet, for the poetical writer who, once in a generation perhaps, comes with illumination to give us fresh views of things, and a new interest to what was well-nigh dead. Probably nothing yet done on Leonardo has been written with access to quite the number of treasures, of "documents," that Dr. Richter has been enabled to make himself master of. Our author has herein an advantage of which he has not failed at least partially to avail himself. No one will read this little book by reason of the excellence of its English, or for poetic fancy, or for pungency of comment, or any charm of style; but, on the other hand, no one will find it diffuse. Its method of statement is generally clear and business-like (though we would call the author's attention to the first sentence of his fourth chapter—a sentence we have failed to understand); and whoever has mastered what it contains will have acquired very satisfactory knowledge. If Dr. Richter has the faults of his school of criticism—a school almost wholly German—it must be understood that he has likewise its merits. The illustrations in this

book, as in certain other volumes of the series, are unequal. On the whole, however, we think they are better here than in some other cases. The plate from the drawing by J. J. Williamson from that cartoon of the *Virgin and the Holy Child, St. Anne and St. John*, which is the precious possession of the Royal Academy of Arts, is really a very faithful and sensitive translation of the unique original. The *St. Anne* of the Louvre and the yet more famous *Gioconda* of the same gallery are less successfully suggested, and in both cases the failure is most noticeable in the landscape portions of the composition. Leonardo was a master of landscape, a student of tree form and of rock form; and the landscape background, so strangely and mysteriously lit, which he has placed behind some of his most wonderful faces—the *Gioconda* especially—adds to and is in harmony with their own weirdness of effect. No suggestion of this, nor of Leonardo's patient mastery of the forms of tree and flower, is given in the illustrations before us. But the book, whatever be its deficiencies of original thought or literary style, or even of popular illustration, appears to us, on the whole, a learned and creditable little volume. Dr. Richter is of those who in a patient and laborious fashion do considerable service to our knowledge of art.

By the issue of a third volume Mrs. Charles Heaton has completed her task of editing that gossip classic, Allan Cunningham's *Lives of the most Eminent British Painters*. The get-up of the volumes does credit to the publishers (Messrs. Bell). The volumes are handy, and the type is sharp. But in this third volume Mrs. Heaton's task has really been something more considerable than that of editing. Earlier in the course of the work her share consisted of adding foot-notes to check the occasional inaccuracies of a somewhat superficial, though generally an agreeable, writer, or to add to his opinion the result of the more recent criticism; but, later, it became her business to compose "Lives" of her own, and she has written, with genial appreciation, of Stothard, Crome, Turner, Constable, Wilkie, Mulready, Haydon, Etty, Eastlake, Stanfield, Leslie, David Roberts, Maclise, John Phillip, and a north-country artist, David Scott; while she has induced Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse to write on Landseer. Mr. Monkhouse's knowledge of Landseer is final and his account of him sufficient. Mrs. Heaton's own list of painters, about whom something in the way of brief anecdotal biography, rather than disposing criticism, had to be written, is, on the whole, a good one. She introduces Scott to the public. She makes a little too much of David Roberts, who was a commonplace man of the world, popular, excellently paid, and without a suspicion of genius. She includes Sir Charles Eastlake, though she has, of course, the sagacity to do her spiriting but gently as far as regards this loveable gentleman and indifferent artist. Etty she somewhat undervalues, not quite sufficiently estimating his quality of colour—the painter's quality *par excellence*—and his luscious grace, which, though generally sensuous, was occasionally elegant. She gives Haydon a rank which cannot finally be bestowed upon an artist who was chiefly of ambitious endeavour and ineffectual accomplishment. Again, several omissions are to be noted with regret, as we think. Cotman, who was in some respects as great a man as Crome—he was an artist of extreme strength, of brilliant imagination and refinement of hand; above all, a noble colourist and sensitive to elegant form—finds nothing but incidental mention. Copley Fielding and De Wint, among artists of the same day as Cotman, are not noticed, and E. M. Ward is omitted. E. M. Ward, as Mrs. Heaton no doubt remembers—or she would have said something about him—painted but faultily in

his latter days. But he painted not without brilliancy in his prime, and it is with the work of a man's prime that criticism has to do. Here, however, is enough of fault-finding. Let us hasten to say that the verdict we ventured to give when the first of Mrs. Heaton's volumes issued from the press has no need whatever to be reversed on the present occasion. The *Lives* form an interesting repertory of fact, and make really no claim to be considered for the most part as criticism exhaustive—they are primarily biographical; critical only in the second place. The account of Old Crome is the fullest that has yet been published, and contains many facts. But it is less long, and necessarily less anecdotal, than the paper on Wilkie, to whom Mrs. Heaton does excellent justice. Complete likewise is her appreciation of the "patriotic art" of Stanfield. We would wish to direct particular attention to the notice of John Phillip. It is written with honest appreciation of his qualities, and a frank perception of his faults. Phillip is interesting as practically contradicting the assertion that the Scotch are not colourists. He, at all events, was above all things a colourist. Mrs. Heaton does well to call attention, in the closing lines of her laborious, but appreciative, volumes, to the fact that the National Gallery possesses no work of John Phillip. She is too amiable to add that not a single artist of equivalent rank in the schools of Italy finds himself unrepresented in the English national collection. Her account of Phillip is thoroughly interesting, and closes most worthily her important task of renewing and completing that gossip classic on which a long lease of public favour has already been bestowed. Her edition of the *Lives* will henceforth be the one to be sought for. Her work, even where we have occasion to differ from her conclusions, is performed always with knowledge and with cordial interest.

*Die Bücherornamentik der Hoch- und Spätmittelalter, etc.* Von A. F. Butsch. 2. Theil der Bücherornam. der Renaissance. (Leipzig und München: G. Hirth. Some time ago attention was drawn in these pages to the first portion of this elaborate work, in which, notwithstanding the general character of the letterpress, the plates themselves showed some preponderance of favour towards the artists of the Fatherland. The second division, or rather the first part of it, has just been issued, and in its introductory essay seems to indicate an intention on the part of Dr. Butsch to deal quite impartially with the designers of every leading art centre. It contains twenty-six plates, and treats more especially of the "high" or mature period of the Renaissance, intermixed, however, with specimens of the late period or decline. Fourteen of these plates reproduce the designs of German artists, including ten by Jost Amman, one by Virgil Solis, and one by Tobias Stimmer. The remaining twelve are French or Italian, but chiefly French, Lyons and Paris representing the printing-offices of France. We cannot complain that so important a place should be assigned to Jost Amman, for his merits are of the highest rank, his designs of the noblest order, while it is perfectly natural that a German collector should know most about the artists of his native land. But it shows us that to render the undertaking thoroughly satisfactory and just towards the artists of France and Italy—not to mention the Netherlands and our own country—collectors of each nationality should undertake a similar enterprise, or be good enough to consign their collections to the care of the zealous and learned connoisseur whose industry and good taste have formed the present important treasury of title-pages and devices, and whose energy and self-denial have placed them at the disposal of the public. By the reproduction of these valued

and in many cases exquisite examples, Dr. Butsch is doing excellent service to the cause of good art. Designers of the present day cannot fail to profit from the examples of their gifted predecessors. Indeed, the good taste usually exhibited in modern German book ornament is proof of this profitable study of older art. After all, it may possibly be premature to say anything at present about preponderance, seeing that only about half of the work is yet published, and but one-fourth of the forthcoming volume. The High and Late Renaissance should offer numerous examples of Italian, French, Netherlandish, and even English title-pages, devices, and tail-pieces, more particularly French, including some magnificent examples of copper-plate engraving and rich design issued from the presses of Lyons and Paris down to the middle of the seventeenth century; and from those of Antwerp during the period of the Plantins and their immediate successors and agents. The presses employed by the Plantins alone would afford a vast harvest of artistic designs, while those kept at work by Sebastian Cramoisy at Paris, "*sub ciconiis*," and by the Cardons and Roville at Lyons would add very considerably to the mass of really good and exemplary work. And it is possible that Dr. Butsch may have many of these in reserve. For Amman, Stimmer, and Solis we cannot be too thankful, and had he promised only the book decoration of Germany we should have been laid under obligation. Considering the rest as supplementary, we must hope that what the present editor may leave unnoticed will stimulate others to supply, following his good example and that of the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. The British Museum, we know, contains vast treasures of the kind; it only rests with some generous explorer to add to the available resources of the public by reproducing choice examples from these exhaustless hoards.

#### OBITUARY.

By the death of Elijah Walton, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years, we lose, if not, as a leading daily contemporary has somewhat rashly said, our greatest painter of mountains, at least our most popular illustrator of Alpine scenery. The truth about Elijah Walton is that his art was far too easily appreciated and its interest exhausted for him to be called great. He was a close observer of mountain form, and an adroit renderer of outline and colour. The easily noticed peculiarities of Alpine climate and conformation were skilfully portrayed by him, and these, during many years, chiefly engaged his pencil; but the subtleties of line and atmospheric effect which baffled even the genius of Turner are not likely to have presented no insuperable difficulties to Elijah Walton. He was, however, it may be admitted, singularly gifted in the power of giving realistic representations of scenery that has often been considered "unpaintable;" and if a certain crudeness of reality—a reality not subdued to the harmonies of artistic composition—be apparent in his work, this fault is not perceptible even as a deficiency to nine-tenths of the Alpine excursionists, who wanted in his drawings agreeable reminiscence of their pleasure and perils. Elijah Walton was a most diligent and indefatigable worker. His art was rarely altogether sensational, and it was often brilliant and solid. If his pictures began by responding to a love of mountain scenery already existing, they finished by stimulating yet further that love. He did much to popularise Switzerland.

NOR should the death of John C. Moore, although it happened some weeks ago, be altogether unnoticed here. He, too, was but a middle-aged man—one of three famous brethren,

though perhaps the least famous of the three. His individuality was as great, though it was not so impressive, as that of his brother Henry and his brother Albert. He was both portrait and landscape painter; and those of his landscapes which we have seen, and which were not carried entirely to completion, were thoroughly significant and highly artistic interpretations of the effects he cared for. Certain Roman sketches in water-colour—scenes on the Tiber—reach the quality of exquisiteness. His portraits were profoundly, perhaps even too visibly, artistic; for the fabrics of the background were considered and executed with a successful completeness wanting sometimes to the faces he portrayed. He painted chiefly children—boys and girls, neither youths nor babies, the children of the well-bred classes—models that did not clash with the admirable refinement of his accessories. His work was full of graceful design, and of subdued yet never sombre colour. Such an individuality—one so delicate and so artistic—cannot fail to be missed exceedingly.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey. He was a native of Christchurch, in Hampshire, and received his architectural education in the well-known school of Augustus Pugin in Great Russell Street, where he was the companion of Augustus Welby Pugin, whose biographer he afterwards became. Not many of Augustus Pugin's pupils now survive, and of them Mr. Ferrey was at the time of his death probably the best known. His name appears on some of the plates in the *Examples of Gothic Architecture* which began to be published in 1831; and in 1834 he joined with Mr. E. W. Brayley in producing *The Antiquities of the Priory of Christchurch, Hants*, got up in the style of Britton's architectural publications. It was, we believe, about the same time that he began to practise his profession, which he continued to do with considerable success until his death. The associations of his youth naturally drew him into the Gothic movement, and he was one of the first of the disciples of Welby Pugin who was able to turn his study of the ancient work to good practical use. Like nearly all his contemporaries, he aimed at reproducing the old style rather than at advancing from it; and this he often did with success, although the works of younger men starting with more matured ideas make those of the elder school now appear cold and pedantic. Some of Mr. Ferrey's works had, indeed, a merit beyond this. There is a church at Morpeth in which, although hampered by a most unworkable style—a sort of starved Norman—he has produced a building of great internal dignity. His best-known work in London is the church of St. Stephen, Westminster, erected in 1845 at considerable cost, and certainly one of the best churches of the time. Beside churches, Mr. Ferrey designed many houses, the most important of which are Winnistay, for Sir W. W. Wynn, and Bulstrode, for the Duke of Somerset. At the time of his death he was engaged on a house at Bagshot for the Duke of Edinburgh. Mr. Ferrey's personal qualities made him many friends, and not a few architects now in practice will remember him for his kindly appreciation and encouragement at their first beginning.

THE Abbé Ferdinand Baudry, a distinguished French archaeologist, has also lately died. He has left all his collections to the department of La Vendée, the Conseil-Général of which had voted liberal sums for his researches and works of excavation.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A PORTRAIT of Thackeray is to be placed in the Reform Club, where it will be hung as a pendant to that of Macaulay. Thackeray was one of the founders of the club, and is said by

tradition to have written several of his works in its library.

THE Fine Art Society are making a collection of the works of Bewick, and intend opening an exhibition of them at their rooms this month. For those interested in the art of wood-engraving this exhibition will be very attractive. Several of Bewick's sketches have been obtained, as well as a good number of his engraved blocks.

AMONG the novelties in Christmas cards that Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. are preparing for the forthcoming season is a set of six folding tryptich cards illuminated in the highest style of chromo-lithography, with original songs composed expressly for this purpose by Alfred Scott Gatty, W. C. Levey, Boyton Smith, B. Hobson Carroll, and F. Harvey. The words of the songs are by the popular verse-writer, Frederick Langbridge; and the retail price for each will, we understand, be only one shilling.

MIDLE. ROSA BONHEUR has given the young lion and lioness that have recently served her as models to the Jardin des Plantes.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH and FARRAN will publish next week a series of sixty *Designs for Church Embroidery and Crewel Work from Old Examples*, collected and arranged by Emily Sophia Harts-horne. It is believed that these memorials of the home-life of ladies of the fifteenth century will be especially acceptable to needleworkers of the present day.

THREE papers, by Prof. Schrader, have just appeared in the publications of the Royal Berlin Academy and Saxon Scientific Society. One of them maintains the correctness of the values hitherto assigned to two of the characters in the Assyrian syllabary; the other two deal with historical subjects. In the first paper Prof. Schrader proves incontestably that the lost work of Alexander Polyhistor was compiled from the Babylonian history of Berossus, and dealt only with Babylonian history, whereas Abydenus wrote upon the history of Assyria. There is, consequently, no contradiction between the chronological statements quoted from the two authors, since the dates of the one apply to Babylonian history, the dates of the other to Assyrian history. Prof. Schrader further suggests that Ktesias may have been right in affirming that thirty kings reigned over Assyria (between Tiglath-Adar I., the conqueror of Babylon B.C. 1270, and the last king, Esar-haddon II.); and that Assur-bani-pal was followed, not by two, but by three, successors, one of them being the problematical king whose name was read Bel-zikir-iscun by George Smith. In his second paper, Prof. Schrader critically examines the inscriptions of Tiglath-Pileser II., Esar-haddon, and Assur-bani-pal, and establishes the chronological order of the fragmentary annals of the first-mentioned monarch. He goes on to show that the list of tributary Cyprian and other kings given by Assur-bani-pal is a mere "thoughtless" reproduction of the list given by his father, Esar-haddon; and that the Assyrian monarch has imitated the example of certain Egyptian Sovereigns in claiming honours which belonged to his predecessors. The Cyprian names, as corrected by the cylinder recently brought to England by Mr. Rassam, are very interesting. Among them is Lidir, which must be the Ledron or Ledra of Greek writers, situated in the neighbourhood of Leukosia.

ANYONE visiting the ruins of the temple of Athena in the island of Aegina (or, we may add, the summit of the Akro-Korinthos) will be struck with the frequency with which he sees carefully sculptured on the blocks that strew the ground the names of sailors and even officers from English war ships, with the addition of the name of the ship and the date. It is the purest

barbarism, and from the loneliness of the temple cannot well be provided against as it ought to be by the Greeks. But surely something could be served out to British sailors which would have a wholesome effect when they land on Greek islands.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives an interesting sketch of the life of Robert Henze, the rising German sculptor to whom the great Siegesdenkmal for the city of Dresden has been confided. He is the son of a Dresden locksmith, and was born in 1827. He attended the Burgerschule until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to his father's trade, at which he afterwards worked as a journeyman for nearly seventeen years. He became famous among his fellows for the excellent portraits which he took of them. A teacher of drawing, named Kaul, observed his talent for art while he was working at his trade, and gave him gratuitous lessons in the evening. His brother-in-law, who was a caster in plaster-of-paris, encouraged him to make some attempts at modelling in clay. His success among his friends and colleagues was so great that Henze determined to apply for admission to the Dresden Academy of Arts. Schilling took him into his atelier, where he remained for five years. He afterwards executed for Rietschel, who had taken kind notice of him, a reduced copy of that sculptor's Goethe and Schiller group. After spending five years in the atelier of Hähnel, he visited Italy. His first important independent work, executed after his return, was the St. Anne for the Annenkirche. He modelled the colossal Germania for the great Siegesfeier of March 9, 1871, which made him known as a sculptor throughout Germany. Dresden is proud of her son, and it was unanimously resolved that he should be entrusted with the sculpture of her great Siegesdenkmal.

MR. RUSKIN has lent Turner's drawing of the *Aiguillette* to the Langworthy Gallery, Peel Park, Manchester. The drawing represents the peak forming the termination of a range of limestone crags, joining the Aiguille de Varons on the north, and forming a seeming pinnacle above this ravine, which descends into the Valley of the Arve, between the Nant d'Arpenaz and the village of Maglans. A copy has been made for the Manchester Art Museum Committee by Mr. William Ward, under the superintendence of Prof. Ruskin.

THE destination of the pictures in the Luxembourg has not yet been finally decided; but about twenty of them, with some water-colours and engravings, have recently been removed to the large Salle des Fêtes in the Palais de l'Elysée, and it is stated that they will be ultimately used for the decoration of the salons on the first floor.

THE inauguration of the monument to Titian which has been erected at his birthplace, Pieve di Cadore, will take place to-morrow, September 5.

THE Spring Exhibition of the Yorkshire Fine Art Society at Leeds appears to have been very successful. The original intention was that it should have been confined to pictures and drawings on loan; but ultimately it was resolved also to admit the works of artists exhibited for sale. In the result, 327 pictures, &c., were sent from private collections; and nearly one thousand by the artists themselves. The total number of visitors was upwards of 30,000, of whom more than half were admitted either as free students, or on the nominal payment of threepence. It is now intended to hold an autumn exhibition, which will open in the middle of September and will not be closed before Christmas.

THE two last numbers of *L'Art* are chiefly

devoted to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, of which Mr. Comyns Carr takes a careful critical survey. The illustrations that accompany his articles are excellent. They will give a good idea to foreign readers of the works they represent.

A GREAT international exhibition is being organised to be held in New York in 1883. The Commission met for the first time on August 11, when they nominated an executive committee.

THE Liverpool Exhibition of Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings will open on Monday, September 6, and will close December 4.

WE learn from the *Times* that some highly interesting mural paintings of a date prior to the Reformation have been discovered in the church of Muttentz, Canton Basel. This church is one of the oldest in Switzerland, having been built, according to the best authorities, early in the tenth century.

## THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

#### THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PETTIT, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. The most powerful company in London.—W. Richard, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, E. S. Boleyn, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. G. Lily, P. Beck, Arthur Matthews, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph. Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success. Tableau 1. Cape Colony. Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Ruff at sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLS.

To-night, at 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, his greatest success, called THE UPPER CRUST. Messrs. J. L. Tools, John Billington, E. W. Gordon, T. Sney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Torson. Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. FINEKE, HILBERT'S MYSTERY. Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Lison. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 43s. No free list. No fees for seating.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

This theatre, newly decorated, will RE-OPEN TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4TH, when will be reproduced the celebrated Comic Opera, LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE. For a limited number of nights, presenting the production of a new Opera, supported by a most powerful company, with new scenery and new dresses, augmented chorus, and increased band.

Preceded at 7.30 by WHICH SHALL I MARRY? Doors open at 7. To-night, at 8, will be reproduced the first appearance in this theatre, Mlle. SYLVIA as SERPENTINE; her first appearance in this theatre, Mr. F. H. CELLI as the MARQUIS in his first appearance in this theatre, Mr. HARRY FAULTON as the BAILE. Mr. H. BRACY as GRANCHIEUX in his first appearance in this theatre. Mr. CHARD as L'OBSE. Mr. SHIEL BAIRY as GASPARD.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

Engagement, for a limited number of nights, of Miss JENNIE LEE, who will appear every evening, at 8, in her famous character, "J. O."

In Mr. J. P. BURNETT's popular Drama of that name, founded on Charles Dickens' "Black House," supported by her own specially selected company.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOYLE CARTE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by IN THE SULK. Messrs. George Grossmith, Power, K. Temple, Rutland Harrison, W. Temple, E. Thornton; Mesdames Shirley, Jessie Bond, Wynne Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

Miss SHIRLEY as MADEIRA.

### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.—The Winter Session commences on October 1, and the Summer on May 1. Students can enter at either Session. Two open entrance Science Scholarships of £100 and £60 for 1st Year's Students are awarded in October. In addition to ordinary prizes amounting to £200, the following Scholarships, Medals, &c. are given, viz.:—The "William Tite" Scholarship, £30; College Scholarship of £100 a year for two years; "Musgrave" Scholarship of same value; "Sole" Medal and Prize; "Chesham" Medal; "Mead" Medal; Treasurer's Gold Medal; "Oranger" Prize, &c. Special Classes for Matriculation, Preliminary Scientific, and 1st M.B. of University of London, and Private Classes for other Examinations. There are numerous Hospital appointments open to Students without charge. For Prospectus and particulars apply to Dr. GILLIES, Secretary.

### PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1792.

Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.

Insurance effected in all parts of the world.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

No. 436, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

## "GUIZOT IN PRIVATE LIFE."

*M. Guizot dans sa Famille et avec ses Amis.* Par M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt, née Guizot. (Paris: Hachette.) English Translation by M. C. M. Simpson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE public life of M. Guizot was open to universal observation. New revelations could add little to what is known of it by all the world, and to what he has himself related about it. But the man is perhaps less known than his actions and his works. Those who never approached him, and who preserve merely the remembrance of his attitude in the tribune, and of his lofty eloquence; those even whose relations with him were of an academic or social character during the period of retirement of his later years, are much disposed to invest his character with inaccurate or exaggerated traits. For them the last Minister of Louis-Philippe is ever, to quote the expression of M. Guizot himself in a letter to his eldest son, "that stiff, solitary, tragic personage, who will in the end become a legend, false as are all legends."

With the object of making the person of her father better known, M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt, née Guizot, has selected a certain number of extracts from his correspondence with his friends, and more especially with the members of his family, and has interwoven with them an interesting narrative of his private life.

The reader is introduced to the laborious and difficult commencement of M. Guizot's career. The illustrious historian was born, as is well known, of a Protestant family of the Cévennes, under a régime which refused to his parents a legal union, to himself a name or a civil status. The Revolution reinstated him in all his rights, but robbed him of his father, who expiated on the scaffold his courageous protests against the excesses of the Terror. Left a widow, and almost wholly destitute, the mother of M. Guizot neglected no means of securing for her children a solid education—a rare and precious benefit at the epoch of disorganisation through which society was then passing. With this object, she left her country to place them at the university of Geneva; she herself directed their studies, and her son always attributed to her the honour of all his successes. M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt revives for her readers the physiognomy of this mother, so energetic, so worthy of respect, who, moreover, never left her son, and who held so large a place in his whole life. She left a profound impression on all who met her in the Ministerial salons of her son, where she represented, in her antique and simple garb, "Faith, simplicity—the enduring virtues of

persecution and the desert"—as M. Sainte-Beuve has said. Another influence was destined to sustain and direct the youth of M. Guizot, and to contribute powerfully to his moral and intellectual development—that of his first wife, M<sup>lle</sup>. Pauline de Meulan. The scholar of Geneva had become a man; he had begun to write, but was still unknown. The romantic story of his connexion with M<sup>lle</sup>. de Meulan has often been told. This connexion began, on the side of M. Guizot, with the spontaneous offer of the assistance of his pen, at the moment of her sickness and bereavement, to her who was, five years afterwards, to become his wife, and who was at that time maintaining her family—ruined by the Revolution—by her literary labours.

M<sup>me</sup>. Guizot, née de Meulan, extended her husband's connexions among the fragments of that Royalist society to which she by birth belonged, and she thus prepared him for the political rôle which he, while still quite young, was destined to play from the period of the first Restoration. But above all, she enlarged the circle of his studies, and encouraged him in his important work by associating herself with him in it. "Tis for thy sake," her husband wrote to her, "that I will not willingly neglect any opportunity of distinguishing myself from other men." Older than M. Guizot, she gives him, in some charming letters published by M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt, advice overflowing with grace and liveliness, united with expressions of deep and eagerly displayed tenderness, as though she foresaw that Providence would deny her the time to fully reveal it. There is not a trace of pedantry in one who had written so much, and such masculine books. M<sup>me</sup>. Guizot died prematurely in 1827. M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt recalls the touching circumstances of her death. She expired while listening to a sermon of Bossuet's on the immortality of the soul, read to her by her husband.

The greatest merit of M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt's work is not, however, that of making us acquainted with those who exercised an influence on the mind and heart of M. Guizot, those who shared the prepossessions, the joys and the sorrows of his life; it is more especially that of developing certain eminent qualities which formed the basis of his character, and which an English reader will perhaps be astonished to find existing in so great a degree in a French statesman. M. Guizot's was a deeply religious mind. He has so frequently declared himself a Christian; he has, in his *Méditations*, defended faith in the supernatural and in revelation with such force, that any fresh information on this subject may appear superfluous. This, however, is by no means the case. The perusal of M. Guizot's letters will prove to those who might have doubted of it that he did not merely regard religious questions from the point of view of a politician; that, if he believed himself capable of rising above what appeared to him controversies of form, if he sincerely desired the union of all the Christian Churches against their common enemy—infidelity—he was none the less attached to Evangelical revelation, not only as an essentially useful social principle, but as the sovereign truth and as the rule of his life. His letters, as a young man, to his mother are animated by a

religious inspiration at once tender and austere. At his entry into the world he was a little shaken by the confused shock of contradictory opinions, and by what he has somewhere called the "laissez-aller intellectuel de la société de Paris;" but he had been led back to the sentiments of his childhood by the study of the history of humanity and of the origin of Christianity.

"When my intellectual transformation was accomplished," he wrote to his second wife, "when my ideas became fixed, my attention was specially directed to the harmony of things, to the destiny of humanity, to the course, the laws, and the goal of its development. It was there, above all, that the divine intervention burst upon my sight; there that I recognised clearly and irresistibly the supreme thought and will. I find them manifested in the history of the world as certainly as in the march of the stars."

This religious sentiment, a solemn expression of which he recorded even in his will, and which he was destined to manifest with so much energy in his last moments, did not prevent M. Guizot from being a sincere Liberal, or from loving and loyally practising parliamentary government. It contributed to give to his life as a professor, a writer, and a statesman a moral elevation which is another trait of his character, and which is reflected in his private correspondence. Inaccessible to petty and vulgar passions, to the love of lucre, or to the desire for prosperity, M. Guizot was ambitious, with that ambition which consists in the consciousness of talents and the desire to make a noble use of them. He loved authority for the great things which it gave him power to accomplish, and for the stern pleasure of influencing other men. But he never allowed his idea of his own duty, or of the interests of his country, to give way even to his ambition. If his mind, which may possibly have deceived itself in the appreciation of that duty and that interest, at times appeared too absolute, it was because he was so rigorous in his sense of right; if he did not sufficiently seek for enlightenment from without, it was because he obeyed higher principles, the consequences of which he deduced and applied to every event. When young, M. Guizot wrote to his mother, in a letter cited by M<sup>me</sup>. de Witt:—

"I possess one quality which will, perhaps, be favourable to my principles, though proscribed by the world—obstinacy. I may be wrong, but whenever I believe myself in the right the whole universe has no influence on my way of thinking, and, in order to change it, I must be made to see myself in the wrong, which places me under the necessity of always acting with sincerity, in which I hope I shall never fail."

The man fulfilled the promise of the youth. It was thus that M. Guizot braved unpopularity more than once during his political life, not, as M. Renan has expressed it, because he saw in it "a counter-proof of his moral worth," or because he experienced "a delicious luxury in making his contempt felt," but from a courageous self-reliance, and because he would not, to conciliate the favour of public opinion, deviate from the straight line in which he was resolved to tread "as far," he said, "and as long as it pleases God."

The revolution of 1848, which took every-

one by surprise in France, found M. Guizot, perhaps, most unprepared of all. But he was by no means overwhelmed. However certain of the future he may have believed himself to be, he had endeavoured to fortify both his children and himself against the intoxications of a grand position maintained for a long time.

"Take care of one thing, my dear children," he wrote; "do not accustom yourselves to regard all this grandeur, these comforts, these pleasures, as necessities. They will fail you some day. . . . Raise yourselves high above these trials. . . . They are so light, so indifferent, in comparison with those which touch our soul, and wound us far otherwise than in our furniture and our dress. We must accept and support the reverses of fortune, not only with courage and dignity, but simply and gaily, like scratches, not like real wounds, in our life."

After the fall of the Government which he had served, M. Guizot forthwith retired from political life. To his laborious and peaceful retirement France owes the second part of the *Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre*, his *Méditations sur la Religion chrétienne*, and *L'Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits-Enfants*. The Revolution of 1848 restored him to those pleasures of the family and the domestic hearth which he so thoroughly enjoyed.

"I have never felt myself truly and completely happy," wrote M. Guizot, "except through my affections, and in the bosom of my affections. And if I were successful in everything else, it would all be worth little to me if my affections failed me; life is in the heart, and the heart is in the family." We have spoken of the touching relations of M. Guizot with his mother; as a husband and father the statesman, apparently so cold, was neither less tender nor less devoted. As though to teach him their value more fully, God tried him cruelly through his affections. He successively witnessed the death of his first wife, Mdme. de Meulan, to whom we have already paid the tribute she deserved; of his second wife, Mdme. Dillon, who shared with him some too short years of the most perfect conjugal happiness; and that of his eldest son, a distinguished and fascinating person, "who watched over him like a hidden guardian, heedful of his smallest affairs, of his smallest public and private troubles." He was also destined to see the premature death of his younger daughter, Mdme. Cornelis de Witt, the Christian and excellent mother of seven children, who preceded him to the tomb by a very short period. We regret our inability to give some passages from the beautiful letters written by M. Guizot under the shock of these repeated bereavements. As a Christian, he bowed his head to the blow, and recalled the remembrance of past joys, not to curse Providence for having deprived him of them, but to bless it for having bestowed them upon him. His tenderness concentrated itself with the greater ardour upon the cherished beings still left to him. In the midst of the greatest political affairs, absent or present in their midst, he minutely superintended the work of his children, their progress, and the development of their characters; in turn, he confided to them his cares, as though their age had been more advanced. The long letters which

he addressed to them are filled with pleasant and familiar details, and with grave and affectionate advice; in certain passages they resemble the private correspondence of Joseph de Maistre.

His children grown up, his daughters married, M. Guizot was still wont to assemble them around him. Those who have seen him surrounded by his children and grandchildren in his beloved dwelling at Val Richer will not lose the remembrance. The sight of a numerous family, closely united around a beloved, respected, and indulgent head, of whom all are proud, eager to seek from him advice, strength, and reward in the struggles of life, eager to adorn and sweeten his old age, is always a beautiful one. But when the head of the family is a man of the importance of M. Guizot, the spectacle is still grander and still more touching. Those who have been unable to contemplate it will be glad to find, in Mdme. de Witt's book, details of the private life of her father during his latest years.

The affections of M. Guizot, moreover, were not restricted to the circle of his own family. As a friend, no one was more certain, more constant, more anxious to please. He had numerous friends, not only in France, but also in England. The merits and the defects of his character, the nature of his talent as an orator and a writer, naturally awakened for him warm sympathy on the other side of the Channel. This sympathy, which was accorded him on his first journey to England, when he went there as ambassador, charged by M. Thiers with a difficult negotiation relating to Eastern affairs, he found still warm when, on the morrow of the revolution of 1848, he asked an asylum in that hospitable land. He himself could appreciate the qualities of the British nation in spite of the external peculiarities which often repel strangers.

"It is a great and virtuous nation," he wrote, "which has many faults, which is wanting in many things, but in which great qualities prevail; morality, sincerity, pride, energy, perseverance. The more I see, the more I admire it. It knows not how to render its virtues agreeable to others. There is something haughty, uncommunicative, even harsh about it; yet it has a deep foundation of goodness."

The most intimate of the English friends of M. Guizot, Lord Aberdeen, is frequently referred to in Mdme. de Witt's book. Both had directed at the same time the external affairs of their respective countries; their friendship had contributed to the maintenance of what has been called the *entente cordiale* between France and England, disturbed on the occasion of the affair of the Spanish marriages a short time after the fall of Lord Aberdeen and of the Ministry of which he formed a part. Time and political vicissitudes only rendered this friendship closer. "I hope for England," wrote M. Guizot, at the time of the death of his friend "that the Duc de Broglie has said too much in asserting that Lord Aberdeen is the last of the English; but certainly he is the last of the great political English school, for he was the most equitable, the most benevolent, the largest-minded, as he was the most moral, of all. And he was, as none could ever have doubted from his countenance and manner, tender and modest.

His behaviour to me has been beyond my power to express. Were I to live a thousand years, his person and his friendship would still be as present to me as they are to-day."

The book of Mdme. de Witt makes us desire a more extensive publication of her father's correspondence; but it well fulfils the object which the author had in view. It has traced an animated and pleasing portrait of M. Guizot, and it will certainly result in augmenting the respect which every impartial mind must feel for that great memory. It is not, moreover, a work merely of filial piety; a generous and useful impression is derived from its perusal. The union of moral virtues and of great qualities as a statesman and a thinker, of which it gives us a striking example in M. Guizot, gives at once more brilliancy to the former and more attractiveness to the latter. CH. DE LOMÉNIE.

*Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus.* Vol. VI. By Henry Foley, S.J. (Burns & Oates.)

FATHER FOLEY has issued a supplementary volume illustrative of the history of his Order which we have read with considerable satisfaction. It gives us an account of an institution with which we have long wished to have a better acquaintance—the English College at Rome.

In the year 1380 an hospital was established at Rome in honour of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas of Canterbury by a number of liberal Englishmen, chiefly of the diocese of London. It was more of a hospice than an hospital, as it was intended not only to relieve and house the sick, but to be a resting-place for English travellers and pilgrims as they went and came. Food, money, clothing, with every kindness and attention, were liberally supplied. In 1578–80 a great change was made in the character of the institution. There was grafted upon it by Gregory XIII., at the instigation of Cardinal Allen, a college in which fifty English youths were to be prepared for the ministry, with a special view to the conversion of their birth-land. The first colony of students came from Douay; and Maurice Clenock, a Welshman, was made rector of the seminary. A worse appointment could not have been made. Clenock gathered around him a small group of Welshmen to whom he was fatally partial; and, as a result, something like a mutiny arose, which ended in Clenock's removal and the handing over of the institution to the control of the Jesuits. We have much valuable information in this volume as to the progress of the college after this transference. A series of yearly letters show how the seminary fared for a considerable period; and we have besides a list of the students, with many novel and curious particulars. Father Foley is occasionally in error in his genealogical details. This will excite little surprise when we consider the extent of his subject. At pp. 278 and 362 he mentions two youths of the name of Percy. They were not connected with the great house of that name, but with the family of Percehay of Ryton, a village not far from Malton in Yorkshire. The Francis Percy mentioned on p. 348 was a Slingsby, and was uncle to the well-known Henry

Dodwell. In 1614 William Ward, a Yorkshire gentleman, whose family had long been connected with the Earls of Northumberland, was admitted a member of the college. When we see in print the Life of Mrs. Mary Ward which has been promised so frequently?

The church of the English College is the resting-place of several eminent Englishmen. John Sherwood lies there, the learned and able Bishop of Durham, who was as great in the Court of Rome as he was in the favour of his royal master in England. Another is Christopher Bainbridge, a member of the Sacred College and Archbishop of York, who was poisoned by an Italian servant whom he had struck in a moment of passion. There are few greater triumphs of art even in Rome than the beautiful effigy which commemorates him.

The volume closes with a very suggestive and interesting document—the book in which the names of the visitors at the English College are from time to time recorded. We are generally told to what English diocese they belonged, the length of their stay, and what benefaction they received. The list begins with 1580, the year in which the hospice and college were amalgamated. It is much to be desired that the earlier lists of visitors at the hospice should be printed. The extracts from them which were taken by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan make us long for more.

The Visitors' Book is a document of rare value. It shows how necessary such an institution was for the relief of suffering and indigence. To all who left England to beg their way to Rome such a place of refuge would be an inestimable boon. There would be many also whose means would become exhausted, or who had fallen among thieves by the way. Shelter, food, clothing, money, were ready for them here. Every St. Thomas's Day there was a feast in the college to which the English residents at Rome, irrespectively of creed, seem to have been invited.

In 1580 the college was visited by the exiled Earl of Westmerland, who never dared to return to the country of his birth. He died, we believe, in Spain, living on the charity of his friends. Between November 1585 and the following August Dr. Allen was a resident in the college, for which he had done so much, paying the monthly sum of nineteen *scudi* for his board. Before he left the place he received the well-earned cardinal's hat. Sir William Stanley, "of Deventer," was at the college in 1591, and "Baron" Francis Dacre in the following year, bearing about with him a title to which he had no just right. In 1638, the simple entry, "Mr. Milton, with servant," tells us of the presence of our great poet, who spent two months at Rome in the course of his tour which won for him the title of the *novus Ulysses*. Would that we possessed a diary recording his conversations in the Vatican with Lucas of Holstein, and the amazement with which he listened to the singing of the incomparable Baroni:—

"Illic Romulidum studiis ornata secundis,  
Atque homines cantu detinet atque Deos."

The mystic, Sir Kenelm Digby, visited the college in 1645; and in the following year

Richard Crashaw was there, entering with all the ardour of a neophyte into the fascinations of a creed which his father had done his very best to destroy. In the same year the college had an unusual visitor in "a prince, the eldest son of the Emperor of Tunis, who, abandoning country, parents, spouse, and all his fortunes," hastened to Rome to become a Christian.

But we must leave the list to our readers themselves to peruse. We cordially recommend to them Father Foley's interesting volume. J. RAINE.

*Old Celtic Romances.* Translated from the Gaelic by P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

DR. JOYCE, the author of several other works relating to Ireland as useful as agreeable in style, here offers the public a new book with a promising title. Few, surely, but would turn with interest to romances coming from one of those Celtic lands where European romance has been held to have found its birthplace, to which belong the tales of Arthur and the peers that rode with Charlemagne, the legends of Cu-Chulaind, Finn, and Oisín, the stories of Charles Perrault as well as the *lais* of old Brittany. The reader's interest in such a book presupposes, indeed, that its contents are new, that the narratives themselves are good, and are accompanied with adequate illustration.

Now *new* Celtic romances are only to be looked for from Ireland, where a rich ancient literature still remains unpublished; and any specimens of this literature are the more welcome because of their rare appearance of late. Ten years ago two romances were published in the Irish MSS. Series of the Royal Irish Academy—if we may speak of a *series* where a first and only volume has appeared. One or two others were edited by Mr. Crowe between 1870 and his death a few years later. So far as we are aware, none have since appeared in Ireland or England, though Crowe, it seems, has left MS. translations of "Máildúin's Voyage," of "Brierind's Feast," and of the *Brúidín Dá Derga*. We need not stay to endeavour to account for this striking infecundity of Irish letters, and will content ourselves with the prayer that it may not much longer continue, and that the book now under review is the earnest of something different.

Of the interest of the present small collection there can, we think, be no question; but the additional recommendation of novelty the narratives do not all possess. Of eleven romances, eight—about two-thirds of the volume—have appeared already, and some of them have appeared twice or oftener. Thus the first story given here, the tragic "End of the Children of Ler," was not only well edited by O'Curry, but was included by the best of modern Irish writers of fiction in his *Tales of the Jury Room*. The legend of Condlá Rúadh (p. 106) was ably edited by Crowe; and Germans are at present spelling their way through it in Leipzig, for Prof. Windisch has printed it, text and vocabulary, in his *Irische Grammatik*.

It is important, on several grounds, to preserve, so far as possible, these old legends in

translation in the form in which they have come down to us. For one thing, they have been more or less meddled with already by the monastic writers who have handed them down—the *Sick Bed of Cu-Chulaind*, for instance, at the end, and the *Courtship of Little-Dower (Bec-Fola)*. Again, old Irish literature, original as it generally is, has, like that of Wales, though in a much slighter degree, felt the influence of the literature of the continent of Europe. There were Irish versions of the History of Roland, and other works dealing with Charlemagne and his knights, of the travels of Marco Polo and Sir John Mandeville, of the History of the Wars of Troy. At a comparatively late date (*an.* 1520) Lord Kildare's books included *Lancelot de Lake iii. volumis*, *Ogier le Danois* and other *Romaunts*, *Arthur, Bockas*, the *Gesta Romanorum*, and an Irish version of *The VII. Sages*. Traces of the influence of the romances of chivalry may be discerned in the later Irish fiction. From them, probably, it borrowed the significant word *Ridire* (a knight); from them, as would seem, the hazy geography, where, for instance, "Ironwaist, son of the king of Thessaly," may be compared with Don Belianis of Greece, and other worthies put in the fire by the curate and barber. We hear of the apples of the gardens of Hisberna; of the isle Taprofan; of Electo, Megera, and Tesifone. As a whole, however, ancient Irish literature owes comparatively little to that of other countries; and the archaic features which survive in it frequently astonish the reader, as where, not in romantic fiction at all, but in the Annals of the Four Masters, the monastic chronicler tells us that it was the Sun and the Wind that wrought the death of King Loegaire mac Néill because he had pledged them falsely. These writings have a special interest just now, when Northern scholars are beginning to look to Ireland for the originals of their oldest mythological traditions.

Dr. Joyce has made certain changes in the legends published here, omitting, for instance, the account of Máildúin's origin, and modifying the opening of *Echaid mac Máiredo* or *Liban*. While we can appreciate the motive of these alterations, we may touch upon the significance of the Celtic originals. Máildúin's birth is an unedifying story in the Book of the Dun (fol. 22); and it seems clear that both he and the three Uí Corra (whose parents had joined in a three days' fast and prayer to the devil to obtain issue, and whose subsequent navigation is a famous tale, like the Voyage of Máildúin) were under a curse on account of their origin.

In the other story,\* which accounts for the origin of Lough Neagh, Echaid's carrying off of his stepmother illustrates old Irish social features which are often mentioned elsewhere. "Ut alias enormitates omittamus," says Adrian IV. in one of his Briefs, "novercas suas publice introductum," &c. Besides modifying the matter of these narratives, the editor has frequently modified their style. In this, we think, he has been unfortunate. We miss the characteristic passage (p. 70) where Brian, at sight of the

\* It has just been made the subject of some interesting notes by Prof. Sullivan in *Kensington*.

enchanted pigskin, gave a covetous, swift-handed snatch at it with his left hand, baring his sword with his right, and making two clean halves of the man next him. On the other hand, we have a *grúagach* demanding "satisfaction for the insult" (p. 249), and Diarmat discoursing thus:—"Thou hast shown me much kindness, and these noble knights and ladies have permitted me to join their sports, and have treated me with much gentleness and consideration" (p. 257). In a word, we have the deeds of the rough champions of Ériu recounted in the style of *Sandford and Merton*; and it suits them badly.

Had this book appeared in France, in Germany, or possibly in England—where, however, original study of such matters cannot be said to flourish at present—some attempt might have been made to estimate the relations of these curious narratives to old Continental fiction—perhaps to discover the mythological elements they contain. We cannot undertake that task here, but a word or two of comment may not be out of place. About a fourth of the book is occupied by the tales called the "Fate of the Children of Lir," or Ler, and the "Fate of the Children of Turenn," which, with the "End [or Fate—*Oideadh* \*] of the Children of Uisnech," constitute a celebrated triad, the "Three Sorrows of Irish Storytelling." Though these narratives, and especially the first and second, chiefly survive in modern MSS., they seem to be old, in their groundwork at least; and, turning upon the misfortunes of a fated household, they recall the plots of some of the Greek tragedies. The "End of the Children of Ler" is the story of the transformation of the daughter and the three sons of Ler, a Northern chieftain, into swans by the spells of their aunt, who is also their stepmother, and their long sufferings in that shape. The story, like many others, has been Christianised—in this case by making the Clann Lir survive to the time of St. Mochoemóc, who puts silver chains on them and baptises them, after they have regained the human form, as an old, old woman and three aged men. This story appears to be an early form of the fiction which occurs in a more elaborate shape as the history of the Knight of the Swan, and which is found in the romance *Dolopathos* (c. 1223) and in old Flemish story-books. The Irish tale seems too closely related to old native legends—as that of Loch Bélséd in the *Leabhar Breac*—to have been borrowed from the other, but both have perhaps travelled from the East. "The History of Clane Lyre" appears among Kildare's Irish books in the list already referred to.

"Qui navigant mare, enarrant pericula eius." By much the most important narrative printed here is the Voyage of Máildúin, which is now published for the first time. The marvels seen by the voyagers in the western main are sometimes childish enough; and the chief value of the tale lies in the fact that it has not appeared before, and in its relations to other fictions, particularly the celebrated Voyage of Saint Brendan. We believe that both these Irish

compositions, with certain others, must be added to the list of wonderful narratives which have the *Historia Vera* of Lucian for their common original. The monster on whose back Saint Brendan and his companions made a fire is the same great fish which swallowed the Samosatan's adventurous pin-nace; and the "immense hoof-marks" here, the "nutshells as large as helmets" (p. 123), "the arch of solid water" (149), the Island of the Blest (164), all have their counterparts, probably their prototypes, in the True Tale.

With reference to the common tale of Oisín in Tir-na-nÓg, which also appears here, and which we had ourselves occasion to refer to recently, we must not omit to say that very curious and interesting French and Italian analogies are adduced by Mr. Coote in a recent volume of the *Folk-Lore Record*.

Many readers will regret that the time and labour spent in this book over mere recensions were not applied to editing some of the many valuable unpublished tales, the *Voyaging of Uí Corra*, the *Voyaging of Snedgus* and *Mac Riaghala*, the *Echtra Brain mic Febhail*—to say nothing of the important longer romances still awaiting editors—the *Demanding of Emer*, the *Demanding of Étan*, the *Táin* itself. Our notice, too, speaks of "adequate illustration." This, indeed, accompanied Dr. Carl Schröder's four texts of *Sanct Brandan*, published at Erlangen in 1871; but we are not able to praise Dr. Joyce's notes for original research. We may surely expect a writer of ability to do something more than popularise the writings of O'Donovan, O'Curry, and Crowe. The book would gain, also, by the excision of the verse.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

*The Imitation of Christ*: being the Autograph Manuscript of Thomas a Kempis' *De Imitatione Christi*, reproduced in Facsimile from the Original preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels; with an Introduction by Charles Ruelens, Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, Royal Library, Brussels. (Elliot Stock.)

AMONG the treasures of the Royal Library at Brussels is a venerable MS. bearing at the end the following inscription:—"Finitus et completus anno domini MCCCCXLI. per manus fratris thome Kempis in monte sancte Agnetis prope Zwollis." The whole of the MS. is written by the same hand, and no doubt has ever been expressed as to its authenticity. We may say, then, with almost absolute certainty that the whole was written by the hand of Thomas a Kempis, and that it was completed in the year 1441. It contains several treatises, and among them the celebrated book which we now know as the *De Imitatione Christi*.

It might be supposed that the existence of a copy of this famous book in the actual handwriting of its supposed author would at once dispose of rival claimants. This is, however, by no means the case. The advocates of the claims of the Abbot Gersen of Vercelli contend that Thomas only transcribed this, as he did several other works of which he was not the author. In my own judgment, the presumption that the *De Imitatione* is rightly ascribed

to Thomas is almost irresistible, even without the evidence of the autograph. As, however, I have already (*ACADEMY*, November 17, 1877) given some reasons for my belief on this point, I need not repeat them here.

The history of the MS. is as follows:—It came into existence, as we have seen, in the Augustinian monastery of Mount St. Agnes near Zwolle, in the Netherlands; there Thomas Haemmerlein, a native of Kempen (commonly known as Thomas a Kempis), was received as a novice in the year 1400, and there he died in the year 1471 at the age of ninety-two. During the rising of the Netherlands against Spain, the monastery of Mount St. Agnes was often attacked and at last destroyed. In 1577 Johannes Latomus, visitor-general of the congregation of Windesheim, to which Mount St. Agnes belonged, visited that monastery, then in ruins and almost deserted. Thence he carried off Thomas's autograph to Antwerp, where he died in 1578, having a short time before his death given the MS. to Jean Bellère, a printer at Antwerp and a man of considerable learning. Bellère had two sons who were Jesuits; and it was doubtless owing to their influence that in 1590 he gave the precious volume to the House of the Society of Jesus in Antwerp, whence on the suppression of the Order it passed into the library at Brussels, where it still remains.

It is of this volume, or rather of so much of it as is occupied by the *De Imitatione*, that Mr. Elliot Stock has given us a photographic facsimile, with an Introduction—to which we are indebted for the history of the MS.—by M. C. Ruelens, Keeper of the MSS. in the Brussels Library. The page is very small, being not more than 4½ by 3½ inches; so small, indeed, as to suggest that the photograph is smaller than the original, but the publisher assures me that this is not the case. The writing is exquisitely neat; no impatience disturbed the hand of the writer as he wrote down the simple and touching words. It is, in fact, very much what we might expect from the author of the *De Imitatione*—beautiful, but not ornate. The little book is enclosed in a binding taken from that of a contemporary Dutch Book of Hours, and forms altogether a very dainty object of art, to say nothing of its intrinsic value to the lovers of Thomas a Kempis—an innumerable host of every nation and language.

It is worth while to note in passing that a few years ago Dr. Carl Hirsche, of Hamburg, discovered in this MS., and in others written by the same hand, a peculiar system of punctuation. He found that Thomas made use of the signs of punctuation not only to make clear the sense of the clauses, but also to indicate their rhythm; they mark the pauses which the reader must observe in order to recite the sentence in accordance with the intention of the author. Dr. Hirsche published some time ago a text arranged so as to indicate the rhythm, according to Thomas's own conception of it; and Mr. Stock proposes to follow it up by a translation which will enable English readers in some degree to appreciate the rhythm of the original.

S. CHEETHAM.

\* Apparently akin to *oidche* (night). The word yet survives in Ireland in one or two imprecations.



*Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio.* Translated and Annotated by Herbert A. Giles, of H.M.'s Consular Service. (De La Rue & Co.)

In the Preface to his translation of *White and Blue; or, the Two Snake Fairies: a Chinese Romance*, published by the late Stanislas Julien in 1834, that distinguished scholar said:—

"Writers on Chinese literature have often spoken of romances which describe the scenes of real life, such as *The Two Cousins* and *The Fortunate Union*, and of the historical romances, of which the ablest are *The Three Kingdoms* and *The History of the Brigands*; but they have never said a word about the romances in which the marvellous and the elfin are mingled, and that are very numerous in China. I possess several of them of a very recent date, which, if we have regard to the pompous eulogies of their editors, should be read in China with as much avidity and interest as *The Thousand and One Nights* are read among ourselves. But the two of them of principal value are so voluminous that to translate the one or the other would have required an amount of time against such employment of which my labours of a higher order cried out."

M. Julien mentions in a note, apparently as one of these two principal works, "A Curious Collection of Fairy Tales [*Contes de Fées*]" in twenty-six vols. 12mo, called *Liaotchai-tchi-i*. Of a large portion of this work, which the great French sinologue had not time to translate, we now have a good translation in these two volumes by Mr. Giles. We have not seen the edition mentioned by M. Julien. Mr. Giles' original was an edition, with notes, in sixteen vols. small octavo, first published in 1842, and which has superseded every other by its artistic and literary finish. The "strange stories" in it amount, altogether, to a few more than 440, from which our author selected 164 as "the best and most characteristic." He had intended, he tells us, to make a translation of the whole, "but on a closer acquaintance many of the stories turned out to be quite unsuitable for the age in which we live, forcibly recalling the coarseness of our own writers of fiction in the last century." Mr. Giles exercised a wise discretion in thus setting on one side more than half the contents of *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*. In several of the stories which he has retained, he has been obliged to use great freedom in translating in order to make them presentable. It may be stated that there has been no advance in Chinese feeling and judgment as to the matter fit to be published in such tales corresponding to what has taken place among ourselves. We have before us a collection of about 150 similar stories, published by a very considerable Chinese *littérateur* only six years ago, and many of them are as gross as those which Mr. Giles shrank from allowing to appear in an English dress. This blemish in the lighter Tâoist and Buddhist literature of China is the more remarkable because the classical Confucian literature is astonishingly free from anything of the kind.

The writer of "Strange Stories" was a Mr. P'u Sung-ling, a native of the province of Shan-tung. He must have been born in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, for

we find him in 1651 still a Hsiu-ts'ai, or B.A., though one of ten years' standing. He was, therefore, "a stickit stibbler" in the literary ranks, owing, no doubt, to his having turned aside from the orthodox paths to the literature of the marvellous, in which he achieved so great and lasting distinction. His *chef-d'œuvre* was finished in 1679, for there is prefixed to it a characteristic account of himself by the author, dated in that year.

Julien's account of the work as "a collection of fairy tales" is far from being appropriate, and does not cover its contents. Mr. Giles says:—

"No such title as 'Tales of the Genii' (proposed by the late Mr. Mayers) fully expresses the scope of this work, which embraces alike weird stories of Tâoist devilry and magic, marvellous accounts of impossible countries beyond the sea, simple scenes of Chinese every-day life, and notices of extraordinary natural phenomena."

Buddhist monks, moreover, are the actors in many stories, and the work makes it clear how Buddhism and Tâoism have come to be closely allied in China, and can now hardly be distinguished. The tales are derived now from the one system now from the other. There is no publication from which we can learn so much of the folk-lore about what is grotesque, marvellous, and monstrous in the two. Some of the Buddhistic narratives are taken, probably, from Indian originals—there are Pali words in them, phonetically, though imperfectly, expressed by Chinese characters, and unintelligible without a knowledge of Sanskrit. Its admirable style is one of the principal charms of the work. Mr. P'u was a master of composition. He had all the literature of his country, Confucian, Tâoist, and Buddhist, at his command, and had moreover a genius for weaving the symbolic written characters together in an artistic manner to which very few before him had attained, and which has made him the founder of a school of writing. For this very reason, however, while the stories are rich in folk-lore, they cannot be understood by the mass of the Chinese people. It needs a man of good education to appreciate the polish of their style.

Mr. Giles has done his work of translation well. We should have preferred, indeed, a less frequent employment of "strictly English equivalents for all kinds of Chinese terms." The stories are Chinese, specially Chinese. The names and titles in them are often essential to the full apprehension of their spirit. If there were English terms "strictly equivalent" to them, of course no others should be employed; but the terms belonging to a civilisation or a society so different as those of England and China seldom possess more than an analogy, nearer or more remote, as each case may be. To translate the Chinese title by an English name conveying to the mind a different idea, and then to explain the Chinese significance of the name in a note, is certainly a confused and unsatisfactory procedure. Let us test this criticism by the title of the very first story as an example. It is called "Examination for the Post of Guardian Angel," and "guardian angel" is expounded in a note as being "the tutelary deity of every Chinese city." It was not necessary for our author to cumber his text

and perplex his readers with the name "guardian angel." He would have done better if he had translated the title by "Examination for the Post of Tutelar Deity of a City." This would have told his readers all that the translation and note together now tell them, without troubling them with the foreign idea of guardian angels. What the name really signifies they learn from the story. Sometimes, moreover, the name which he gives for a Chinese term is by no means its "strictly English equivalent." So it is in the case of the name "studio" in the title of the work. The exact equivalent for Mr. P'u's *Chái* is the humbler and more common term "study." Studio denotes "the workshop of a sculptor, or of a painter;" *chái*, the private apartment or study of a scholar. "Studio" was selected by Mr. Giles probably as being a more stately and resounding term. The exact equivalent of *Liao Chai Chih i* is, we conceive, "Strange Stories from my Poor Study."

Apart from such blemishes as these, the translation is, as we have said, well done. It displays a fine acquaintance with the structure of Chinese composition, and, what Mr. Giles specially claims for himself, "an extensive insight into the manners, customs, superstitions, and general social life of the Chinese." The boon is not small which he has conferred by his labour on the general public, and particularly on the members of H.M.'s consular service in China and other foreigners whose duties require a knowledge of the language and literature of the empire and the ways of thinking prevalent among the people.

To give our readers an idea of what they will find in these strange stories, we subjoin one of the shorter ones. It is called "The Buddhist Monk \* of Ch'ang-ch'ing":—

"At Ch'ang-ch'ing there lived a Buddhist monk of exceptional virtue and purity of conduct, who, though over eighty years of age, was still hale and hearty. One day he fell down and could not move, and, when the other priests rushed to help him up, they found he was already gone. The old monk was himself unconscious of death, and his soul flew away to the borders of the province of Honan. Now, it chanced that the scion of an old Honan family had gone out that very day with some ten or a dozen followers to hunt the hare with falcons; but, his horse having run away with him, he fell off and was killed. Just at that moment the soul of the priest came by, and entered into the body, which thereupon gradually recovered consciousness. The servants crowded round to ask him how he felt, when, opening his eyes widely, he cried out, 'How did I get here?' They assisted him to rise and led him to the house, where all his ladies came to see him, and enquire how he did. In great amazement he said, 'I am a Buddhist monk; how came I hither?' The servants thought he was wandering, and tried to recal him by pulling his ears; as for himself he could make nothing of it, and, closing his eyes, refrained from saying anything further. For food he would only eat rice, refusing all wine and meat, and he avoided the society of his wives. After some days he felt inclined for a stroll, at which all his family were delighted; but no sooner had he got outside and stopped for a little rest than he was besieged by servants begging him to take their

\* Mr. Giles instead of *monk* has "*priest*," but that is a misnomer for the minister of an atheistic system.

accounts as usual. However, he pleaded illness and want of strength, and no more was said. He then took occasion to ask if they knew the district of Ch'ang-ch'ing, and, on being answered in the affirmative, expressed his intention of going thither for a trip, as he felt dull and had nothing particular to do, bidding them at the same time look after his affairs at home. They tried to dissuade him from this on the ground of his having but recently risen from a sick-bed; but he paid no heed to their remonstrances, and on the very next day set out. Arriving in the Ch'ang-ch'ing district, he found everything unchanged, and, without being put to the necessity of asking his road, made his way straight to the monastery. His former disciples received him with every token of respect as an honoured visitor, and, in reply to his question as to where the old monk was, they informed him that their worthy teacher had been dead for some time. On asking to be shown his grave, they led him to a spot where there was a solitary mound some three feet high, over which the grass was not yet green. Not one of them knew his motives for visiting the place; and by-and-by he ordered his horse, saying to the disciples, "Your master was a virtuous monk; carefully preserve whatever relics of him you may have, and keep them from injury." They all promised to do this, and he then set off on his way home. When he arrived there, he fell into a listless state and took no interest in his family affairs. So much so, that after a few months he ran away and went straight to his former home at the monastery, telling the disciples that he was their old master. This they refused to believe, and laughed among themselves at his pretensions; but he told them the whole story, and recalled many incidents of his previous life among them, until at last they were convinced. He then occupied his old bed, and went through the same daily routine as before, paying no attention to the repeated entreaties of his family, who came with carriages and horses to beg him to return.

"About a year subsequently his wife sent one of the servants with splendid presents of gold and silk, all of which he refused with the exception of a single linen robe. And whenever any of his old friends passed this monastery they always went to pay him their respects, finding him quiet, dignified, and pure. He was then barely thirty, though he had been a monk of more than eighty years of age."

The above is a specimen of the more subdued of Mr. P't's tales. There follow, in the Chinese works, a few sentences, as in a great many other instances, from himself by way of explanation, or to extract a moral from the narrative which would not otherwise be easily discovered. Mr. Giles says that "many of the stories, in addition to the advantages of style and plot, contain a very excellent moral." Some of them do so, but our impression is that the collection, as a whole, does not improve the morals of its readers. The two volumes for which we are indebted to him, however, have the sensual element expurgated from the stories or hidden by the dexterity of the translation, and may be freely and generally read without risk of contamination to the mind. Their principal attraction will be the "strangeness" of their incidents. "Extraordinary things" were eschewed by Confucius in his conversations with his disciples and others. We do not know of what nature were the tales current in his time, 2,400 years ago; but "The Strange Stories of my Poor Study" are their lineal descendants, and in them we must have a

family likeness to those which the sage disliked and discouraged. It is vain, however, to endeavour to eradicate from the human mind the desire for the magical, marvellous, and sensational. Tales, romances, and novels are the most popular reading among ourselves. That we have to such an extent got rid of the corrupting and depraving elements in such compositions makes us hope that a time will come when the light literature of China shall be without the grossnesses that at present disfigure it.

We must not close without saying that the value of Mr. Giles's work is enhanced by an Appendix containing a translation of *The Divine Panorama*, a Taoist work very largely and freely distributed throughout the Chinese empire, giving an account of the Ten Courts of Purgatory—derived, indeed, from Buddhism, but bearing the imprint of Taoism, and setting forth the principles and details of retribution in Purgatory and Hell. JAMES LEGGE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Genealogical and Chronological Tables illustrative of Indian History, with Condensed Historical Summary.* By Alexander Graham. (W. H. Allen.) *Geography of India, with Historical Notes.* By George Duncan. (Madras: Higginbotham; London: Trübner.) These two little Indian schoolbooks may conveniently be noticed together, for they have many features in common. They both illustrate that greater productiveness in literature which characterises Madras, as compared with her sister presidencies. The cause of this greater productiveness we are at a loss to explain. But the fact is notorious that Madras has always taken the lead, whether in the reprinting of scarce works of historical value, or in the compilation of English text-books for schools and colleges. Both of these books, again, possess merits and defects of the same kind, though we are glad to admit that the merits largely outweigh the defects. The information, historical and geographical, is conveyed with much conciseness and with tolerable accuracy. The art of the printer skilfully contributes to impress the leading facts upon the eye of the reader. In a word, these Madras school-books compare favourably with the best of the same class published in England. We fear it is utopian to hope that English school-boys, or even English students, will ever make themselves familiar with the strange names of men and places which really occupy so large and so honourable a place in our own history. But the plain truth is that the English public cannot be persuaded to take interest in India. Even at the present time more attention is being paid to the tedious operations of the Russians in Central Asia than to the material progress of our Indian empire. Merv has a more definite existence to the newspaper reader than Karachi or Rangoon. But to return to the books under notice. We have been much struck in both of them alike with the ignorance displayed by the writers when they get beyond the limits of their own presidency. India is a continent rather than a country; and local knowledge of one province, however great, affords no guarantee against the most ludicrous blunders as regards other provinces. Of such blunders in both books we have made a collection, but we forbear to lay them before a public that would fail to appreciate the jokes.

*Aggravating Ladies: being a List of Works published under the Pseudonym of "A Lady," with Preliminary Suggestions on the Art of describing Books.* By Olphar Hamst. (Quaritch.) This little work consists of two parts. In the

first the author favours the world with his ideas on the essential points to be kept in view in cataloguing books; the second is occupied with the particulars of 151 works (most of which are contained in the Library of the British Museum) bearing on the title the aggravating words "By a Lady," and the list has been compiled and printed in the hope that the authorship of many of them may now be disclosed. We are afraid that the enthusiastic bibliographer will not succeed in obtaining all the information which he desires or deserves, although it will be apparent to any person who takes the trouble to peruse the list that the names of the authors must in many cases—as, for instance, in *Dartmoor Legends* (1857) and *Oriental Nature, with Preface by G. R. Gleig* (1865)—be known to a large circle of friends. The science of bibliography, if we may be allowed to dignify it by those words, has taken vast strides in the last twenty years; but much ground remains to be covered ere the goal of perfection is arrived at. The hints and suggestions of Mr. Hamst are brief and to the point. If they are adopted by future bibliographers, another distinct step in advance will have been taken. Although this pamphlet has been published for the especial object of educating cataloguers, it is worthy of perusal by the outside world. There is much in it which will interest and instruct the general reader.

*Life and Society in America.* By Samuel Phillips Day. First Series. (Newman and Co.) Mr. Day has given us a collection of graphic and vivid sketches, taken from the more superficial aspects of Transatlantic life in such centres of commercial and intellectual activity as New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston. The author, who has devoted a considerable portion of his pages to describing the institutions and modes of living peculiar to New York, does not seem to have been at all favourably impressed by the moral and intellectual atmosphere of the "Empire City." It is only natural that a great commercial and financial centre should be destitute of those refining and ennobling associations more or less inseparable from a seat of government or an abode of learning; that the dollar should be unduly exalted, and that mere vulgar ostentation should usurp the place of a tasteful and discriminating hospitality. But it would be as unfair to judge the American people by the standard of "civilisation" current in New York as it would have been to have estimated the French as a nation from some specimens visible in Paris during the Second Empire. Mr. Day gives us a thorough insight into the much-vaunted hotel-life of New York, and a very dear, uncomfortable sort of existence it seems to be. In the old days, before the War of Secession, it was possible to live in one of these establishments for two dollars and a-half *per diem*. At the present time the charges are at least doubled, and the fare is not so liberal or so well served as under the old régime. We are somewhat surprised to learn that no fewer than forty clubs flourish in this city of hotels and restaurants. Our cousins have even gone so far in imitation of us as to have clubs rigidly exclusive—almost as exclusive, to use the author's words, "as our own Athenaeum or the Traveller's," admitting no one who is not fortunate enough to hold a "first position" in society. Not the least interesting chapters in the book are the two devoted to initiating the reader into the mysteries of the "Literary Bureau" (the chief office of which is located at the Cooper Institute, New York), and dealing with lectures and lecturing. It is well known that the art of lecturing has been carried to a very high pitch on the other side of the Atlantic. How lectures are organised and audiences secured for moderately gifted orators by the agency of the bureau we will

allow Mr. Day to explain to his readers. The account given of Philadelphia, the capital of Penn's domain, with its various institutions, including the male orphanage founded by the charitable Frenchman, Stephen Girard, is most interesting. The author found Philadelphia, as well as Boston, the residence of Longfellow and the traditional home of Transatlantic men of letters, far more congenial to him than the generality of great American cities. Here there seems to exist a certain aristocratic tone more in harmony with Old World feelings—or, if you will, prejudices. The leading families are proud of their "Old Country" origin, and exercise a powerful and legitimate influence upon the mass of the population. Altogether, the impression left on Mr. Day by these two "colonies" of the "Old Country," to use the word in its archaic sense, was most pleasing. We are next introduced to official society in the "gay Capitol," as Jonathan terms Washington, the seat of the United States Government. Here a certain courtly air has been imported by the foreign diplomats and ambassadors whose residence it is. Living is naturally very expensive, and one would pity the Cabinet Minister obliged by an imperiously exacting etiquette to give seven receptions each season on a salary of eight thousand dollars, did he not possess—witness recent scandals—other means of "making out." Sporting men will doubtless peruse with interest the chapter on "Tippling." Mr. Day gives an exhaustive list of the ingeniously concocted drinks retailed at American bars, some of which have, during the last few years, been making their way into Europe. It seems that in point of hard drinking the great cities of the Union are, to say the least, no better than their English cousins. The book is closed by a most interesting chapter descriptive of the "Camp of Zion," as the Mormon community term their settlement in Utah. Apart from their peculiar matrimonial views, this sect appears to be harmless enough, consisting of hard-working and sober tillers of the soil, impregnated with a puritanic austerity of manners and morals. In taking leave of Mr. Day we must thank him for a picturesque and agreeable book, and only trust we shall not wait long for that second series of these amusing sketches which the title-page seems to promise.

*A Pleasure Trip to India during the Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.* By M. E. Corbet. (W. H. Allen.) The visit of the Prince to India took place in the winter of 1875-76. The Preface of this book is dated just four years afterwards, in November 1879; and we have only received it for review in the latter half of the present year. It may appear cruel to call attention to these chronological facts, but our motive is to excuse ourselves from the greater cruelty of criticising Mrs. Corbet's Diary from the point of view of literature.

*The Underlying Principles of Indian Fiscal Administration.* By John Hector. (Chapman and Hall.) The title of this book has a very big sound, and one by no means devoid of interest at the present time. But the writer, like many other Anglo-Indians, suffers under two disadvantages. He has nursed a crotchety until it assumes the dimensions of a personal grievance; and he is inarticulate in expression. The sum of his proposals is that the Indian Government should buy up the railways, and at the same time redeem the land of Bengal from the permanent settlement. Both of these projects we fancy that he has before now ventilated in pamphlets. Supposing that he were to obtain the ear of the English public, we greatly doubt whether he would convince them of the wisdom of either.

*A Biography of Charles Bradlaugh.* By Adolphe S. Headingley. (Romington.) The name of Mr. Bradlaugh is now added to those

of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Garnet Wolseley—a list, we believe, that includes all the living men whose biographies have recently appeared in regular book form. If such a thing was worth doing, Mr. Headingley has done it well. What he has produced is substantially an autobiography, written in the third person, and edited so as to lose the flavour of self-assertion it might otherwise possess. We make bold to say that not even the most delicate taste need be offended by his simple narrative of facts. On the other hand, those people who are not ashamed to call themselves social reformers will here find, embraced in the period of a single lifetime, and illustrated by that single life, a complete revolution as regards legal, political, and religious changes in this country. This register of alteration in English opinion forms the real value of the book. The man whose public life began amid a storm of brickbats and a web of legal disqualifications now finds himself an elected legislator, treated with toleration, if not with good-will; and his biography is published, with the usual handsome accessories, by a house in New Bond Street.

*Agricultural Reform in India.* By A. O. Hume. (W. H. Allen.) We have kept this book too long unnoticed, and now the main proposal which it conveys has received the powerful support of the Famine Commission. The author was secretary to the Indian Government in the department of agriculture—a department which was founded by Lord Mayo, and has never had a fair chance since his lamentable death. Mr. Hume, therefore, is an official, but engaged in preaching against officialism. The department of agriculture was strangled by the routine of the multifarious administrative duties thrown on it. It has now ceased to exist; but one of the most valuable recommendations made by the Famine Commission is that it should be forthwith re-established. Not only the general spirit of Mr. Hume's book, but also his practical suggestions, are full both of sympathy and intelligence. He cannot praise too highly the hereditary skill with which native cultivators adapt their crops to the season. He does not believe in the teaching of modern farms, nor in various other benefits which our alien administration has conferred upon an unwilling peasantry. This is what he says of their normal condition, and no man living can speak with greater authority:—

"Except in very good seasons, multitudes for months in every year cannot get sufficient food for themselves and their families. They are not starving, but they are hungry; they get less than they want, and than they ought to have."

After this, it is idle to discuss whether India is a rich country.

*The Boondik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines.* By Mrs. James Smith. (Adelaide: Government Printer.) Having been intimately acquainted with the aborigines of the south-eastern part of South Australia for more than thirty-five years, Mrs. Smith, there can be little doubt, is well qualified for the task she has undertaken of writing a memorial of the Boondik tribe—once numerous and powerful, but now rapidly dying out before the march of advancing civilisation. She has put together in the little volume before us a sketch of their habits, customs, legends, and language, and she trusts that in the future it will be found not unserviceable to the historian, the antiquary, and the philologist. The third part of the book, which is devoted to the structure of the language of the Boondik tribe, and contains a full vocabulary, will, no doubt, some day prove exceedingly useful, especially as the vocabulary has been compiled by Mr. Duncan Stewart, formerly native interpreter in the district. The South Australian Government are to be congratulated on the liberality and

public spirit they have shown in printing the book free of cost to Mrs. Smith.

In *The Northern Watering-Places of France*, by Rosa Baughan (Bazaar Office), we have a guide-book for travellers to the holiday resorts of the French Netherlands, Picardy, Normandy, and Brittany. The book contains all needful particulars of hotel accommodation and charges, mode of access, &c., with regard to thirty-four seaside places between Dunkirk and Brest, many of which are probably unknown even by name to the majority of English travellers who venture across the Channel. Moreover, with the view of not taking the reader out of Brittany without some reference to the quaint old towns of that interesting province, the writer has added some notes on an inland route by boat and rail, *via* Quimper, Vannes, Nantes, and Rennes, to St. Malo, whence the home journey is easy, provided the weather be fair. From what we know of some of the places named we think that the book will be found useful, and it will certainly lighten the labours of the tourist in a very pleasant part of France.

*Das Bündniss von Canterbury*, von J. Caro (Gotha: Perthes), is an enquiry into the circumstances which led the Emperor Sigismund to enter into the Treaty of Canterbury with Henry V. of England in 1416. Herr Caro prints an important letter of Sigismund to Charles VI. of France, dated September 6, 1416, in which he gives his reasons for breaking his ancestral alliance with France and allying himself with England instead. He justifies his proceeding on the ground that France has refused to accept his mediation for peace with England, and has by its behaviour towards him thrown off its friendly attitude. Herr Caro defends against recent German critics the honesty of Sigismund's intentions and the trustworthiness of his biographer Windeck. The book is founded upon a research into Sigismund's State Papers, and throws light upon his connexion with France and England, as well as upon the proceedings of the Council of Constance. It is a good piece of work, and merits attention for its general bearing upon the politics of that somewhat involved period of history.

*La Storia nella Poesia Popolare Milanese.* Studio di Giovanni de Castro. (Milano: Brigola.) It would be impossible in writing on such a subject as the historical importance of popular songs not to say much that is interesting. But we must confess that Signor de Castro has managed to tell us wonderfully little in his space. Perhaps the subject is not a very fruitful one in the case of Milan; anyhow we cannot say we have gleaned much from Signor de Castro's book. He quotes nothing *in extenso*, and his references are mostly to books already in existence. The only poem which he publishes is an interesting one on the League of Cambray. We wish that he had given us less general talk, and had done more to illustrate his subject.

*Gino Capponi, ein Zeit- und Lebensbild.* Von Alfred von Reumont. (Gotha: Perthes.) This is an interesting contribution to the literary history of Italy during the present century, and is the work of one who was himself no small part of the activity which he chronicles. The Florentine literary circle which centred round Gino Capponi was well known to Baron von Reumont, who has almost adopted Tuscany as his country. This fact constitutes at once the merit and the defect of the book. Its merit is that it tells us so much about the political and literary history of Northern Italy; its defect is that it is not sufficiently concentrated round its chief character to give us a vivid conception of Gino Capponi's significance. The "times" have overwhelmed the "life," and we miss the intimate notices of personal relationships which lend interest to the record

of any life or character. We have rather to pick out for ourselves the salient points of Baron von Reumont's book, if we would reproduce the simple and high-minded Florentine student who was wrapped up in the past greatness of his city, and steadfastly devoted the labour of a lifetime to gain a fitting knowledge of it and present it to his own day. We have none of the workings of Gino's mind, no record of the method which he pursued in his studies, or of the means by which he overcame the hindrances of his blindness. The only personal reminiscences are those of literary intercourse—the evenings spent in Gino's company when he would discourse freely on all topics, and produce the accumulated treasures of his long experience of life and study. He would tell of Vienna in 1800, where the tradition of Metastasio was still living; of Alfieri's death; of Napoleon and Elise Baciocchi; he knew the *Shepherd of Hermas*, Augustine and Prudentius, as well as Homer and Thucydides, Virgil and Tacitus. He had the *Divina Commedia* at his fingers' ends, and would recite long passages from Ariosto, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Parini, Alfieri, and even from Giusti; while Voltaire and Molière, Shakspeare and Byron, were almost equally familiar to him. While we fully acknowledge the many merits of Baron von Reumont's work, we have a complaint against him which is rarely brought against a biographer, that he has not sufficiently estimated his subject. He has treated Gino Capponi as one man of letters among others; he has not brought into prominence the rare significance of the life of a cultured student to whom the culture itself was the sole object, and who was impelled to its pursuit by the ennobling traditions which clung around his city and his race.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

A SELECTION of Greek inscriptions, with introductions and annotations, is being prepared for publication by the Rev. E. S. Roberts, Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The volume will contain the most remarkable inscriptions extant, illustrative of palaeography, dialectology, and archaeology; and an historical sketch of the Greek alphabet, illustrated by *facsimile* inscriptions on a reduced scale, will be given in the Preface. The work will be published by the Cambridge University Press.

DR. MAHENDRALAL SARCAR has undertaken to bring out an English translation with notes of the *Karaka*, the famous text-book of native medicine.

MESSRS. JOHN WALKER AND CO. will publish shortly the "Elstow Edition" of *The Pilgrim's Progress*. It will be illustrated with twenty-four full-page engravings by an eminent artist; and a new memoir of Bunyan will be prefixed, giving the results of the latest criticisms and investigations. Wood-cuts of views in Elstow and its neighbourhood will be included. Advantage has been taken of the restoration of Elstow church to secure the oaken beams and woodwork (the latest of which dates from 1530), and portions of them will be inserted in the binding. The publishers' aim is to produce not only a handsome book for the drawing-room table, but also a most interesting and genuine memorial of the great allegorist.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce as in preparation a volume of *Biographical Studies*, by the late Walter Bagehot. It comprises "The Character of Sir Robert Peel" (1856); Lord Brougham (1857); Mr. Gladstone (1860); William Pitt (1861); "Bolingbroke as a Statesman" (1863); Sir George Cornwall Lewis (1863); "Adam Smith as a Person" (1876); and "Lord Althorpe and the Reform Act of 1832" (1876).

THE work on the *Desert Plants of Egypt*, drawn and described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, will, it is expected, be published next year. The drawings were made during Sir Gardner's explorations from 1823 to 1850. Lady Wilkinson and Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S., are acting as editors of the work, which will include all the plant references to be found in the late explorer's MSS.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish shortly a series of twelve story-books about animals, for little readers, entitled *The Tiny Natural History Series*. They will all be illustrated by the best artists, and are especially intended for Sunday-school and other prizes. In one way or another the books either impart knowledge about animals, or inculcate their kindly treatment. They will also publish two other series of twelve books each—*Our Boys' Little Library* and *Our Girls' Little Library*—designed especially for school prizes. They consist of pictures and reading for little folks. Nearly every page contains an illustration, and the aim has been to make the books in every way attractive, both to the eye and the mind of the young people for whom they are intended.

PROF. G. MASPERO returned to Paris about a week ago, bringing with him from the museums of Italy a rich treasure of inedited inscriptions, &c., for his projected *History of Ancient Egypt*.

*Ancient Chester and its Neighbourhood* is the title of a work to be immediately published. The letterpress is by Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., and the plates were drawn and etched by G. and W. Batenham and John Musgrave between the years 1814 and 1817. The present issue will only extend to three hundred copies.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish in October a new volume of fairy-stories by Julian Hawthorne, entitled *Yellow-Cap and other Fairy-Stories*—viz., *Rumpty-Dudget*, *Calladon*, and *Theeda, an Allegory*.

MR. THOMAS FERGUSON, who for many years past has represented France and Belgium at Chefoo, in the North of China, is engaged in publishing at Shanghai a work entitled *Chinese Researches*. The first instalment, which has just appeared, deals with "Chinese Chronology and Cycles," and is levelled at the pretensions to high antiquity set up by native authors for the history of China.

MESSRS. DALZIEL BROS. have for many years been engaged on a series of Bible illustrations from original drawings by some of our most eminent British artists. An India paper edition, of limited number, will be issued as *Dalziel's Bible Gallery*, and will contain drawings by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., E. J. Poynter, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., E. Burne Jones, F. Madox Brown, Holman Hunt, and others. The drawings have been made expressly for Messrs. Dalziel, and have never before been published. The volume, handsomely bound in vellum, will be issued early in November by Messrs. George Routledge and Sons.

WE are informed in the annual report of the Asiatic Society of Bengal that the translation of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, which was interrupted by the death of Dr. Blochmann, will be continued by Capt. H. W. Clarke. It was hoped that the MS. of Blochmann's translation of the second volume might be recovered, but, as all investigations have proved fruitless, Capt. Clarke has been persuaded to continue and finish this important undertaking. It is very desirable that the *Abkar Namah* of Abul Fazl, which is now being published in the original by Maulawi Abd ur Rahim, may be accompanied by an English translation.

DR. RAJENDRALAL MITRA has brought out the last *fasciculus* of the *Agni Purāna*, contain-

ing an English Introduction which describes the contents of the work. He will now proceed with printing the text of the *Vaiyu-purāna* in the *Bibliotheca Indica*. A translation of that *Purāna* by Prof. Bhandarkar, of Elphinstone College, will appear in *The Sacred Books of the East*, edited by Prof. Max Müller.

A NEW journal for the promotion of spelling reform in Germany and abroad is to appear shortly, under the editorship of Herr W. Viator, of Wiesbaden. It will be entitled *Zeitschrift für Orthographie*.

THE *Athenaeum* Belge announces the death by dysentery at Beyrouth, on July 28, of M. Ezequiel Uricoechea, Professor of Arabic in the University of Brussels. M. Uricoechea was born at Santa-Fé de Bogota in 1834, and was the author of a translation of Caspari's Arabic grammar and of various works on the archaeology and primitive languages of America.

ON the occasion of the Camoens tercentenary, a *Bibliographia Camonianiana* was published by Senhor Theophilo Braga (Lisbon: Rodrigues). It is in five parts, comprising (1) a list of all the editions of the works of Camoens; (2) a list of commentaries, critical studies, and literary works on the poet; (3) translations; (4) monographs on Camoens by foreigners; (5) works of art relating to Camoens. Only 325 copies were printed.

THE Rev. J. H. Overton has in the press *The Life and Opinions of the Rev. William Law, M.A., Nonjuring and Mystic Divine*, formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Author of "The Serious Call," &c. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers.

A WEEKLY paper, to be entitled *The New Zealander*, will be started in New Zealand next month, having Miss Amelia B. Edwards' *Lord Brackenbury* for its first serial. A second edition of *Lord Brackenbury* is also about to be issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

ACCORDING to the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, an effort is again being made to obtain a grant for payment of the cost of publishing the works of the deceased Brazilian mathematician, Gomes de Souza. The printing of the work in French has been effected by Brockhaus, of Leipzig, who threatens to destroy the sheets if the five thousand dollars due be not paid.

LE COMTE RIANT has just discovered the long-lost Chronicle of Philip of Navarre, which, under the title of *Gestes des Chiprois*, contains the history of Cyprus from 1131 to 1309. The MS. of this Chronicle is from the hand of a prisoner, named Jehan Le Miège, who finished it in 1343.

AMONG American publishers' announcements we notice: *British Thought and Thinkers—Critical, Biographical, and Philosophical*, by Prof. Geo. S. Morris, of Johns Hopkins University; *Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages*, by Prof. C. E. Norton; a translation of *The Political History of Recent Times, 1816-1875*, by Prof. W. Müller, of Tübingen; Mr. Aldrich's *Stillwater Tragedy*; &c.

PROF. ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS requests us to mention that vol. i. of the *Transactions* of the Fourth Oriental Congress, to which we called attention a week or two since, was edited by Prof. Fausto Lasinio.

*Bell's Pink Boots* is the title of a new book by Joanna H. Matthews, the author of "The Bessie Books," which enjoy much popularity on the other side of the Atlantic. It will be published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran during the Christmas season, and will contain sixteen coloured illustrations by Ida Waugh.

THE same firm announce for immediate publication *Nimpo's Troubles*, by Olive Thorne Miller, author of *Little Folks in Feathers* and



*Far*, illustrated by Mary Hallock and Sol. Eytinge.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation *The Flight of the "Lapwing": a Naval Officer's Jottings in China, Formosa, and Japan*, by the Hon. Henry Noel Shore, R.N.

M. A. DOZON, French Consul at Larnaca, has received a commission to complete his studies of the Albanian language in the Albanian colonies of Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.

#### AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

IN the ACADEMY of May 8 we sketched the journey of the Royal Geographical Society's East African expedition up the west side of Lake Tanganyika to the date of Mr. Jos. Thomson's arrival at Ujiji at the end of December, and we now give a brief account of the work done by this most successful explorer on the return journey to Zanzibar, which was reached in the middle of July. After a short rest Mr. Thomson recrossed the lake with the intention of exploring the Lukuga Creek for three or four days' journey inland towards its supposed junction with the River Congo. For six days he persevered, in spite of great opposition on the part of his porters, but was then compelled to give in and to turn his steps in a southeasterly direction for Liendwé, on the River Lofu, where most of his men were encamped in charge of Chuma, Livingstone's old follower. Mr. Thomson found that the Lukuga flowed west-north-west from Lake Tanganyika to Meketso's, and then about west towards the Congo, and, as far as his knowledge goes, it runs through a most charming valley, with hills rising from 600 feet to 2,000 feet in height. On leaving the Lukuga he struck into Urua, where he found the inhabitants so extremely troublesome that he was obliged to forego a most interesting piece of exploration, and return to Mtowa, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika. Thence he crossed to the east side, and visited the Belgian station at Karema, where he was most kindly entertained by Capt. Carter, whose sad fate we have had but lately to record. Crossing the lake again, he rejoined his main party at Liendwé on April 7, and was much relieved to find everything in good order after his absence of nearly five months. Another serious disappointment, however, awaited him here, for he found that the route to the coast which he had marked out for himself was impassable on account of a war between Merere, a well-known chief, and the Wahehe. Still, though he was driven from his projected scheme, his homeward march from Liendwé has not been fruitless. Passing round the south end of Lake Tanganyika, as far as the mouth of the River Kalambo, Mr. Thomson struck about north-east through Ulungu and Fipa, until he reached by easy ascents the town of Kapusi, in S. lat. 8°, E. long. 32° 25', in a region which, from the blank on the maps, appears to have been previously unknown even by name. While at Kapusi, Mr. Thomson was able to settle the vexed question of Lake Hikwa, or rather Likwa, which has puzzled geographers not a little. He, of course, only saw a portion of it, but from what he could gather it must be from sixty to seventy miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth. It lies two days east of Kapusi in a deep depression of the Lambalamipa Mountains. A large river named the Mkafa, which rises in Kawendi, falls into it, and by its tributaries drains the greater part of Ukonongo and Fipa, and the whole of Mpimbwe. So far as Mr. Thomson could discover, Lake Hikwa, or Likwa, has no outlet at all, and certainly none on the western side. The expedition afterwards made its way into more beaten tracks, and returned to the coast by the

ordinary caravan-road. So much work during the long journey was unexpectedly thrown on Mr. Thomson, owing to the lamented death of Mr. Keith Johnston, that he had little leisure for making extensive natural-history collections; but he has still been able, as he puts it, to gather a few plants and shells by the wayside, which Dr. Kirk thinks will prove interesting and valuable.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

MR. GRANT ALLEN has contributed to the *Cornhill* an article on the "Growth of Sculpture," referring chiefly to sculpture among the ancient nations. But, like some other writers on this subject, he does not sufficiently realise the fact that the history of ancient sculpture was not so much a *growth* as a *forcing*, and that therefore, in describing it, the first necessity is to explain the mechanical appliances that had to be slowly invented and improved before high art could be thought of. The invention or improvement of tools and appliances was *forced* on by the need of useful and industrial articles, and there is little use in speaking of art in a true sense until the writer has made his mind clear on the innumerable questions of this sort. You must have tools before you can be a sculptor. So far, however, Mr. Allen has got as to have discovered that the material at hand, *e.g.*, the granite of Egypt, the alabaster of Assyria, and the marble of Greece, played an important part in the history of ancient sculpture. But this discovery has for a long time been one of the elementary lessons in the study of archaeology. Mr. Allen might do good service by writing a history of the invention of the tools with which these materials were worked. At present, his notions of sculpture resemble those of Topsy about her own existence.

THE *Antiquary* for September is much above the average. Mr. G. Lambert's article on Smithfield is really an important contribution to knowledge, as it condenses in a handy form much that is scattered concerning a place of great historic interest. Mr. William Porter has given us the first chapter of a series on Saint Olaf, which promises well. We should admire it more if he had been somewhat more particular in his references, and had not gone out of his way, when writing on the Teutonic mythology, to misrepresent the faith of Islam. Speaking of the cruelties of which the Northern religion is thought by him to have been the direct cause, he says, "The counterpart both of its teaching and its influence in this respect we see in Islamism and in the Turk to-day." It is true enough that we do see it in the Turk—or, to speak more accurately, in many Turks—but it is far from correct to attribute the brutalities of half-savage people to the religion of Islam. Did Mr. Porter ever read the Koran or Mr. E. Bosworth Smith's *Mohammed and Mohammedanism*? If he has not, he might find the study of them a useful intellectual exercise. Mr. E. P. Shirley contributes a careful article on book-plates, and there is an unsigned paper on a monastic account book of the time of Henry VIII., which contains some useful facts. A word must be said about the review of *Caroline von Linsingen and William IV.* There cannot, we apprehend, be any doubt that the statements contained in this book, which have made it so attractive to a certain portion of the reading public, are false. If this be so, which we apprehend has been, or easily may be, demonstrated, it is hardly fair to speak of its contents as if they might be true. Such fungus growths are very noxious, as every student of history knows; when they fasten themselves on modern people they are evil from another point of view—namely, that they give quite needless pain.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BRENTANO, C. v. Reisebilder aus Ober-italien. München: Kellner. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
EGGER, E. Histoire du Livre depuis ses Origines jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Hetzel. 3 fr.  
MINERVINI, G. Terre cotte del Museo Campano. Fasc. 3, 4. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl.  
PALANDER, E. W. Uebersicht der neueren russischen Literatur von der Zeit Peters d. Grossen bis auf unsere Tage. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M.  
REITER, M. Die Orgel unserer Zeit. Ihre Entwicklg., Construction, Prüfung u. Pflege. 1. Lfg. Berlin: Feiser. 3 M.  
RENAN, E. L'Eau de Jouvence. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr.

##### HISTORY, ETC.

- FRANZISA, F. Der deutsche Episkopat in seinem Verhältniss zu Kaiser u. Reich unter Heinrich III. 1039-53. 2. Thl. Regensburg: Coppenrath. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
LOSKUTH, J. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Huitischen Bewegung. III. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
MC CARTHY, Justin. A History of our own Times. Vols. III. and IV. Chatto & Windus. 21s.  
NOER, F. A. von. Kaiser Akbar. Ein Versuch über die Geschichte Indiens im sechzehnten Jahrhundert. 1. Lfg. Leiden: Brill. 4s.  
SCHULTE, J. F. v. Die Geschichte der Quellen u. Literatur d. canonischen Rechts von Gratian bis auf die Gegenwart. 3. Bd. 1.-3. Thl. Stuttgart: Enke. 38 M. 20 Pf.  
SEMICHON, E. Histoire des Enfants abandonnés, depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.  
WUERDINGER, J. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Gründung u. der ersten Periode d. bayerischen Hainritterordens vom heiligen Hubertus. 1411-1709. München: Franz. 1 M. 30 Pf.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- HORNES, R. Materialien zu e. Monographie der Gattung Megalodus m. besond. Berücksicht der mesozoischen Formen. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 7 M.  
STEINACHNER, F. Zur Fisch-Fauna d. Cauc. u. der Flusse bei Guayaquil. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.  
WIENER, J. Die heliotropischen Erscheinungen im Pflanzenreiche. 2. Thl. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.

##### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- DIALOGHI di Platone, tradotti da Ruggiero Bonghi. Tom. 1. Fasc. 1. Eutifrone. Rome: Bocca. 1 fr. 20 c.  
KRICHENBAUER, A. Theogonie u. Astronomie. Ihr Zusammenhang nachgewiesen an den Göttern der Griechen, Aegypter, Babylonier u. Arier. Wien: Koenig. 12 M.  
MANN, K. A. F. Die Werke der Troubadours in provenzalischer Sprache. 3. Bd. 4. Lfg. Berlin: Dümmler. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
MEYER, W. Die Urbinatische Sammlung v. Spruchversen d. Menander, Euripides u. A. München: Franz. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
MIKLOSICH, F. Ueb. die Mundarten u. die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas. XII. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M.  
MINOR, J. u. H. SAUER. Studien zur Goethe-Philologie. Wien: Koenig. 6 M.  
OGONOWSKI, E. Studien auf dem Gebiete der ruthenischen Sprache. Lemberg: Mikowski. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
SCHNEIDER, G. J. De Diodori fontibus. Libr. I.—IV. Berlin: Weber. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
SEIDLMEYER, A. St. Kritischer Commentar zu Ovids Heroiden. Wien: Koenig. 1 M. 60 Pf.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### A PARALLEL.

Deanery, Bocking: Sept. 6, 1880.

Mr. Charles De Kay's lines "On Revisiting Staten Island," quoted in the ACADEMY for August 28, bear a resemblance (which is, however, almost certainly accidental) to a beautiful sonnet by Giovanni Meli, the Sicilian Anacreon. It may not be uninteresting to compare the two poems.

"Muntagnoli interrutti da vaddati,  
Rocchi di lippu e areddra vistuti,  
Caduti d'acqua chiari inargintati,  
Vattati murmuranti e stagui muti;  
Vausi, e cunzarri scuri, ed imbuscati,  
Sterili junchi e jinesiri ciuruti,  
Trunchi da lunghi età malisbarrati,  
Grutti e lammichi d'acqui già impitriti,  
Passari sulitarii chi chiangiti,  
Ecu chi ascuti tutti e poi ripeti,  
Uimi abbrazzati stritti da li viti;  
Vapuri taciturni, umbri segreti,  
Ritiri tranquillissimi accugghiti  
L'amicu di la paci e la quieti."

"Ye gentle hills with intercepting vale,  
Ye rocks with musk and clinging ivy dight,  
Ye sparkling falls of water silvery pale,  
Still meres and brooks that babble in the light;  
Deep chasms, wooded steepes that heaven assail,  
Unfruitful rushes, broom with blossoms bright,  
And ancient trunks encased in gnarled mail,  
And caves adorned with crystal stalactite

Thou solitary bird of plaintive song,  
 Echo that all dost hear and then repeat,  
 Ye vines upheld by stately elms and strong,  
 And silent mist, and shade, and dim retreat—  
 Welcome me! tranquil scenes for which I  
 long—  
 The friend of haunts where peace and quiet  
 meet."

EVELYN CARRINGTON.

#### THE BILINGUAL CILICIAN INSCRIPTION.

Esher, Surrey: Sept. 6, 1880.

I hope I am right in supposing that Mr. Sayce has now considerably modified his former statements as to certain Cilician or other hieroglyphs being Hittite.

*A priori*, of course, a set of six hieroglyphic signs found between Smyrna and Cilicia are much more likely to be Cilician than Hittite. To confine myself, then, to the Cilician medal of King Tarquimi—Mr. Sayce says that two of the symbols "occur frequently" in those Hittite inscriptions which are now actually in the British Museum, and may be there consulted by anyone. Unfortunately he has not thought it needful to state which these two out of six symbols are, except by saying they "are associated with the ideograph of country." The first two of the six, he says, have the phonetic value of Tarku(n), which may be true for aught I know in Cilician, but is not so in Hittite. As to the "ideograph of country," I thought Mr. Sayce had changed it to the ideograph of a god, but, likely enough, it may have vibrated once more into his original nomenclature. There is one character, the fifth in position, which I believe Mr. Sayce called at first a double pyramid. Does he mean this? and, if so, which is the fourth, and do these represent the god or the country? A symbol somewhat like this double pyramid occurs *once* in the first line of the dilapidated statue in the British Museum. Its comparative height is, however, much greater than that of the Cilician double pyramid, nor does it occur "frequently."

I may mention that a very high authority indeed has given me a name for the "country" very different from Mr. Sayce's name; and also where Mr. Sayce talks of an "archaizing form," the same authority told me it was "very late."

DUNBAR I. HEATH.

#### A COMPILER ON CHAUCER.

Helsinki: Sept. 5, 1880.

Students in Scotland preparing for university local examinations may actually be found using a text-book, by Mr. J. D. Morell, LL.D., in which the following are stated as facts about Chaucer:—

"Geoffrey Chaucer was born in London in 1328, the year after the coronation of Edward III. His father was probably one Richard Chaucer, a vintner, of London. . . . He probably studied at Cambridge, and perhaps at Oxford also; and there is some evidence for believing that he was intended for the bar, and that he was a member of the Middle Temple. He seems to have joined Edward III.'s army in 1359, at the age of thirty-one," &c.

The book has no date on the title-page, and one might conclude that the author had produced it twenty years ago were it not that he professes to commend Morris and Skeat's *Specimens*, and quotes from an article written by Mr. Furnivall in 1873. With a knowledge of such literary guidance, Mr. Furnivall will, no doubt, cease to be surprised that Scotland still stands where she did in reference to the Chaucer Society.

THOMAS BAYNE.

#### POPE'S ODE, "THE DYING CHRISTIAN TO HIS SOUL."

London: Sept. 6, 1880.

The publication of Mr. Leslie Stephen's monograph on Pope reminds me of an extraordinary literary coincidence which, so far as I know, has attracted little attention from the poet's biographers. I have said "coincidence," but a stronger term would probably be justifiable. It may safely be affirmed that not one of Pope's compositions has attained the same world-wide popularity as the famous ode whose title I have given above, but which is, perhaps, more frequently indicated by its first line, "Vital spark of heavenly flame." In sending the ode to Steele, at whose request it was written, Pope said,

"You have it, as Cowley calls it, just warm from the brain; it came to me the first moment I waked this morning; yet you'll see it was not so absolutely inspiration, but that I had in my head, not only the verses of Hadrian, but the fine fragment of Sappho."

Whereupon Warton observes that it is possible the author might have had another composition in his head besides those referred to; "for there is a close and surprising resemblance between this ode of Pope and one of an obscure and forgotten rhymist of the age of Charles II., Thomas Flatman." How close the resemblance is, however, few have any idea, as the two odes have never been placed in juxtaposition. It is to be feared that in this matter Pope was guilty of one of those unworthy actions of which he was by no means incapable. There can be little question that, if, as he said, he had the verses of Hadrian and the fragment of Sappho in his head, he had still more clearly in his head the verses of Thomas Flatman. In order to establish this I will give both odes. Pope's runs thus:—

"Vital spark of heav'nly flame!  
 Quit, oh, quit this mortal frame:  
 Trembling, hoping, ling'ring, flying,  
 Oh, the pain, the bliss of dying!  
 Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife,  
 And let me languish into life."

"Hark! they whisper; angels say,  
 Sister Spirit, come away.  
 What is this absorbs me quite,  
 Steals my senses, shuts my sight,  
 Drowns my spirits, draws my breath,  
 Tell me, my soul, can this be death?"

"The world recedes; it disappears!  
 Heaven opens on my eyes! my ears  
 With sounds seraphic ring!  
 Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!  
 O Grave! where is thy victory?  
 O Death! where is thy sting?"

Flatman's ode, which in the edition of the poet's works before me—that of 1687—is entitled "A Thought of Death," is as follows:—

"When on my sick bed I languish,  
 Full of sorrow, full of anguish,  
 Fainting, gasping, trembling, crying,  
 Panting, groaning, speechless, dying,  
 My soul just now about to take her flight  
 Into the regions of eternal night;

Oh! tell me you,  
 That have been long below,  
 What shall I do!

What shall I think, when cruel Death appears,  
 That may extenuate my fears!

"Methinks I hear some Gentle Spirit say,  
 Be not fearful, come away!  
 Think with thyself that now thou shalt be free,  
 And find thy long-expected liberty;  
 Better thou may'st, but worse thou can'st not be,  
 Than in this vale of tears, and misery.  
 Like Cesar, with assurance then come on,  
 And unamazed attempt the laurel crown  
 That lies on th' other side Death's Rubicon."

Poor Flatman, it will be seen, was far from being a literary artist like Pope, and had his

full share of bathos; but he is entitled to his due, and there can be no reasonable doubt (as I have already observed) that Pope worked upon the lines of his very uneven poem—a curious mixture of solemn, and crude, and trivial ideas. As little is known of Flatman, a few particulars concerning his life may be interesting. He was born in London about the year 1633, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford. He became a barrister of the Inner Temple, but enjoyed no practice, and, consequently, took to writing poetry and painting portraits in miniature. His poem on the death of the Earl of Ossory having been read by that nobleman's father, the Duke of Ormond, his Grace was so pleased with it that he sent Flatman a mourning ring, with a diamond in it of the value of £100. In 1685 Flatman published two Pindaric odes—one on the death of Prince Rupert, the other on the death of Charles II. He also published some remarkably successful political works in prose of a satirical nature. Flatman had a great aversion to marriage in his younger days, and wrote a set of verses against it, in which he described the miserable being who had entered the wedded state as

"Like a dog with a bottle fast tied to his tail;  
 Like vermin in a trap, or a thief in a jail;  
 Like a Tory in a bog," &c.

But in due course Flatman himself, "being smitten with a fair virgin, and more still with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672. Upon this," says Wood, "his ingenious comrades did serenade him that night in the said song." A contemporary said of Flatman that one of his painted heads in miniature was worth a ream of his Pindarics, and, after reading the latter, I can endorse the judgment. The poet died at his house in Fleet Street in the year 1688, the year in which Pope was born.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

#### SCIENCE.

##### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SWANSEA.

#### III.

THE announcement that Prof. Prestwich would read a paper drew a large audience to section C. on Monday morning, it being generally understood that the Oxford Professor of Geology intended to advance new views upon the formation of certain drift-deposits—views which are decidedly reactionary in character and somewhat at variance with those which he had previously propounded. To suggest a "diluvial" origin of any beds is nowadays to take rather a bold step. This was Prof. Prestwich's object; but the extent to which he proposed to apply his "diluvial" theory is not very large. Gravels are frequently found fringing valleys in which rivers now run; these gravels often contain implements of human manufacture associated with the bones of extinct mammalia. Such gravels were formerly considered as "diluvial," but they are now generally believed to be due to river-action—in fact, to be old alluvia of the rivers. Prof. Prestwich still holds the modern view; but certain drifts overlying these gravels and the adjacent higher ground—drifts which are sometimes described as "warp," "trail," "head," &c.—he believes to be due to a modified kind of diluvial action. A gradual submergence carried the land below the sea, and brought the Palaeolithic period to an end. A sudden re-elevation caused currents over the rising land, distributing the highest superficial beds in the manner now seen. The author has for some time back suspected that some action of this kind must have taken place, but it is only within the last few months that he has found, in the Channel Islands, direct evidence of it. Further particulars and a fuller statement of the arguments are promised shortly.

Mr. Seeborn's lecture on Saturday evening, on the North-East Passage, was provided for the especial benefit of the working-men of Swansea; but, as is usual on these occasions, many members of the Association were also present. The lecturer gave an account of early expeditions along the Northern shores of Europe and Asia, but dealt in greater detail with the recent expeditions of Nordenskiöld and Capt. Wiggins. The lecturer had been Wiggins' companion in one voyage, and he gave an account of their overland journey to the Northern Sea. The chief interest, however, of these exploring expeditions centres in that of Nordenskiöld, who, in 1878-79, safely navigated his vessel along the northern shore of Asia, through Behring Strait, the Japan and Indian Seas, and back to Europe by the Suez Canal. For daring, and for great results attained with small means, this stands in the first rank of Arctic voyages, and it is no unworthy rival to the early expeditions of Behring. Mr. Seeborn states that the interest of these voyages is chiefly scientific. It is doubtful whether the new route will ever be of any great commercial value; but future arrangements may, perhaps, be made by means of which the products of Siberia will be rendered available for European commerce.

Mr. B. B. Foote, of the Indian Geological Survey, gave a description of recent discoveries of chipped stone implements in Peninsular India. They are now known to be widely distributed in the coast laterite. Those recently found south of the Palaur River are mostly formed of chert, while those previously known more to the north are usually of quartzite. But the material of which the implements are made usually depends upon the rocks occurring in the district. Quartzite implements have been found in high-level gravels, partly lateritic.

Lieut.-Col. Godwin-Austen described the alluvial and glacial deposits of Kashmir and the Upper Indus Valley. Evidences of glacial action occur far below the present limits of the glaciers, but the glacial striae are rarely found at low levels; the rapid and powerful denudation to which the country is subject has destroyed them. The late Tertiary (Pleistocene) deposits of Kashmir are probably due to the elevation of the gneissic axis of the Pir-Panjal and Kajna ranges. This axis crosses the main-drainage line of the Jhelum below Baramula.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson sent an important communication upon the temperature of the sea-bottom between Faroe and Scotland. It has long been known that two very different sets of conditions are found on either side of a line joining these places. On the south-west there is a warm area, where the water has a temperature of 42° Fahr. at the bottom, or at six hundred fathoms; on the north-east there is a cold area, where the bottom water is only 30-5° Fahr. Very important changes in the fauna coincide with these different areas. From a careful study of the temperature soundings of the *Challenger* expedition, it appeared probable that variations of this nature were due to submarine ridges, cutting off the general oceanic circulation of the bottom water. In order to test this theory Sir C. W. Thomson applied to the Admiralty to allow Capt. Tizard, now surveying the west coast in the *Knight Errant*, to sound the area in question. The result of this is the discovery of a submarine ridge, rising to within three hundred fathoms of the surface, on the north-east of which the bottom water is supplied from the North Polar region. Those who are familiar with the details of recent deep-sea exploring expeditions will at once see the value of this discovery in the confirmation which it gives of a simple but very important theory of ocean temperature.

The Island of Torghatten, north of Trondhjem, is well known to tourists from its

curious pyramidal form, and the long cavern which intersects it 375 feet above the sea level. Weird stories are told as to the origin of this cavern; also greatly exaggerated accounts of its length. Geologists, who have explored many a pleasing myth, have now brought Torghatten within the region of sober fact. Prof. W. J. Sollas tells us that the cavern was formed by marine action when the island stood 375 feet lower than now. The rock is traversed by two sets of joints; aided by these the sea wore a passage, six hundred yards long, through the island.

Dr. H. Hicks, whose researches among the older rocks of Wales have already borne much fruit, announces the discovery of some pre-Cambrian rocks in the Harlech Mountains. He first worked out these pre-Cambrian formations at St. Davids; proving that certain rocky ridges of that area, formerly supposed to be igneous intrusions, are mainly altered sedimentary rocks of very old date.

A valuable paper, descriptive of the geology of British Columbia, was supplied by Dr. G. M. Dawson; but of this, as of many other papers of a like character, it is impossible to give any intelligible account in a few lines.

Much good work is done by the Association in preparing reports on the existing state of some special science or branch of science. In such a report we often find excellent bibliographical lists of the literature relating to the subject in question. A noteworthy report of this kind was that on Spectrum Analysis, read in sections A. and B. The Association also gives its help in the publication of annual summaries of the work done in certain sciences. The geological and zoological records are thus aided. This year a paper on the Geological Literature relating to Wales was submitted to section C. by Mr. Whitaker, and will be printed in full in the annual Report.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone's report on Scientific Teaching in Elementary Schools led to an important discussion in section F. The difficulties which surround this subject are patent to all, but probably they are fully realised by comparatively few. Before children can learn anything of science which is worth their knowing, the teachers must themselves be taught, not merely by text-books and cram-examinations, but by good solid work in the field or laboratory. Much good is being done in this direction by the science schools at South Kensington, and in a few years' time a large number of qualified science teachers will be scattered throughout the country. When this is the case, we hope that the Education Department, which has spent so much public money to so good a purpose in educating the teachers, will give greater facilities for the scientific education of the scholars. The time at the disposal of the teachers is doubtless scant enough for the lessons now required; but it is hard to believe that a little cannot be found for teaching something of the world in which the children live. Such teaching, if properly given, would be a relief from other studies, and not truly an additional task. If the Association, by means of the knowledge obtained by its committees and the active interference of its Council, can help forward this good work it will do not a little for the advancement of science.

W. TOPLEY.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE are glad to learn that the Portuguese Government have appointed Major Serpa Pinto a member of the Comissão Central Permanente de Geographia, in recognition of his distinguished services to geography in Africa. This body is entirely distinct from the Lisbon Geographical Society, and forms a department of the Ministry of Marine.

M. BLOYET, who, as we have before stated, is to be the head of the first station formed in East Central Africa under the auspices of the French branch of the International African Association, left Zanzibar on June 14, and on July 2 reached the scene of his future labours at Kondoa in Usagara.

CAPT. RAEMACKERS and the new Belgian expedition left Zanzibar for the interior on July 15. With a view to more rapid progress, he takes with him the smallest possible number of porters, as he is most anxious to reinforce M. Cambier's party at Karema, on Lake Tanganyika. He will be accompanied for the greater part of the way by M. Sergère, of Marseilles, who, as we have already announced, is about to try a somewhat novel experiment by establishing a large forwarding agency between the equatorial lake region and the coast. His principal dépôt will be at Tabora, in Unyanyembe, where all caravans stop whether en route to Lake Tanganyika or to the Victoria Nyanza.

THE expedition sent by the German African Association to establish a station in East Central Africa started from Zanzibar two days after Capt. Raemackers.

IN view of the recent disquieting rumours respecting the state of affairs on the Victoria Nyanza, owing to King Mtesa's reported hostility, it is satisfactory to know that by the last mail the Church Missionary Society received news from or of all their agents. Mr. Litchfield, having been in bad health, had tried to leave Uganda by the Nile route last February, but had been obliged to return. Some two months later he and Mr. Mackay crossed the lake, and had gone southwards, reaching Uyui on June 5. Prospects were stated to be more favourable in Uganda, and the people friendly. The three Waganda chiefs who recently visited England arrived at Zanzibar July 25.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Matteucci, with Prince Giovanni Borghese and Lieut. Massari, is now probably on the western frontier of Darfur, some of his notes on Kordofan, recently to hand, are well worth notice, as supplementing the information we have previously given regarding that part of his journey. Vegetation is stunted and poor; there are neither mountains nor plains, but a continuous series of undulations, due to the geological formation of the soil. Though Kordofan lies at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea, and 1,250 feet above the Nile, not a water-course is to be met with in all its extent (nearly 250,000 square miles), and the mean temperature is said to be 92° F. In recent years the rainfall has been very irregular and small in quantity, and the inhabitants have had to depend more and more on wells for their water. At first the supply was plentiful at the depth of a few inches, but now the wells have to be sunk to an enormous depth, and then not always successfully.

THE agents of the China Inland Mission have lately been especially active in their journeys in the little-known parts of the empire. The two ladies, Miss Wilson and Miss Fausset, who, as we have before stated, ventured alone on a long journey to the north-west, have arrived in safety at Hanchung-fu, in Shensi—a feat which would have been quite impossible but a few years ago. Mr. F. W. Baller had arrived at Ichang, on the Upper Yangtze-Kiang, after a long journey through the Hunan province to Kweiyang-fu, the capital of Kweichow, and after that to Chungking, in Szechuan. Mr. T. W. Pigott sends home a long report of a journey which he had made in Manchuria. In one place he mentions having met four Koreans, who were bringing to Mr. MacIntyre, at Newchwang, a further supply of Korean books, which were well bound in parchment, and on better paper than the Chinese use. These books

established Mr. MacIntyre in what was little more than his theory before, viz., that the Koreans have a perfect system of signs, which, attached to the Chinese characters, render any Chinese book readable and intelligible to an educated Korean. A Korean convert, named Tsway, it may be incidentally mentioned, is now engaged in translating the New Testament and *The Pilgrim's Progress* into his native language.

PROF. NORDENSKIÖLD is about to visit St. Petersburg for the purpose of scientific research in the libraries and museums there in view of his proposed expedition overland to the mouths of the Lena.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Uniformity in Geological Maps.*—It will be remembered that a committee for organising an International Congress of Geologists was formed some time before the last French Exhibition was opened, and that the Congress met in Paris during the autumn of 1878. We have just received a copy of the *Comptes-rendus Sténographiques* of the proceedings, in the shape of a volume of three hundred pages, containing the papers read during the meetings, with the discussions thereon. One of the most important points to which the attention of the Congress was directed was the discussion of several schemes for securing uniformity in geological nomenclature and in the methods of colouring geological maps. Various codes of signs are adopted by the Surveys of different countries, and it thus often happens that the maps of one Survey are not understood at a glance by those geologists who are unacquainted with the special scheme in use. With a view to unification, suggestive papers were read before the Congress by Mr. James Hall, MM. Renevier, de Chancourtois, Stephanesco, Rutot, Vilanova, and Sterry Hunt. It will thus be seen that a great variety of nationalities was represented at the Congress, and it is to be hoped that the Report just published will lead to some practical result in the direction of uniformity. It is one of those wide subjects which ought to be discussed at an international congress, since it is only on the recommendation of such a body that concerted action is possible.

#### FINE ART.

*Lettres de Eugène Delacroix.* Recueillies et publiées par Philippe Burty. Nouvelle Edition. (Paris: Charpentier.)

THE new edition of Delacroix's Letters deserves a word of special notice on account of the variety and importance of the fresh matter which it contains; for although M. Burty had used every diligence in gathering together his materials in the first instance, yet the original edition had scarcely made its appearance before he received as many as eighty notes and letters, some of which were of great interest. These he has included in the present volumes, and they are accompanied by a valuable document furnished by M. Lasalle-Bordes, together with supplementary notes full of information concerning Delacroix during some of the most active years of his life.

M. Lasalle-Bordes made the acquaintance of Delacroix in 1838. At that date the great master was on the point of finishing the paintings of a room in the Chamber of Deputies formerly called the "Salon du Roi;" he had also just obtained the commission of decorating the libraries of the two Houses. To aid him in this immense under-

taking, Delacroix secured the services of M. Lasalle-Bordes, who seems to have devoted himself to the task with unselfish enthusiasm, and, after having been tried by the execution of one or two comparatively trifling pieces of work, he was charged by Delacroix in the spring of 1840 to carry out his designs for the cupola of the Luxembourg. At this time, he tells us, Delacroix's health had already become very delicate, and he was physically incapable of supporting the fatigue of carrying out his own schemes on the spot. Out of the twenty subjects with which the ceiling of the library of the Chamber of Deputies was decorated, only five were actually painted by himself, five were executed by pupils, and no less than ten fell to the lot of M. Lasalle-Bordes, who also retouched all the twenty when they were in place. The two hemicycles of *Orpheus* and of *Attila*, both in the Chamber of Deputies, were originally intended to be executed, like the decorations of the library ceiling, on canvas, but a fissure made its appearance in the masonry, and necessitated the destruction of the *Orpheus* when it was far advanced; the work had to be begun again, and the second attempt was made on the wall itself, covered with a preparation of wax, the same method being afterwards employed in the execution of the hemicycle of *Attila*. Seven years in all were spent by M. Lasalle-Bordes in these labours, and his zeal was still fresh when the revolution of 1848 broke out, disturbed the immediate execution of other projects, and threw Delacroix into a state of the liveliest uneasiness. Lasalle-Bordes quitted Paris for a stay of some duration near his native town of Auch, and his return to Paris seems to have been speedily followed by a change in the nature of his relations to the master who had hitherto inspired him with devoted enthusiasm. He was, to begin with, not much struck by the beauty of the finished designs which Delacroix proposed that he should carry out for him in the church of Saint-Sulpice. Delacroix most probably perceived this, and may have suffered from missing the stimulus which he was accustomed to derive from the warm admiration previously bestowed on all his work by M. Lasalle-Bordes. A coolness grew up between them; M. Lasalle-Bordes thought his interests had been neglected, by the man whom he had served faithfully, when the Salon opened, and he found that Delacroix—that year a member of the jury—had not done for him all that he expected in the matter of hanging his picture of *The Martyrdom of the Seven Machabees*. Thus the connexion which had long been honourable to both came to an unhappy end, and M. Andrieu was called, during the last years of Delacroix's life, to fill the place which had been previously occupied by M. Lasalle-Bordes.

By his employment in Delacroix's service of seven critical years of his life, M. Lasalle-Bordes evidently believes that he sacrificed his prospects of making a name for himself; but, although he even goes the length of taxing his dead master with something like a malevolence which seems wholly foreign to what we know of Delacroix's character in his relations with other men, the biographical

notes with which he has furnished M. Burty are remarkably free from *animus*, and can be read with undisturbed pleasure. The close intimacy of common work furnished M. Lasalle-Bordes with exceptional opportunities for observing the peculiarities of Delacroix's genius and temper, and his inferences from what he saw seem sound and suggestive. "Son génie," he says, "lui venait de sa grande impressionnabilité; sa force c'était ses nerfs." And again, "Lorsque ses nerfs ne lui servaient pas, il tombait dans une prostration pénible à voir, ce n'était pas le même homme." Always at the mercy of uncertain health, the strength and the character of Delacroix's impressions changed with perplexing rapidity, and the very vivacity with which they seized on him at the first moment ensured their more speedy exhaustion. Nothing can surpass the vivid brilliance and charm of the passages in the letters which describe the marvels of his journey to Morocco (pp. 174, 177, &c.); but the spirit soon flags, and the writer sadly complains that "les sensations s'usent à la longue." We are not, therefore, surprised when we find that, with one of so changeable a temperament as Delacroix, it was always the first impulse which yielded the finest fruit, and that the clearest stamp of his genius is borne by the work which he produced the most rapidly. His years of youth, too, were the richest, and his *Massacre de Scio*, and other works belonging, not to his days of established fame, but to the ten years between 1830 and 1840, are those which must for ever be identified with his name. The painting of portraits was to him, as might be expected, one long and irritating agony, and in others Delacroix set most store by the very qualities which he himself possessed. Work slowly ripened and polished did not attract his admiration; Rubens called forth his passionate enthusiasm: "Quelle puissance," he cried, "de jet!" but "les antiques me lassaient vite;" and even Titian, as compared with Veronese, was no great favourite.

The power which Delacroix admired in Rubens, "la puissance du premier jet," he possessed in no small measure himself, and the extraordinary energy which at times carried him to the heights was betrayed by no unfaithfulness on his part. With every gift which might have commanded the admiration of the world, he lived absorbed by his art; physical suffering alone flawed his splendid gifts, and the whole story of his failures and of his achievements may be read in a single sentence of M. Lasalle-Bordes: "Quand il n'était pas souffrant il y avait un charme infini à le voir peindre."

From the notes of M. Lasalle-Bordes we get such a vivid, if fragmentary, impression of the man that the interest of the letters, diligently and intelligently edited by M. Burty, is greatly enhanced; and the present volumes are, indeed, an indispensable acquisition to anyone engaged in the study of modern art, for the influence of Delacroix on its development, even at the present time, is of serious importance.

E. F. S. PATTISON.



*On the Chronological Sequence of the Coins of Ephesus.* By Barclay V. Head. (London and Paris: Rollin & Feuardent.)

WE have before us a new work which amply confirms the position attained by Mr. Head in the first rank of European numismatists. His present study is very complete, and worthy at all points of that previously published by the same author on the coinage of Syracuse, which was crowned by the Institute of France. After a careful examination, I have only to express my unreserved approval and commendation.

The coins of Ephesus are numerous; but hitherto numismatists had failed to be attracted by them, partly on account of the monotony of the types, and partly from their inconsiderable merit as works of art. Mr. Head clears up all difficulties in an admirable way, and succeeds in investing the series with great historical value by dividing it in the happiest manner into epochs, which are placed in their due relations to the chief events in the annals of the great Ionian city, from the earliest coinage of Asia Minor, at the beginning of the seventh century B.C., to the establishment of the Roman Empire. The execution is from the hand of a master, and the book before us constitutes a permanent acquisition to science.

I must call special attention in this excellent work, which is reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and which does honour to English scholarship, to two points which seem to me of considerable importance.

Mr. Head admits that the issue of *cistophori* began, not with the establishment of the Roman province of Asia, but under the rule of the kings of Pergamus. I am the more pleased to find him adopt this view as it is the one which I have always maintained, against Pinder and Mommsen, as the only view which can be reconciled with the references to coins of this class that occur in Livy. But our author adduces final proof by determining with absolute certainty the date at which the coinage of the *cistophori* began. He shows that it was Eumenes II. who, when Rhodes was involved in the disaster of Perseus in 167 B.C., created, with the assent of the Romans, this pan-Asiatic coinage, in order to supplant in the markets of Asia the Rhodian coinage, which had hitherto circulated as an international medium in the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean.

I had already published a conjecture that the coinage of Ephesus had a sacerdotal character, and that the personage who, after the beginning of the fourth century, signs it as the responsible person was the Megabyzos, or high-priest of Artemis. Mr. Head completely refutes this hypothesis, and establishes beyond a doubt that the magistrate whose name is inscribed in the nominative on Ephesian coins is an annual magistrate, the first of the *prytanis*, who possessed the privilege of eponymy. An Ephesian inscription discovered by Mr. Wood, and belonging to the years 324-19, gives the names of the eponymous *prytanis* for four successive years, and our author finds three on pieces which must indisputably, on the ground of style, be assigned to the same epoch. Another inscription, published by M. Waddington, mentions the *prytany* of

Badromios; and this name, of which no other instance is known, recurs as the signature on a coin struck between 202 and 133. Finally, Josephus quotes a decree of the Ephesians in honour of Joannes Hyrcanus, dated in the *prytany* of Menophilos, and Mr. Head has found the coin stamped with his name. The proof is therefore decisive, and the discovery certain. I am glad to acknowledge the fact, recognising that I was deceived where the latest critic has succeeded. The Cusinius whose example led me into error was himself beyond all doubt an eponymous *prytanis*. And if he signed some pieces with the title of *Ἀρχιερεύς*, which he does not assume on others, the reason is that, in the course of his year of office as *prytanis*, he was invested with the supreme priesthood of the Augustal cult established at that period. I may be allowed also to remark that, though I was here in error on a special point, the present rectification only confirms the general law which I thought myself justified in formulating on the subject of the sacerdotal titles which are so frequently to be read among the signatures of magistrates—inscribed either as a token of responsibility, or to mark the precise date—on coins struck in Asia Minor by the various cities at the Imperial epoch.

FR. LENORMANT.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Histoire de la Gravure dans l'Ecole de Rubens.* Par H. Hymans. (Bruxelles: Fr. J. Olivier.) The influence exercised by Rubens was by no means confined to painting; it extended itself to architecture, to sculpture, and to engraving. The present volume is the first serious attempt at a history of the Antwerp engravers of Rubens' time. It is, as it should be, based on a careful examination of the engravings executed under the great master's direction and of all available documentary evidence. The latter is less abundant than one would expect, for Rubens, like John van Eyck, obtained from the Sovereign complete freedom from the regulations of the Guild of St. Luke, the registers of which have so greatly contributed to the clearing up of the history of other artists. The engravers who worked for and under Rubens had almost all served their time as apprentices with other masters before entering into his employment. Rubens never had a school of engraving, and seldom more than one engraver at a time in his employment. Notwithstanding the immense number of engravings after his works produced in his lifetime, there can be no doubt that he aimed rather at quality than quantity, at obtaining thoroughly good work. Indisputable evidence of this is afforded, not only by many proofs retouched by him, but also by positive assertions to that effect contained in his letters. Almost all the more important engravings of his works were executed and published at his own expense and risk. He obtained the privilege of copyright for himself, and more than once successfully prosecuted the publishers of pirated copies. M. Hymans shows that the story that Rubens was prosecuted in France for selling his prints in that kingdom is false, the fact being that it was Rubens who prosecuted the pirates of his prints, and obtained their condemnation by the Parliament of Paris in 1635.

The first engravers who worked for Rubens were pupils of Philip Galle, who does not appear to have done anything himself; but his sons, his son-in-law, and his pupil J. B. Barbé were all working for Rubens very soon after his return to Antwerp, and some of their engravings

were most probably executed after drawings sent from Italy. These early engravings have no distinctive character of their own, but resemble the contemporary Antwerp work. Cornelius Galle's six illustrations of Philip Rubens' work *Electorum libri II.* (Antwerp, 1608), said to have been designed by Peter Paul, are even less free than those executed by him after de Vos and van der Straete (Stradano). M. Hymans rejects Mariette's opinion as to the drawings for the Life of St. Ignatius, published at Rome in 1609, being by Rubens. It is probable that these plates were executed by Barbé, who engraved a Holy Family drawn by Rubens before he left Italy, a medallion of St. Cecily, and the six plates of F. d'Aiguillon's work *Opticorum libri VI.*, for drawing which Rubens received 112 florins. The frontispiece of this book, engraved by Th. Galle, which has been attributed to Rubens, was only *retouché* by him; the figure of Juno alone shows evidence of his hand. The most important engraving executed during the first few years after his return to Antwerp—before 1611—is the Great Judith, by C. Galle, which Rubens, in the dedication, calls "the first of his works engraved on copper." M. Hymans passes in review the plates engraved by C. and Th. Galle, showing from the original dedications, and from documents in the Plantinian Museum, the real dates of execution, and often citing the sums paid to Rubens, who charged from five to twenty florins for designing the frontispieces of the books published by Moretus. M. Hymans next gives a list of the engravings after Rubens executed by W. Swanenburgh, Egbert van Panderen, A. Stock, J. Matham, J. Muller, and J. Collaert, and of the pirated copies of some of these, with many interesting documents relating thereto. With chap. iv. commences the more interesting portion of the work, in which he treats of the plates executed by order of Rubens and under his immediate supervision. As M. Hymans well observes, all Rubens looked after was the effect, and he let his engravers work each according to his own method. Curiously enough, those whom he seems to have preferred were strangers to Antwerp, alike in birth and in art-education. M. Hymans examines the assertion that James de Bye was the master of the more celebrated engravers, and shows that, so far from this being the case, it is almost certain that he never stood in that relation to any one of them. M. Hymans also goes into the question as to how many of the etchings attributed to Rubens are really by him, and reduces the number to three at most—the St. Katherine on the clouds, the boy lighting his candle at another held by an old woman, and the so-called bust of Seneca, the unique proof of which in the British Museum is here admirably reproduced.

Chap. vii., devoted to Luke Vorsterman, is a clear gain to the history of engraving. The date and place of his birth are fixed, his work to a considerable extent classified, and his position established as the earliest of several engravers who worked for Rubens. The *disviamento* of Vorsterman in 1622, which had been interpreted both as a change of life and as a journey to England, is now shown to have been a temporary mental aberration brought on by overwork.

The successors of Vorsterman are next treated of—Nicolas Ryckemans, the date of whose birth is rectified and the reckless misstatements of Alfred Michiels disproved; the Lauwers; Paul du Pont, better known as Pontius, the pupil and real successor of Vorsterman, who commenced his apprenticeship at the early age of thirteen, when twenty was working for Rubens, and ten years later had gained for himself the reputation of being the best engraver in the Low Countries; the Bolswoerts, the younger of whom, hitherto always spoken

of as the pupil, friend, and fellow-worker of Rubens, appears really to have had much less to do with him than others; the de Jodes, Witdoeck, Marinus, &c.

The last portion of the book relates to the etchers who reproduced Rubens' works in his lifetime, and to Christopher Jegher, the only wood engraver who worked under his immediate direction, and whose productions are very remarkable specimens of the art.

We have confined ourselves to noticing the leading points of this book, which deserves a place on the bookshelves of everyone who is interested either in Rubens himself or in engraving. We must also draw attention to the illustrations, phototypes by L. Evely and J. Maes of considerable merit; these contrast most favourably with the miserable reproductions in recent publications issued by some of our leading London publishers. In conclusion, we congratulate M. Hymans on the result of his labours, and shall look forward with interest to fresh works from his pen, trusting that his industry may be rewarded by further discoveries. W. H. JAMES WEALE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

SIR JOHN STEELE has finished the statue of Burns which he was commissioned to execute by the Scotch inhabitants of New York. The original work has now been shipped to the United States, but a replica of it will be set up at Dundee on the 18th inst.

We are glad to hear that the French artist, Ribot, of whom *L'Art* gave an interesting account a short time ago, has quite recovered from his long and dangerous illness, which threatened the loss of his sight. He is at present engaged on a large *Descent from the Cross* for the Salon of next year.

HITHERTO the only monument to Raphael at Urbino has been the simple inscription placed above the door of the house in which he was born. It has lately been determined, however, that a more imposing memorial shall be erected in his honour, and subscriptions have been opened all over Italy for the purpose of setting up a statue to the great Urbinate in his native town on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his birth, which occurs on April 6, 1883.

MISS JESSIE LANDSEER, the only surviving sister of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., died at Folkestone on the 29th ult. at an advanced age. All the members of this distinguished family, including the father, Mr. John Landseer, R.A., have been very long lived.

M. LEROUX will publish next month a work by M. Schlumberger on Hymaritic coins, entitled *Le Trésor de San'd*.

M. DÉSIRÉ CHARNAY writes from Mexico to the *Revue Critique* announcing the discovery of an Indian cemetery at a considerable height on the flanks of Popocatepetl, containing a large number of antiquities in good preservation. He is now excavating the tombs in the plain of Ameca. Next he will explore the cemetery of Atzapozalco, whence he will proceed to Tula, and afterwards to Oajaca, Tehuantepec, Palenque, Yucatan, &c. M. Charnay surrenders a third of the objects which he discovers to the Mexican Government; but the remaining two-thirds will be sent to France and exhibited at the Louvre in a room to be called the "Salle Lorillard," after an American gentleman of French origin who has contributed funds for the prosecution of M. Charnay's explorations.

M. DE CHANOT publishes in the new number of the *Gazette Archéologique* (pl. 11) a bronze statuette of Jupiter, at Lyons, which, though evidently of Gaulish workmanship, he compares with the figure of Zeus on the tetradrachms of Ithome, tracing both designs to the statue made

by Ageladas for the Messenians of Naupaktos, who, before B.C. 455, inhabited Ithome. M. Chanot does not recognise the difficulty which has been found in the tradition that at Ithome Zeus was worshipped as an infant, in which form apparently he was represented in the statue by Ageladas, whereas in the Lyons statuette and on the coins of Ithome he is bearded and of the ordinary age assigned to him in ancient sculpture. Nor is there any indication of archaic style appropriate to the time of Ageladas. It would be curious to find an entirely nude figure of Zeus at that date, i.e., previous to B.C. 455, unless he were represented as an infant, and so far the bronze statuette and the coins may be admitted to have something in common with the original work of Ageladas. It should be added that when Pausanias in this instance speaks of the Messenians of Naupaktos he must be held to mean the Messenians of Ithome, who, after B.C. 455, were so well known to history as the Messenians of Naupaktos.

MAKART'S celebrated pictures of *The Five Senses* have been recently reproduced by photography by Herr Klic, of Vienna. They lend themselves very well to photographic processes, and admirers of Makart will no doubt be glad to possess such faithful copies of these much admired works.

THE fine and effective portrait of M. Ulysse Butin, by E. A. Duez, which was exhibited in the last Salon, has been etched by L. Monzies, and was published in *L'Art* last week. It represents M. Butin painting by the sea. This week a careful drawing of a very old man by Paul Renouard is etched by himself.

WE learn from the *Nation* that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has resolved to assume for that city the function of the New York Academy, by holding annual exhibitions of the works of living American artists. The season selected—the autumn—will not interfere with the New York season. This year the exhibition will be opened on November 9 and close on December 20, and will include both oils and water-colours, as well as drawings and statuary.

KARL VON PILOTY is at present engaged on a large and important picture, having for its subject the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins.

A PORTRAIT of Soufflot, architect of the Pantheon, by Vanloo, has just been placed in the Louvre.

M. DAVID has been commissioned by the Administration of the Fine Arts to execute a great allegorical cameo of the *file* of July 14.

M. CARRIER-BELLEUSE has presented to the municipality of Besançon his bust of President Grévy exhibited in the Salon of the present year.

THE exhibition of the works of Couture, comprising 245 numbers, is now open.

IN the restoration of a crypt of the Merovingian period at Zulpich, near Cologne—the Tolbiac where Clovis gained his great victory—some eighth-century frescoes have been discovered. One represents the four evangelists, but another portraying the Baptism of Clovis was damaged beyond the possibility of restoration. The crypt had been in ruins since the Thirty Years' War.

THE "contemporary artist" of the *Portfolio* this month is G. F. Watts, R.A., who is represented by an etching by Paul Rajon, from a picture of a little girl exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery this year under the title of *Dorothy*. Mr. J. W. Clark has now reached the eighth chapter of his "Cambridge." He deals in it with the history of the ancient college of St. John, giving a long account of its founder, the

Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. The history of the lion in art, by E. L. Seeley, still goes on, and some excellent illustrations of modern artists' treatment of this animal are given.

#### THE STAGE.

MR. J. BRANDER MATHEWS, who writes a good deal from Paris for the American papers, and has made really a speciality of the study of the theatre, has published, with Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., an interesting, gossipy, yet instructive little book, *The Theatres of Paris*. Mr. Mathews has acquired—and we presume by study of French models—a clear and lively fashion of writing about the players. His estimate of them is not quite so serious as M. Francisque Sarcey's, and his information, unlike that of the graver critics, is much of it derived at second hand. At least that is the impression conveyed by the lively little volume. Thought does not abound in it—it would possibly be out of place—but there is, as we say, information, and there is entertaining anecdote to boot. Mr. Mathews has performed his light but by no means useless task conscientiously, as it seems to us. He is free from unjust prepossessions in writing about performers who are inevitably rivals, and seems able to appreciate with rectitude the genius of Mdlle. Bernhardt, the quaint art of Coquelin, and the *chic* of Judic. Now that the French players come over here in troops, the book will find a wider circle of readers ready to care for its theme than would have been the case a dozen years ago, when those English playgoers who did not stir beyond London had little to fall back upon but a vague and rare memory of Rachel.

THE Royal Court Theatre at Dresden celebrated the anniversary of Goethe's birthday, on August 28, by performing the first part of *Faust*. On Sunday, the 29th, the second part, after long preparation, was performed for the first time. On the basis of Dr. Wollheim's arrangement, Herr Marcks, the "Oberregisseur" of the Dresden stage, had prepared the drama for representation. The music is by H. H. Pierson. Both the *mise-en-scène* and the musical performance, especially the chorus, met with unanimous approval. With regard to the drama itself, even by Goethe-enthusiasts grave doubts were entertained as to the final success of the whole; and the result confirmed these doubts in many cases, although the various parts were put into the hands of the best players of the institution, and although their acting was first rate. The part of Faust was played by Herr Porth, by whom the grave dignity of the celestial Faust was excellently rendered. Mephistopheles, who undergoes several transformations, was given by Herr Jaffé, whose conception was very spirited and finely worked out according to the intentions of the poet. Miss Ulrich, as Helena, acted, as one critic remarks, best of all; she represented Helena, in language and attitude, with genuine antique beauty. The remaining parts were taken by Mdlle. Ellmenreich (who spoke the few verses of Gretchen with an entrancing gracefulness), Herr Dettmer (Kaiser), Walther (Kanzler), Koberstein (Schatzmeister), Marcks (Wagner), Richelsen (Thurmwächter), and Miss Diacono (Euphorion), Miss Guinand (Panthalis), and Frau Schuch (Ariel). The new decorations, which on account of their fine execution won warm applause from the audience, were painted by Messrs. Brioschi, Burghart and Kautzky, of Vienna. Only the "Dark Gallery" and the "Laboratory" are by Dresden artists—Herr Rieck and Herr Hellferich respectively.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

No. 437, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Elements of Jurisprudence.* By Thomas Erskine Holland, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Oxford. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

"WORKS upon legal system by English writers" have, as Prof. Holland remarks in his Preface, been "singularly unsystematic." From this fault, at least, Prof. Holland's work is altogether free. His aim is to treat of the leading ideas that underlie all legal systems, to the entire exclusion of the questions of legislation and the like discussed by Bentham and Austin. He starts, therefore, with a definition of law substantially that of Austin, discusses the sources of law, and then comes to its objects, namely, rights. Rights he analyses into four elements—the person entitled, the object, the act or forbearance, and the person obliged [really an analysis of right, duty, and obligation]; he states the different classifications of rights; and, lastly, treats them as "at rest" and "in motion." Under "rights at rest" he considers the "orbit" and infringement of each right; while under "rights in motion" he brings in the Dispositive Facts of Bentham. Law he next takes up under three heads—public, private, and international. Private law he divides into substantive and adjective according to the rights it defines; substantive rights into "normal" and "abnormal" (the law of *status*), normal into "antecedent" (primary) rights, whether *in rem* (subdivided according to their matter into seven heads) or *in personam*, and "remedial" (secondary) rights, which are mere potentialities until enforced by the special procedure furnished by the adjective rights. Public law, again, he considers under six heads—constitutional, administrative, criminal, criminal procedure, the law of the State in its *quasi*-private personality, and the procedure relating thereto. International law is divided in the same way as private law. And, lastly, in a chapter on the application of law he shortly handles the three questions of the *forum*, the law applicable to each case, and interpretation. In this way the whole field is carefully surveyed; nearly all the leading notions are briefly, but for the most part sufficiently, explained and illustrated; and the chief distinctions drawn by legal text-writers are set forth and criticised always clearly, and at times with some freshness and force.

In Prof. Holland's treatment there are, however, some defects worth noting. He needlessly multiplies distinctions. What, *e.g.*, is gained by analysing (unhistorically, it may be remarked) the right to sue a libeller for

damages into three distinct rights—namely, (1) an antecedent right *in rem* to reputation; (2) a remedial right *in personam* to compensation; and (3) an adjective right to employ a particular procedure? His new terms are rarely happy: why, *e.g.*, substitute "antecedent" for the well-known "primary" rights? or employ the cumbersome phrases, "person of incidence of a right" and "person of inherence of a right"? His views of history are at times marked by a perilous originality. After what Maine has written it is somewhat startling to be told that in its original use "law" meant a lawgiver's command, and that the other uses are metaphorical—is not the metaphor still to be accounted for? and to learn that the *Jus Gentium* [the tribal market-law that grew up around the border shrines], as originally conceived of by the Romans, consisted of those precepts that are found in the laws of all nations—as if the Roman conquerors, in an age when all law was tribal, not local, studied the law systems of the tribes they conquered. His philosophy, again, may be judged of from his definitions of jurisprudence as "the formal science of positive law;" of ethic as "the science of the conformity of human character to a type;" and of act as a "determination of the will producing an effect in the sensible world;" and by his apparent inability to see that secondary rights may come first in time, and the implied primary rights be later. In many points, too, he has been misled by Austin. He confounds title (the *justa causa possidendi*) with mode of acquisition, from which it ought to be kept entirely distinct:—if I buy a pen-knife, *e.g.*, my title is the contract; the mode of acquisition is delivery. He states baldly that "groups of human beings" and "masses of property" are recognised by law as "artificial persons," without noticing the unity of collective action, and therefore of responsibility, in the one case, and the shorthand condensation of phrase in the other. He cites the Digest, Meeson and Welsby, and the French and Italian Codes as if of equal authority; and brings in the (only partially true) doctrine of contributory negligence as if it were a principle of universal application. He fails to see that there may be by law a constitution recognised and embodied in all public procedure, although nowhere in set terms defined; and that a State may have—as, in fact, all States come to have—both rights and duties in the strictest sense. International law, lastly, he holds to be merely moral; not discerning that it is law in a rudimentary stage, imperfectly controlling the nations now as national law once imperfectly controlled the great houses.

The real, the grave defect of this treatise is that it is founded entirely on Austin's doctrine, and follows closely Austin's method. Like Austin, Prof. Holland bases his whole system on the conception that in every political society there is a determinate Sovereign, and that from this Sovereign's will all law proceeds. Historically, of course, this Sovereign is a mere figment, borrowed, like so much in Austin, from Hobbes. There is, in fact, no such Sovereign; in all probability there never was. In any modern State, certainly, the separation of the functions of government, and the complexity of political

organisation, render this mechanical severance into Sovereign and subject altogether unreal. Nowhere is Austin's failure more marked than in his attempt to point out the Sovereign in England and the United States. Any system of jurisprudence based on such a conception is, and must be, at best a system of *Naturrecht*—"jurisprudence in the air."

The method, again, seems open to the same criticism. It is commonly said, no doubt, that in jurisprudence there are two methods—the analytical and the historical—and often assumed that each method possesses a value of its own. But surely the analytical or dogmatic method has only hindered the growth of jurisprudence. Is it worth while to go on elaborating Hobbes' avowedly unhistorical doctrine, instead of adopting exclusively the one method that admits of continuous and indefinite expansion? Why should the fruitless *a priori* method be maintained in jurisprudence alone? Is it not possible, after all the historical school have done to show early institutions in their true perspective, to treat jurisprudence historically; to start not by laying down dogmatically what the (purely fanciful) Sovereign is, and analysing with much show of precision the (imaginary) commands he issues, and the notions they can be proved to involve, but with a sketch of the origin and growth of society as it passes through the tribal and the local into the political stage; to follow out its constitution as one organism evolving the various forms of government; and to trace the slow development into an explicit shape of law as enforced by special organs and the gradual uprise under the influence of different surroundings of its leading notions and distinctions; and thus, at last, to tend toward definitions, tentative it may be and of which the significant features underlying the more obvious have been but slowly grasped, but true so far as they go, and capable of further advance, and, at least, not assumed at the outset, only in time to be overthrown? Philosophic generalisation might thus take the place of unphilosophic assumption.

Careful, therefore, and in many respects praiseworthy as this treatise on Jurisprudence is, it can scarcely be expected to supersede the existing text-books, or to form by itself a sufficient introduction to the subject. Whether jurisprudence any more than political economy ought to be made a separate study distinct from political philosophy may well be doubted. But if it is to be it must be handled, as political economy is now coming to be handled, in a purely historical method and with the historical spirit.

J. ASHTON CROSS.

*The Hamilton Papers*: being Selections from Original Letters in the Possession of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon relating to the Years 1638–1650. Edited by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. (Camden Society.)

THE documents printed in the volume before us are of varying degrees of interest. They have been selected from a much larger mass, and, as the editor's time was limited, those here given must be looked upon rather as specimens of what awaits the future worker

in the Hamilton record-room than as an exhaustive reproduction of its contents. Mr. Gardiner's knowledge of seventeenth-century history is, however, at once so wide and so deep that, although we know that he has not got nearly all, we may feel pretty well assured that he has missed nothing of first-rate importance. Many of the Hamilton letters had already been published by Burnet, and, as there would have been nothing gained by a mere reprint, all these have been left out of the present collection, though it is needless to say that many of them are of great interest. It is difficult to criticise a collection like the present. There is so little coherence between the separate articles of which it is made up that anyone who was without a pretty accurate picture in his mind of the events which came to pass between the Scotch invasion and 1650 would find little to instruct him. To those, however, who are prepared to use it, this is a book whose value it would not be easy to exaggerate, as it shows on almost every page what men who were behind the scenes thought as the struggle went on. The later letters are, in our opinion, of more importance than the earlier ones, and they certainly touch more directly on vital interests. This correspondence, among other things, furnishes proof that Charles I., when in prison, was in active secret communication with the Scotch, making arrangements for an invasion. It also creates a strong presumption that if the insurrections of 1648 had not been isolated adventures but a well-planned campaign under which men of all sections who opposed the triumphant Independents could have been got to work together, the King might have been made free, and the work achieved at Naseby undone. Lord Byron writes thus to the Earl of Lanerick in March 1648. We do not doubt that he had good ground for all he said:—

"Since my coming into the Parliament parts I have negotiated with some eminent persons formerly of the adverse party with so good success that I doubt not but upon the first entrance of your army in England the greatest part of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales will declare for the King, and that the principal places of strength in these counties will be secured for his service. I have likewise laid a design for the surprisal of Nottingham Castle and the city of Oxford. . . . Had I but a reasonable sum of money I should not doubt to make all sure."

Want of money was, in all these latter days, a great trouble to the Royalist party, but it was not the cause of their failure. Though, for a time, the power of the Independents seemed to be trembling in the balance, there never could be any doubt that a compact and absolutely faithful army must be more than a match for a number of wild outbreaks with no common centre and no one brain exercising direction. In April, some unknown person writes piteously to the Earl of Lanerick of delays, and speaks of "the sad condition of the King's affairs by the intermeddling of the busy and impertinent clergy." The meaning of this is by no means so obvious as it appears at first sight. Did the writer allude to the Presbyterian and Independent ministers who caused so much trouble to Charles in his later days, or is he speaking of clerical Royalist plotters, the ideal pre-

sentation of which we all remember in Scott's Dr. Rochecliffe? There were many of those busy men at work, and, from what we know of their doings, it is not surprising that a person who really comprehended the seriousness of the stake in the game he was playing should be irritated almost beyond endurance by their well-meant intervention. The delay of the Scotch, who waited, wrangling at home, until all hope of success was lost, almost maddened the English Royalists. "Your letters," says an anonymous correspondent—probably the one we have before quoted—writing in April,

"though never so passionate to friends here, are insignificant if actions be delayed any longer; for by such disputes, scruples, and procrastinating distempers your best and most cordial friends suspect your power, the King's part[y] your affection, and your enemies to condemn all you say and do."

Unless an open breach were intended—a thing at that juncture not to be thought of—stronger language could not have been used.

Most people think "waxy" (meaning angry) modern school-boy slang. It is used here by Sir William Bellenden in reference to Lord Willoughby of Parham.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Richard Stanyhurst: Translation of Virgil's Aeneid, I.—IV. 1582. Reprinted. (Willesden: E. Arber.)*

STANYHURST is one of those writers who survive upon a reputation of ridicule. He is remembered because Nash, pretending to quote from him, parodied his style in

"Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound,  
with rounce robble hobble,  
Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwack thwack thurlery bouncing,"

and because Southey wittily said that, if Chaucer was the well of English undefiled, Stanyhurst was the common sewer of our language. His book is so rare that it was long supposed to exist only in a pirated and altered edition, and this itself of excessive scarcity. The only reprint ever made was one of fifty copies, in 1836, from this spurious edition, so that very few people have hitherto had a chance of studying the quaintest monster in all the train of Elizabeth. Two copies, each imperfect, of the original Leyden issue of 1582 have turned up, one in the collection of Lord Ashburnham, the other in that of Mr. Christie-Miller. By collating these, Mr. Arber has at last produced a complete text. In a brief, but very learned and interesting Introduction, he has gathered together all that can be known of the author, and this is not a little. Richard Stanyhurst has left behind him more material for biography than almost any of his compeers. We know that he was born at Dublin in 1547; that he was entered a commoner of University College, Oxford, in 1563; and that he wrote *Commentaries* on Porphyry when he was only eighteen, which were published "to the great admiration of learned men and others" in 1570.

In 1567 he took his degree, and proceeded to London, studied law in Furnival's Inn, and went over to Ireland to practise. His first English works were a *Description of Ireland* and a *History of Ireland*, which he published in 1577, in Holinshed's *Chronicles*. About

this time, being still young, he went over to the Low Countries, and returned no more to England or Ireland. In 1582 he published his *Aeneid* in Leyden, and soon after this Barnaby Rich found him practising alchemy at Antwerp. In 1592 he went to Spain, and is heard of at Toledo and at Madrid. He soon came back to the Low Countries, and settled, first at Louvain, then at Brussels, as a physician. About 1608 he became a priest, and was made chaplain to the Archduke Albert; spent his last days in controversy with his nephew, Archbishop Usher, and died at Brussels in 1618. This is an unusually copious and vivid biography for a minor poet of the sixteenth century to possess.

His famous translation of the *Aeneid* proves no less droll than it has been reported to be. If we do not find Nash's famous quotation, we find something very like it and quite as absurd. The language of the version is even more dissolute and extraordinary than that of the translations of Seneca, by Studeley, Nevile, and others, which Newton had printed the year before. Perhaps the success of those barbaric verses encouraged Stanyhurst to produce his own. He has this advantage over his predecessors, Gavin Douglas and Surrey, that, although he is a poetaster and they are poets, he keeps much closer to the original than they do. Douglas, indeed, had claimed the privilege of using three words for one of Vergil's, and it is not always very easy to discover the point in the Latin at which he has arrived. It is always easy enough to follow the original with Stanyhurst, for he tries very hard, and usually is able, to fill one of his lines with one line of Vergil, as Mr. William Morris has done; he even affects, like the poet of our day, to reproduce the hemistiches. Sometimes, for a line and a-half, he attains a glimpse of the Vergilian picturesqueness, but we are sure to be dashed down, before the second line is finished, into some bathos about Dido's being with "cark's quandary deep-anguished" or dreading "Chaos's hodge-podge." Palamedes is "cock-sure" of the kingdom; Dido "smackly bebases," or kisses, Ascanius; the dogs of Scylla "bark, bawling, with yelp yalp, snarry rebounding;" but perhaps the oddest phrase of all is "cockney Cupido." Sometimes it is exceedingly difficult to tell what Stanyhurst means by his onomatopoeic or mimetic phrases, as in these remarkable lines dedicated to the cunning of Ulysses:—

"With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bour-  
rachoe replennisht,  
His nodil in crossewise wresting downe droups to  
the growndward,  
In belche galp vometing with dead aleape smortye  
the collops,"

where the meanness and brutality of expression are almost completely disguised from the modern reader by a phonetic system of spelling the most foolish, or one of the most foolish, ever devised. A passage from the beginning of the fourth book, deprived of its hideous affectation of orthography, will give a fair sample of Stanyhurst's powers as a versifier and as a translator. As usual, though in a pig-headed way of his own, he has kept pretty close to the Latin.

"But the Queen is meanwhile with cark's quandary  
deep-anguished,  
Her wound fed by Venus with fire-bait smouldered  
is hooked;



The wight's doughty manhood, leagued with  
gentility noble,  
His words fitly placed, with his heavenly phis-  
nomy pleasing,  
March through her heart mustering, all in her  
breast deeply she printeth.  
These carking crotchets her sleeping natural  
hinder;  
The next day following Phoebus did clarify  
brightly  
The world with lustre, watery shades Aurora  
removed,  
When to her dear sister with words half giddy  
she raveth:  
Sister Ann, I marvel what dreams me terrify  
napping?  
What new-come traveller, what guest in my  
harbour lighted?  
How brave he doth court it? what strength and  
courage he carries?  
I believe it certain, yet hold I it vainly  
reported,  
That from the great lineage of Gods his pedigree  
shooteth."

Gabriel Hervey claimed to be Stanyhurst's master in the art of verse, but he more probably took his inspiration from Phaer, who had translated the *Aeneid* very indifferently for the generation immediately preceding. That the votaries of quantitative poetry were consciously sinking is proved by their ardently clutching at so poor a straw as Stanyhurst, "that fine, that exquisite author," as one of them had the effrontery to call him as late as 1599. What the sweet tongues of Spenser and of Sidney had failed to give life to was not likely to be galvanised into much vivacity by a writer who spoke as though his mouth were full of ashes. In all English hexameters, even in Kingsley's, there is the radical fault of uncertainty of measure. We read them, halting and tripping, just as a school-boy, doubtful of his quantities, trips in trying to read the classics metrically. This is a difficulty which no artist in English verse will ever be able to avoid, and which confounds Stanyhurst, Longfellow, Clough, and Southey in one community of error.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Tales of our Great Families.* By Edward Walford, M.A. Second Series. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE history of the English peerage, although of considerable interest, is singularly devoid of romantic incident. Up to the sixteenth century certainly titles constantly changed from one family to another as one party was up and the other down, but since the times of the Civil War English life has run its even tenor. There have been vicissitudes of families, but the details have been tolerably prosaic, and Mr. Walford has found more congenial subjects for his pen in the histories of Scotch and Irish families, among whom a less civilised condition of life prevailed. No doubt certain of the English families have produced some eccentric characters, and the author gives a very good account of one of these—the once famous lady who in early life did the honours of the Prime Minister Pitt's table, and who died alone at her mountain home in Lebanon—viz., Lady Hester Stanhope, who united in her own person the blood of the Pitts and the Stanhopes.

We must travel to Scotland to find an instance of the abduction in broad day-

light of a judge whose decision was not to be depended upon, and his imprisonment in a desolate castle. A lawsuit of great importance to the first Earl of Traquair was to be decided at the Court of Session in Edinburgh, and there was reason to believe that the judgment would turn upon the decision of Lord Durie, the President, whose opinion was adverse to Lord Traquair. A dashing rover—one William Armstrong, better known as Christie's Will—was therefore employed to get the judge out of the way. He learnt that Lord Durie frequently rode unattended on the sands of Leith, and one day he succeeded in engaging him in conversation, and decoying him to an unfrequented common, named Figgate Whins. Here Will rode suddenly up to the judge, pulled him off his horse, muffled him up in a large cloak, and carried him a prisoner to the Tower of Graham, near Moffat. The unfortunate President was kept in close confinement for three months, at the end of which period, the lawsuit having been decided in Lord Traquair's favour, he was set down on the very spot from which he had been spirited away. When he returned to his house he found his wife in widow's weeds, and learnt that a successor had been appointed to his office on the supposition of his death.

Among the Irish stories is one of the Lynches of Galway, in which is related how, with Spartan virtue, James Lynch, the Warden of Galway, in the year 1494 adjudged his own son to death for stabbing a friend in jealous anger. Friends and persons of influence interceded for young Lynch, but the father was firm. Relations took up arms to rescue the prisoner and save the honour of the family; but the Warden, finding that justice was not likely to be carried out by the hands of the regular executioner, mounted to a window overlooking the street, and, embracing his son for the last time, himself performed that officer's duty.

Much of the interest connected with the great English families is to be found in their history before they were ennobled, when the members were adventurous and had not become respectably dull. Some of these romantic incidents can be read in the account of the Edgecumbes of Edgecumbe, where the story is told of Richard Edgecumbe, the follower of the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who slipped down the face of a fearful rock and hid himself in a chink, having first thrown his cap in the stream below to deceive his pursuers.

Mr. Walford opens his first volume with the unfortunate statement that "It is well known that Mr. W. J. Thoms and other modern writers have endeavoured to show that it is impossible for human life, under its present conditions, to reach a hundred years." Now, we may safely say that Mr. Thoms does not doubt that any person in modern times has reached a hundred years; in fact, he has indisputable evidence that some have attained that age—for instance, Lady Smith, the widow of Sir James E. Smith, founder of the Linnean Society, who died a few years ago, was in excellent health, and wrote a letter with her own hand, some time after that age. What Mr. Thoms really does say is that every reputed instance of extreme old age must be very carefully investigated,

because a large proportion of the supposed cases of centenarianism turn out on enquiry to be unfounded.

Several of the chapters of this book are devoted to subjects that have no great novelty, such as "A Tragedy in Pall Mall," and in these some points are missed—thus Lady Elizabeth Percy occupies a prominent position in two chapters in "A Tragedy in Pall Mall," as Lady Ogle and the wife of Tom Thynne, and in that on the Proud Duke of Somerset and his Duchess, yet no mention is made of her enmity to Swift. The latter malevolently hinted in his *Windsor Prophecy* that the lady had had a hand in Thynne's murder:—

"And, dear England, if aught I understand,  
Beware of carrots from Northumberland;  
Carrots sown Thynne and deep a root may get,  
If so be they are in Somers set:  
Their Conyngs mark thou; for I have been told,  
They assassin when young and poison when old."

It was whispered that this satire lost the satirist the bishopric of Hereford. When Swift was talked of in connexion with a vacancy, the Duchess hurried to Queen Anne and begged on her knees that her mistress would not raise the turbulent priest. The author might also have mentioned that the Count Königsmark who murdered Thynne was the elder brother of the Count who made love to the wife of George I., and was thus the cause of that unhappy lady's life-long incarceration.

Although it has been necessary to criticise some points in these volumes, we may add that they will be found pleasant reading by those who wish to be informed on the vicissitudes of our great families.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

*The Chronology of Ancient Nations:* an English Version of the Arabic Text of the *Athâr-ul-Bâkiya* of AlBirûnî, or "Vestiges of the Past," Collected and Reduced to Writing by the Author in A.D. 1000. Translated and Edited, with Notes and Index, by Dr. C. Edward Sachau, Professor in the Royal University of Berlin. (Published for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland by W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE Oriental Translation Fund, which has brought out so many valuable works, so many first volumes of incomplete translations, and not a few worthless books, has, after about a generation of seclusion, re-appeared as a publishing body with a translation which may compare favourably with any of its earlier issues. We are gradually acquiring the materials necessary for an adequate appreciation of the golden age of Arabic literature and science, which began with the Persianising tendencies of the earlier 'Abbâsi Khalifs, and perished when El-Ash'ari's compromise brought about the triumph of the orthodox party and strictly conservative Islam. The religious history of this great period has been illustrated, and is being still further elucidated, by Dr. Spitta and by Prof. Mehren; and M. Guyard has contributed to the explanation of portions of the same subject. The philosophical characteristics of the same epoch have received a fuller light from Dr. Dieterici's laborious and invaluable translation of the

tracts of "the Brethren of Purity," which, in the course of twenty years, he has now completed in eight volumes. The materials we possess on the mathematical and astronomical learning of this epoch have been summed by M. Sédillot, and some few additions have since been made. Nothing, however, so important as Prof. Sachau's translation of El-Birûni's "Chronology" has yet appeared among works of the kind.

Abû-Reyhân Mohammad El-Birûni was a native of Khwârizm, the modern Khiva, and was born in the year 973 A.D. His early life was spent in Khwârizm, under the friendly protection of the House of Ma-mûn, originally vassals of the great North-Persian dynasty of Sâmanis, but becoming independent as the latter grew weak. He also lived some time at the Court of the Prince of Jurjân (Hyrkania), Kâbûs ibn Washmagir, to whom he dedicated the present work, about the year 1000. He returned to Khwârizm in time to see his native country conquered and the dynasty of Ma-mûn abolished by the great Mahmûd of Ghazneh, who carried off El-Birûni along with other *savans* to embellish his own illustrious Court. El-Birûni took advantage of this compulsory migration to devote himself to a minute study of India, the manners and customs, literature, history, and science, of the Hindus; and also to enlarge and correct his researches on chronology, mathematics, geography, astronomy, and physics. His memoir on India set forth the results of his studies among the Hindus, just as his earlier history of Khwârizm had presented all he could collect on the history and antiquities of his native country. He died at Ghazneh in 1048, at the age of seventy-five; though he revisited his own fatherland and appears to have travelled in Persia.

His greatest work is the "Vestiges of the Past," now translated (and previously edited in Arabic) by Prof. Sachau. Its value lies partly in the character of the author and partly in his time. The early date gives it an unusual worth, for the author was in possession of materials which were probably inaccessible to subsequent writers. As Prof. Sachau says, we are accustomed to see one historical work superseded by another. Abu-l-Faraj gives place to Abu-l-Fidâ, and this to Ibn-el-Athîr, whose place will shortly be taken by Tabarî. The supersession is not complete in any one of these instances, for each writer presents something which the others omit; but, nevertheless, as the chief authority on the leading points of Oriental history, each of these authors has indisputably ousted his predecessor from his place. This is not the case with El-Birûni. His work is a "primary source," and can never be wholly superseded. "It is a standard work in Oriental literature, and has been recognised as such by the East itself, representing in its peculiar line the highest development of Oriental scholarship." It contains information on subjects—*e.g.*, on ancient Central Asian calendars—of which we shall probably never learn anything more; while the author's residence in the northern outlying provinces of the Mohammadan empire gave him special opportunities for collecting all that could be known of the

history and antiquities of those little-studied regions.

But the author's qualifications for the work he undertook contribute, even more than its early date, to its value. He was filled with a spirit of scientific research very rare in all times, but especially rare when combined with a very sensitive scientific conscience, if the term be permissible—a strict sense of the first importance of truth, and an unswerving honesty in recording facts which contradict each other and the author's views no less than facts which fit into the theory that he prefers.

"With admirable industry the author gathers whatever traditions he can find on every single fact, he confronts them with each other, and enquires with critical acumen into the special merits and demerits of each single tradition. Mathematical accuracy is his last gauge, and whenever the nature of a tradition admits of such a gauge he is sure to verify it by the help of careful mathematical calculation. To speak in general, there is much of the modern spirit and method of critical research in our author, and in this respect he is a phenomenon in the history of Eastern learning and literature" (ix., x.).

Prof. Sachau gives some account of the written materials which El-Birûni had at his disposal; of oral information we know he had a vast and invaluable store, of which he made the most excellent use. Many books quoted by him are referred to scarcely anywhere else.

"All the books, *e.g.*, on Persian and Zoroastrian history and traditions, composed in early times, not only by Zoroastrians, but also by Muslims, are altogether unknown in Europe; and it seems very probable that the bigoted people of later times have saved very little of this kind of literature, which to them had the intolerable smell of filthy idolatry.

"As regards Persian history, Al-Birûni had an excellent predecessor in Alisfahâni, whom he follows frequently, and whom he was not able to surpass in many points."

His knowledge of the Zoroastrian populations of Persia, of Khwârizm, of Sogdiana (or Bukhârâ) he appears to have derived from oral sources, which were easily forthcoming, since the majority of the country people in his time "still adhered to Ahuramazda, and in most towns there must still have been Zoroastrian communities," who, however, possessed but a very imperfect comprehension of the meaning of the rites they still practised. But, as Prof. Sachau observes, El-Birûni deserves our gratitude for having preserved to us the festal calendars of the Zoroastrians of his time when their religion was fast dying out. The editor ascribes also to oral sources El-Birûni's accurate knowledge of the Jewish calendar, and he adds that this Mohammadan was the first scholar to compose a scientific system of Jewish chronology. He was also acquainted with Nestorian Christians, and gives an account of the Melkite festivals. He wrote his book in both Arabic and Persian, and he knew Sanskrit. He may have

"had a smattering of Hebrew and Syriac, but of Greek he seems to have been ignorant, and whatever he relates on the authority of Greek authors—Ptolemy, Galen, Eusebius, &c.—must have been communicated to him by the ordinary channel of Syriac-Arabic translation."

On the author's character, Prof. Sachau gathers from his works that he was

"a truth-loving man, attacking all kinds of shams with bitter sarcasms. He was not without a humoristic vein, and his occasional ironical remarks offer a curious contrast to the pervading earnestness of the tenor of his speech. As a Muslim he inclined towards the Shi'a, but he was not a bigoted Muslim. He betrays a strong aversion to the Arabs, the destroyers of Sasanian glory, and a marked predilection for all that is of Persian or Eranian nationality. Muslim orthodoxy had not yet become so powerful as to imperil the life of a man, be he Muslim or not, who would study other religions and publicly declare in favour of them."

The author's object is to describe and explain all the methods of computing time which had been employed by mankind up to his own day. But, as he himself says, a prolonged study of one science is apt to fatigue the student, and, therefore, El-Birûni permits himself occasional digressions on kindred subjects; and in these digressions the student of Oriental history and antiquities will find as much that is curious and valuable as will the astronomer and chronologist in his more technical and scientific main subject. Now and then we feel the digression to be burdensome, as when he sounds the praises of the petty king to whom he dedicated his book; but as a rule El-Birûni is, for an Oriental, wonderfully logical and sequacious, and, when he does allow himself the luxury of a digression, one is generally repaid for the interruption by the value of its information.

The work begins naturally at the definition of the nature of a Day, or "Nycthemeron" as Prof. Sachau prefers to call the entire revolution, to distinguish it from the "day" in its common application. This leads to a chapter on the year—which El-Birûni defines Ptolemaically as "one revolution of the sun in the ecliptic"—and to a distinction between lunar, solar, and luni-solar years. The various eras from which years are reckoned are contained in chap. iii. At great length, and with many careful calculations, the author discusses the eras of (1) the Creation, (2) the Deluge, (3) Nabonassar, (4) Philip Aridaeus, (5) Alexander, (6) Augustus, (7) Antoninus, (8) Diocletian, (9) the Hijra, (10) Yezdegird; and then treats of the reform of the calendar by the Khalif El-Mo'tadid, and adds some interesting, but, unfortunately, very scanty and incomplete, notes on the epochs and "days" of the ancient Arabs. A section on "Chorasman Antiquities"—on the chronology, to wit, and genealogy of the kings of Khwârizm, and the building of the fortress of Alfir, closes the chapter on Eras; to which chap. iv., on the various opinions concerning the mysterious person called Dhu-l-Karneyn, or Bicornutus, mentioned in the Koran, and generally identified with Alexander the Great, but by El-Birûni thought to have been a prince of the Yemen, forms an Appendix, and gives the author an opportunity for a discussion on Pedigrees, in which he ridicules some, but firmly maintains those of the Prophet and of his particular patron, the King of Jurjan; and traces Alexander's tree, "according to the most celebrated genealogists," through various strange stages up to Abraham. Chap. v. is concerned with the months of the

different systems—Persian, Sogdian, Chorasmanian, Egyptian, Western (Spanish?), Greek, Jewish, Arab (ancient and Muslim)—with their principles of intercalation. As an example of the author's scientific spirit, which will not content itself with a disputed version, we may notice the manner in which he writes of the five intercalary days (*Andargâh*) of the Persian calendar, of whose names he gives no less than six different versions according to different authorities. His account of the Sogdian months, as a record of a long-lost Iranian dialect, is an instance of the value of El-Bîrûnî's researches from a philological point of view. Chap. vi. is filled with chronological tables of the descendants of Adam to Abraham, of the Judges of Israel, of the kings of the Israelites to the first destruction of the Temple, of the kings of the Assyrians, of Babylonia, of the Chaldeans, of the Copts in Egypt, of Macedonia, and the Ptolemies, of Rome, of Christendom, of Constantinople, and finally of the kings of Persia, to whom fourteen tables are devoted, five of which present different versions of the chronology of the Sasanian kings. There are four digressions, two of which are on the curious subjects of the duration of human life and *Lusus Naturæ*; the others are on the titles given by different nations to their kings, and on the titles under the Khalifate—the latter an imperfect account. The chapter ends with a table of the interval between the various eras, and rules for the reduction of one into the others. Chap. vii. is a long and complicated, but admirable, investigation of the cycles and year-points, the môlede of the years and months, &c., in the Jewish calendar. The eighth chapter is especially interesting—on the Eras of the False Prophets. The chronological value of it is slight; but the account of the doctrines and rites of the false prophets is peculiarly important.

The rest of the book is mainly occupied with the festivals in the months of the different nations. We have no space to do more than merely refer to these ten chapters, which, popularly speaking, are by far the most interesting in the book. The customs observed on the various festivals are so remarkable, and in many cases so unknown, that we do not see our way to selecting an example from so large a mass of important matter. The final chapter, on the Lunar Stations, deals with a subject which has often puzzled Orientalists; and astronomers will prize this part of El-Bîrûnî perhaps more highly than any other.

I must say a word on the translation and editing of the work. Prof. Sachau's name is a guarantee for its accuracy and scholarship; but it would be a very imperfect apprehension of the difficulties of the undertaking that would assign to him only the credit of an ordinary translator from the Arabic. In a work of this kind, founded upon unusually faulty MSS., and abounding in those copyists' errors which are peculiarly incident to Oriental MSS. filled with ciphers, there was much more to be done than mere translation. Every calculation, every number, had to be verified; and the text had to be constantly watched and corrected. Prof. Sachau deserves the unbounded thanks, not only of Orientalists, but of men of the widest circles of science,

for his admirable execution of this laborious and complicated work. Few Eastern classics of equal importance have ever been published, and none have received more accomplished editing. Prof. Sachau's notes are the least difficult portion of his work; but they are executed in the same excellent manner as the rest. If it be added that Messrs. Allen have worthily co-operated with the editor in producing a book that is as finely printed as it is finely edited, enough has been said to show that the Oriental Translation Fund has not come to life again in vain when it has brought out so magnificent a volume as El-Bîrûnî's *Vestiges of the Past*.

S. LANE-POOLE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Forestalled; or, the Life-Quest.* By M. Betham-Edwards. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Wothorpe-by-Stamford: a Tale of Bygone Days.* By Catherine Holdich. (Griffith & Farran.)

*The Undiscovered Country.* By W. D. Howells. (Boston: Houghton, Millin & Co.)

*Love in Cyprus.* By Mark Chorlton. (Moxon, Saunders & Co.)

*The Tcherkess and his Victim.* (John Hodges.)

*By the Sad Sea Waves; and Miss Priscilla's Summer Change.* By Margaret Scott MacRitchie. (James Clarke.)

*The Sergeant's Legacy.* From the French of E. Berthet. By Gilbert Venables. (Nimmo & Bain.)

THE novel-reading public has reason to thank Miss Edwards for her latest contribution to fiction. Though very simple in construction, the plot of *Forestalled* is elaborated in a workman-like manner, and is characterised by refreshing originality of conception. With such merits as these to indemnify them, readers will look leniently upon occasional sentences of the following type:—"The dreamy tenderness of a man whose intensest life lies outside the sad, bright world of human love." The curtain rises on that Western coast of France which the authoress can paint so well. Here are living the three personages whose figures fill Miss Edwards' entire canvas. The hero of the story—or, to speak more correctly, the central figure—is a certain Edward Norland, a man of ample means and scientific tastes, who has vowed to dedicate his life to the elaboration and verification of a certain hypothesis in "cosmic philosophy." The other two figures are Nella Llewellyn, daughter of an old schoolmate of Norland, who, after having been adopted by her father's friend, becomes his wife; and Felix Hardenberg, an orphan and friendless German boy, taken into Norland's service as laboratory assistant, and finally promoted to the dignity of private secretary. All proceeds harmoniously enough until Norland has at length demonstrated to his own entire satisfaction the truth of the hypothesis which has engaged him in a long and arduous life-quest. Just then, on going one night into the room of his private secre-

tary, he finds to his dismay that he has been forestalled in his discovery, for there on the table lies a MS. occupied with a full and lucid exposition of his own cherished theory, and headed, "Submitted by Felix Hardenberg to the University of Halle." It must be premised that Norland had solemnly warned his wife against imparting to Felix the secret—revealed to her alone—of the object of his quest. Finding the table strewn with his own notes, he not unnaturally comes to the conclusion that he has been betrayed, and forthwith drives from his door the guilty couple. Then Nella and Felix wander away to a little German town in the Black Forest, and there Felix makes a name for himself as a musician, while Nella earns her daily bread by teaching English in a school. One day the little town is delighted to welcome as its guest the world-famous Norland, and Nella, in her rôle of English governess at the Mädchen-Institut, is constrained to head a deputation of school-girls, who present in German fashion bouquets of flowers to the great philosopher. This scene is rendered by Miss Edwards with powerful dramatic effect. On the following day Nella has, by her own solicitation, an interview with her husband at his hotel, in which she passionately protests her innocence. Unable to entirely convince him, she yet leaves him with a secret dread that he may after all be terribly wronging his wife as well as his quondam disciple. With this on his mind, he finds himself once more at the little French seaport which witnessed the tragedy of his estrangement from Nella. Suddenly a clue to the mystery flashes through his mind. Tormented by sleeplessness, the result of brain-exhaustion, he had been in the habit of taking narcotics of his own decoction. What if he had walked in his sleep and laid with his own hand the fatal papers on his secretary's table? Resolved, for the sake of clearing up a terrible doubt, to try a hazardous experiment, he finds it was even so. But this lifting away of the cloud which has overshadowed three lives comes too late to give back all that had been lost. The experiment proves fatal to Norland; and Nella and Felix—now developed into a great musical composer—barely have time left them by inexorable death to receive from their former benefactor's lips a tardy assurance of his belief in their entire innocence, and a formal demand of forgiveness for a great wrong. With a true artist's feeling, the authoress forbears to unite the desolate Nella to her old playmate and lover, Felix Hardenberg. The curtain falls, and he is still striving to induce Nella to give up living for "Norland's memory alone," and "to live somewhat for herself—and a little for him." Not a little of the charm of the book lies in the skilful manner with which the authoress has set off the devoted and wholly unworldly Nella with the somewhat selfish Felix and the too jealous Norland.

We have seldom come across a more charming little idyll than is contained in *Wothorpe-by-Stamford*. Analysis of the very slight plot would be as fatal to its fragrance as dissection of the leaves to the perfume of a rose; but, briefly stated, the story may be

defined as a double tale of love at cross purposes. In the one case, death comes to take a hopeless lover from a life out of which more than half the sweetness had evaporated; in the other, a faithful and sorely tried swain is at length crowned, after long years, with the long-deferred success he has so well earned.

English readers of the *Lady of the Aroostook* will, we venture to say, be somewhat disappointed with Mr. Howells' latest production. Not that the work before us is not written in the author's best style, but then it is a novel with a purpose, and that purpose the ventilation of somewhat distasteful subjects, namely, the vagaries of Spiritualists and Shakers. Mr. Howells' main end in *The Undiscovered Country* has evidently been to exemplify the effect of the doctrines of modern Spiritualism on an enquiring and candid, but ill-regulated, mind. For this he has accentuated the character of Dr. Boynton, and thrown the other accessories into the shade, so to speak. Whether such a study was worth all the labour the author has bestowed on it seems to us somewhat doubtful.

There is little intrigue in *Love in Cyprus*, and such as there is has a somewhat commonplace flavour. The closing scene in particular, though meant doubtless to be melodramatic, is conspicuously clumsy and ineffective. However, if the story is weak the book is certainly not badly worked up, the descriptions of scenery being graphic and vivid enough. It is a pity that the copious information vouchsafed by the author concerning the island and its antiquities should so strongly savour of Murray and Baedeker.

The anonymous author of *The Teherkess and his Victim* informs us that he has been a resident in Constantinople for three years (he went out in August 1877), and hence he has felt qualified to write these sketches—cast in a hybrid form compounded of dialogue and narrative, of social and political life in that city. If we may judge by the book before us it is difficult to imagine what other qualification he can possibly possess. A worse written and more slovenly performance it would be difficult to find. The plot—if the book can be said to have a plot at all—is scarcely worthy of a contributor to a “penny dreadful;” while the dialogue is made up of verbose and windy diatribes against the Turk, his religion, and all his works. And not content with inflicting on his readers more than four hundred pages of trash, the author pads his book with rubbish like this:—

“There was a young lady in Pera,  
Who had a fond lover, O'Reala;  
Said she, ‘No dowry I’ve got,’  
Said he, ‘I care not a jot,’  
But he never returned to Pera.”

Under the somewhat lugubrious title of *By the Sad Sea Waves* we are supplied with a little story illustrative of the misery endured by an unhappy paterfamilias who has taken the wife of his bosom and a host of olive branches to Beachborough, a fashionable watering-place, for their summer “outing.” The subject is a hackneyed one, and to many readers the author's humour will, doubtless, appear somewhat antediluvian. The short tale which follows, entitled “Miss Priscilla's

Summer Change,” is meant to point a moral against unduly forcing book-learning into young brains.

Messrs. Nimmo & Bain, it is well known, have promised to lay before the public a series of translations from standard foreign fiction adapted for family reading. In *The Sergeant's Legacy*, from the French of E. Berthet, they have given us their second instalment. A worse choice might well have been made. The book, although not the production of a heaven-born novelist, and somewhat overburdened with conventional stage machinery of the virtuous peasant maid, wicked baron, and gloomy castle kind, is readable enough in its way, and will serve to amuse those for whom it is intended. The translation is easy and spirited, and, altogether, reflects great credit upon its author.

ARTHUR BARKER.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co. are commencing a “Duplex” series, No. 1 of which is a *German Reader*, by Aurel de Ralti. Of the system it need only be said that it is in itself unsuitable for class work, it being obviously impossible for the master to be sure that every pupil has turned down that half of the page on which the vocabulary is printed. The selections may indeed be novel and instructive to the youthful mind, as the author assures us; but they are far too hard for beginners, and to commence with the intention of omitting from the vocabularies words similar in both languages, and then to include *factotum*, *Etubent*, *Millionär*, argues as much ignorance of English as may be attributed to Herr E. Lorenzen, who has brought out some *Exercices* [sic] on the *German Declensions*. An English teacher of some success, the late Mr. J. D. Lester (*German Accidence*, pp. 12, 13), condemns, though not without regret, the system of declension followed in this book.

“The old High-German declension was of two kinds—strong and weak—the former with a vowel termination, the weak taking the assistance of the consonant N. . . . The wear and tear of familiar use tended at a very early period to blunt the clearness of the vowel sounds, and the confusion in declensions had made great progress even in the Middle High German. To attempt to reduce the modern High-German nouns to a weak and strong declension may be scientific, but it is practically useless.”

Consequently we are not surprised to find about a fourth of Herr Lorenzen's pamphlet occupied by those half-hearted irregular nouns which refuse to rank themselves either as strong or weak.

DR. DE FIVAS' *Grammaire des Grammaires* has now reached its forty-fourth edition. Comparing the present with the edition of 1869, we find rules on genders, too elaborate for a beginner, while the plural of nouns is much more accurate than before; for example, the list of nouns in *ou*, plur. *oux*, and fem. of adjectives, those in *ot*, *otte*, being added to the number of those which double the last consonant before adding *e*; and in the syntax there is a much better list of adjectives whose meaning varies with their position. The edition concludes with useful tables of French abbreviations and weights and measures, which were not given in 1869. The exercises are apparently unchanged, so that older editions are not necessarily useless by the side of the new.

WE are sorry to have to give a verdict unfavourable to Mr. Courthope Bowen's *First Lessons in French* (Macmillan); but, as in his

*English Grammar for Beginners*, previously reviewed by us, we see symptoms of a really good teacher becoming crotchety. After all that has been urged, especially at the last Head-Masters' Conference, in favour of French and German as educational in no less degree than Latin and Greek, if properly taught, with all due regard to grammar and scholarship, it is to us alarming to find one of their supporters arguing against grammatical precision as the first step in learning a language. Mr. Bowen puts grammar into “its proper place, *second* and not *first*,” and restricts it “to points on which experience has been already gained.” In a book, then, intended to provide French lessons for a year and a-half, he commences with a dozen lessons of a few lines of English and French, the one almost the equivalent of the other, to be read aloud; then the parallel phrases in each are to be pointed out; then, with closed books, the pupils are to give French for English, and *vice versa*. Small sentences—limited, of course, to the small materials put into their hands—are then to be given, and the lesson learnt by heart. After Lesson XII. comes Grammar Lesson I., which is entirely, and absurdly, inductive, and which really only teaches that some nouns make a plural in *s*, one in *aux*; that verbs have different terminations for different persons and numbers; and a few equally astonishing facts, none of which are, however, to be learnt by heart. We have been unable to find any other grammar lesson, and have been thus particular in our endeavour to give an exact sketch of Mr. Bowen's system, that teachers may form their own opinion of its value.

SOMEWHAT on the same principle as Mr. Bowen's little book is a *French Phrase Book* (Part I.), by Dr. A. Grover, revised by M. G. de Beauchamp (Relfe), of which we will only say that it might have been published by a firm of tourist agents for their “clients,” and that some of the allusions to London shops are suspiciously suggestive of the puff indirect.

A *French Grammar*, by Jules A. L. Kunz (Edinburgh: Black), is much more scholarly. The author aims more at bringing out points of resemblance and difference between English and French than at investigating the historical lore of French. His chapter on pronunciation is very complete, including even such minutiae as the two cases in which the *t* of *et* is sounded, and the difference between *Machiavel* (*ch = k*) and *Machiavélique* (*ch = sh*). For the plural of foreign nouns the last edition of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française* has been consulted, as also for the plural of new adjectives in *al*; and the same authority settles that *sot-disant* is invariable in plur. Nor does M. Kunz omit the reading of French decimals, and he distinguishes the perf. anterior and the pluperfect by unusually good examples; while in his defective verbs he includes the rare *poindre*, “to sting,” and *sourdre*, “to ooze.” The syntax is also extremely comprehensive, and extends to points on which Englishmen might be content to err with many Parisians, e.g., both *aller nu-pieds* and *aller pieds nus* are right according to order, and *bleu foncé* as a noun loses the hyphen, though we have not found anything on the use of the *partitive* article for the possessive adj. in such a sentence as “Je les vois battre des ailes,” which we extract from Dr. Grover's *Phrase Book*; with the use of “Vous serez fatigué” (you must be tired), he might have compared the Scotch use of *will* (“that will be the man”), or the opposite use of *must* for *shall* in Yorkshire. The invariable past participle of an impers. verb is well illustrated by “les chaleurs qu'il a fait” (the heat which has been) (Marmontel). Without more quotations, enough has been said to prove this book the honest work of a well-read and ac-



curate scholar. It concludes with about fifty pages of useful exercises, with references to the grammar, but it would be rendered still more useful by a good index.

HAVING condemned one of Mr. H. Courthope Bowen's books, we are the more glad to applaud his *Simple English Poems*, Part IV. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.). For a shilling we are offered *The Prisoner of Chillon*, Gray's *Elegy*, *The Eve of St. Agnes* and *Hyperion*, *Morte d'Arthur* and *Oenone*; and, though the notes are perhaps suited to younger boys, the book is just what has been wanted for boys for whom a play of Shakspeare is too hard, and who want some wider view of English literature than they will get from a single poem, or even from a single author. The Introduction is worthy of teachers' study, especially such teachers as find a difficulty with their English lessons, and the notes—allowing for the age of those for whom they are intended—and the illustrations will call back adult readers to points that they have probably passed by in taking a more general view of each author—for instance, the way in which Tennyson translates into thorough English the Latinism natural to an early poem, and the marks of the influence of Wordsworth upon Byron, writing just after he had been with the Shelleys. Such text-books were not in existence in our school-days.

Or a *Standard Grammar* (English), by Thos. Newton (Bemrose), we would observe that, though colloquial in style, it is not more easy than other grammars. Pupils able to understand some of Mr. Newton's explanations would not require explanations at all—e.g., the pronoun is explained by the commercial use of the word *pro* in signatures. We take exception also to his styling a sentence principal to another sentence, and regret that in giving a list of some common conversational abbreviations he has omitted to veto *don't* for *doesn't*, *ain't*, &c. The cover of the little book is unsuited for hard usage, as it appears to show every finger-mark.

We have before protested against Mr. Hunter's *Studies in Select Plays of Shakspeare* (Longmans). His latest productions are *Henry V.* and *Hamlet*. It is something that Mr. Hunter recommends candidates to read the play carefully and thoughtfully throughout, for his pamphlets are apparently intended to render such a formality unnecessary. There is nothing, indeed, in these pamphlets that a boy of sixteen, armed with a pencil and a cheap copy of his play, would not mark for himself. We except, however, the Introductions, which are pointed and useful, especially that to *Hamlet*. Of school editions of Shakspeare we have also *Romeo and Juliet* (Rivingtons), by the Rev. C. E. Moberly, and *The Tempest* by Prof. Meiklejohn (Chambers). The former's notes, it need hardly be said, show great reading, though he is never tempted to illustrate without cause, while there are not too many derivations. Exception may be taken, perhaps, to a few of Mr. Moberly's interpretations. "You kiss by the book" (I. v.), he thinks, has reference to a book of "polite conversation," whereas it may equally well mean that Romeo is extorting kisses by his logical arguments. In a note upon "pilchore" (III. i.) he seems to be unaware of the present existence of a word *pilche*; and the difficulties of "too early seen unknown" are not removed by his explanation; but his emendation of *envy's eyes* for "runaways" (III. ii.) has, perhaps, more to commend it than appears at first sight, though he supports the text of "rushed aside the law" by quoting from *Measure for Measure* "use and liberty have run by law." Space not allowing more detailed criticism, we would instance a useful note on the twofold meaning of purblind (p. 92) and a quotation from Trollope on "exile hath more terrors." Prof. Meiklejohn's notes to *The Tempest*, though brief, are very

complete, and render the play a good subject for class work. He is very happy in illustrating "What's the time of the day? Past the mid season, At least two glasses," by a reference to the hour-glass in Knox's pulpit at St. Andrews, where the congregation, if well pleased with the first hour's sermon, would ask for "another glass." He has omitted to derive *quaint* and to give the full force of *brutish*, which Shakspeare ("wouldst gabble like a thing most brutish"—I. ii.) has somewhat wrested from its original meaning—cf. *bruta tellus*; to *hoodwink* (IV.) has an obvious connexion with falconry, and with his note on "Time goes upward with his carriage" he might have also quoted Acts xxi. 15; but those on *old cramps* (I. ii.), *undrawn'd* (II. i.), and *debonsh'd* (III. ii.—der. balk, beam, through Old-French *embaucher*) may be cited as examples of this editor's diligence.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

It is proposed to celebrate the opening of the new wing of University College, London, by a dinner, to be given by the Council, Senate, and Professors to persons eminent in various branches of academic work. The date suggested at present is in the last week of November.

THE *Golos* understands that the Council of the Royal Institution have invited Mr. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, to deliver a series of five lectures on Russian literature in May of next year. Mr. Turner proposes to lecture on Pushkin, Lermontof, Gogol, Turgeniof, and Nekrasof.

THE Aristotelian Society has determined to take, during the ensuing session, a bird's-eye view of modern philosophy as represented by its leading thinkers. Each member of the society has undertaken to devote his attention to one philosopher, and to furnish the society with an account of his author drawn from the philosopher's own works. In this way, and with the assistance of Mr. Lewes' *History of Philosophy* as a text-book, the members hope to qualify themselves for the profitable discussion, in future sessions, of the problems of the day. The president, Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, will give the introductory address, and the vice-president will close the session with a discussion of Herbert Spencer and Auguste Comte.

MESSRS. VIRTUE AND CO. announce the forthcoming of an important work called *Picturesque Palestine*, which is to be published in forty parts at half-a-crown each. It will be illustrated by forty original steel engravings and nearly 600 wood-cuts from sketches by Messrs. Harry Fenn and J. D. Woodward, taken in the Holy Land expressly for this work, which has been prepared under the general superintendence of Col. Wilson, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., Consul-General in Asia Minor and formerly engineer to the Palestine Exploration Society. Each section of the work has been committed to a writer who has personal acquaintance with the portion of country described. Prof. Palmer will describe the country from Hebron to the Desert of Zin; Lieut. Conder that north of Jerusalem to Samaria; Mr. E. T. Rogers (late H.M. Consul at Cairo), Egypt; the Rev. F. W. Holland, Sinai. Other contributors are Canon Tristram, Miss Rogers, Col. Warren, Dr. Scharf (the American traveller), and Dr. Jessop, and an Introduction will be written by Dean Stanley. The publishers have some reason to boast that no work on the subject approaching this in extent and importance has ever been attempted before.

THE Chetham Society have just issued to their members the correspondence of Peter Seddon and Nathan Walworth, with other docu-

ments relating to the building of Ringley Chapel. Walworth was steward to the third and fourth Earls of Pembroke. The society have also issued the tenth part of the *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica* of the late Thomas Corser.

WE understand that of *The Boys' Newspaper*, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., on Wednesday last, 100,000 copies were required on the day of publication, and that large additional orders are still reaching the publishers from all parts of the country.

MESSRS. J. AND B. MAXWELL have in the press a new novel by Miss Braddon, entitled *Just as I am*, which may be expected at the end of the present month. At the same time will appear *The Scarsdale Peerage*, by Mr. Fredk. Talbot. Novels by Major E. Rogers and Mr. Bracebridge Hemming will follow in rapid succession.

THE Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion has done itself great credit by the excellent *facsimile* it has just issued of Griffith Roberts' *Athrawaeth Gristnogawl*, printed at Milan in 1568. It consists of a short catechism of religious doctrine, compiled by Morys Clynoc, the first rector of the English College in Rome, and edited, with Preface and Appendix, by Griffith Roberts, who published the first part of his *Welsh Grammar* also at Milan the year before. The only copy known to exist is in the possession of H.I.H. Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, who first called attention to it in the pages of the ACADEMY, November 1, 1879; and it is owing to his courtesy and unsparing labour in correcting the press and directing the work that the society has been enabled to give the Welsh a faithful and trustworthy copy of this unique book. This is the sort of work the Cymmrodorion are well able to do; and, so long as they do it so well as they have in the present case, they must be considered to deserve well of the Principality and the admirers of Welsh literature generally.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND CO. have in the press a revised second edition of the First Series of Mr. Samuel Phillips Day's *Life and Society in America*. The Second Series of the same work will also be ready in October.

THE Boston *Literary World* says that over 35,000 sets of the two authorised editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* have already been sold in the United States, as against about 4,000 of the edition of 1850. It announces that Miss Kate A. Sanborn has become Professor of English Literature at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and that Miss Ingelow's American publishers, Roberts Bros., have already paid her some 18,000 dollars as a voluntary copyright.

MISS HELEN MATHERS requests us to say that the statement made in last week's *Whitehall Review* with reference to Mr. Tennyson writing for, and Mr. Bentley publishing, her proposed new magazine was unauthorised and incorrect.

PROF. ZUPITZA has finished the collation of his text of *Ælfric's Grammar*, formed from a collation of fourteen MSS. The book will form the first number of his *Early English Library of Critical Texts*; and Dr. Brandl's *Thomas of Ersehloune*, from Dr. Murray's Parallel Text edition for the *Early English Text Society*, will form the second number.

M. MASSON has just published a French translation, with commentary, of the *General History of the Things of New Spain*, by Fray Bernardino de Sahagun. The translators are MM. Jourdanet and B. Siméon, the latter of whom has previously edited F. André's *Nahuatl Grammar* (1875).

WE are promised from America a monthly rival to *Le Livre*. Mr. George P. Philes will edit, and Messrs. Trübner will publish in this

country, *The Philobiblion: a Bibliographical and Literary Journal containing Critical Notices of and Extracts from Rare, Curious, and Valuable Old Books*. In the prospectus we are promised merely a new series; but, as the publication has been suspended for some seventeen years, this is substantially a new journal. The first number will be published early next month, and the subscription, to be paid in advance, will be 25s. per annum.

HERR PETZOLDT has just issued a second supplement to his *Bibliographia Dantea ab Anno MDCCCLXV*. (Dresden: Schoenfeld). The present instalment is a catalogue of all the works relating to Dante which have appeared since 1876.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. Paul Durrieu is preparing a work, based in great part on unpublished documents, on the relations between France and Italy under Charles VI.

M. JEAN FLEURY, whose studies on Rabelais are well known, will shortly publish with Messrs. Plon a work on Marivaux.

MR. NAPIER (B.A. Oxon.), English Lecturer at the University of Berlin, is preparing an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Homilies of Bishop Wulfstan, or Lupus, for publication in Germany. Dr. Lumby has long had these Homilies copied for the Early English Text Society, but time failing him, and money the society, to bring them out, he has handed them to Prof. Skeat, who will in due course edit them. Meantime, their publication in Germany will be every way a gain. Experience has shown that separate editions are wanted for the Early English public there and here.

As Germany can keep going two Early English Reviews, the *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*, so it is to try two Early English Libraries. Dr. Kölbing is to edit the second, and his first text will be that of the *Ancien Riwe*, or Rule of Nuns (ab. 1320), from a better MS. than that formerly printed by the Camden Society.

THE Russian medical newspaper *Vratch* gives some interesting statistics as to the number of female medical students attending the courses opened in 1872 at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, and afterwards at the Nikolaief Military Hospital. During eight sessions the number of admissions has been 796, or an annual average of 99. During the first years the number of entrants was about equal, but it gradually increased until, in 1876, it reached the maximum of 130. Since then the number has begun to fall away, the entrants in 1879 being only 77. As regards age, the greater number, 569 or 72 per cent., were from 17 to 22 years, 193 or 24 per cent. from 22 to 30, and 23 or about 3 per cent. upwards of 30. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the Southern New Russia Government furnished the majority of the students.

THE New Shakspeare Society has lost, for a time at least, the services of one of its best editors and contributors to its *Transactions*, by the sailing last Wednesday of Mr. P. A. Daniel to Melbourne and Gippsland, where the members of his family have long been settled. Just before starting, Mr. Daniel passed for press his Introduction to the first quarto of *The Merry Wives* for Mr. Griggs's series of facsimiles, superintended by Mr. Furnivall. Mr. Daniel contends that the quarto does not represent a first sketch of the play, but a cut-down form of the one original from which the folio was printed, though the folio version was shortened too. He dates the play after *Henry V.* and before Sir Thomas Lucy's death in 1600, making it "probably Christmas 1599." The missing leaf and other faulty pages in the Duke

of Devonshire's copy of the quarto have been supplied by facsimiles from Mr. Alfred H. Huth's copy.

AMONG forthcoming American books are: *A Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places*, by John D. Champlin; *Homicide North and South*, by H. V. Redfield; and *A History of Hamilton County, Ohio*, by Capt. Henry A. Ford. The New England Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., are to issue immediately the first number of a bi-monthly international magazine called *Education*, which "proposes to discuss questions of education on the sides of philosophy and humanity."

THE death is announced of the Marchese Cesare Campori, of Modena. Beside a large number of separate memoirs, which are to be collected and republished in book form, and several volumes of verse, he was the author of *Statuta Civitatis Mutinae Anno CCCXXXVII. reformata*; *Del Governo a Comune di Modena*; *Ricordi dello Scultore Giuseppe Obici*; *Cristina di Svezia e gli Estensi*; and *Raimondo Montecuccoli, i suoi Tempi e la sua Famiglia*. Campori died at Milan, where he had been attending the sittings of the Historical Congress.

THE death is likewise announced of Mr. James Watson, senior partner in the publishing house of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., chairman of the Statistical Committee of the London School Board, and chairman of the Directors of Mudie's Circulating Library; and of the Rev. Thomas Watson, author of *Discourses, Practical and Experimental, on the Epistle to the Colossians*, &c.

WE have received *Out of the Deep: Words for the Sorrowful*, from the writings of Charles Kingsley (Macmillan); *Der Altkatholicismus, historisch-kritisch dargestellt von C. Bühler* (Leiden: Brill); *Albion's Fall: a Prophecy of Doom* (E. W. Allen); *Brainwork and Over-work, The Heart and its Function, The Skin in Health and Disease* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *The Cottage Cookery Book* (Ward, Lock and Co.); *A Practical Arithmetic for Elementary Schools*, by J. Currie (Laurie); *The Little Lamb*, translated from the French by M. E. W. Graham (Dublin: Gill); *The Verdendorps: a Novel*, by Basil Verdendorp (Chicago: Hertig); *Professional Book-keeping*, by W. J. Gordon (Wyman); *Personal Statement of Religious Belief*, by G. C. Whitworth (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); *Scotland, before and after the Union in 1707*, by an Anglo-Saxon (Edinburgh: Menzies); *Light and Heat*, by Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E. (C. F. Hodgson and Son); *Der Schluss der Kette*, von Rudolf Röttger (Mainz: Diemer); *On an Iron Nail: a Village Lecture*, by the Hon. Rollo Russell (Stanford); *Der Heilige, Novelle von C. F. Meyer* (Leipzig: Haessel); *Nero: a Tragedy*, by R. Comfort (Philadelphia); *The Land Monopolists of Ireland*, and a Plan for their Gradual Extinction, by Spencer Jackson (Stanford); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for September has an article by Charles Grant on "Thomas Carlyle as a Moralist," which, as written for Germans who have not read much Carlyle, contains nothing of interest to an Englishman who has. The writer merely traces Carlyle's relation to Goethe, and the effect of his transcendentalism as an element of modern English thought. Ferdinand Hiller asks, and tries to answer, the question, "Wie hören wir Musik?" He attempts to distinguish the different sensations which music affords to different characters and temperaments. The subject is interesting; but Herr Hiller treats it superficially, and his method may be seen in a remark like the following:—"On the whole, literary men are less susceptible to music than scientific men—

a fact easily explicable, as scientific men find in music a completion of their inner life which men of letters do not require." Hermann Grimm writes a learned paper on "Raphael's School of Athens," with a view to identify the various figures contained in it, and especially to maintain that one of the figures represented is St. Paul.

IN the *Revista Contemporanea* of August 30 H. Suaña y Castellet commences a critical biography of Antonio de Nebrija, the great Latin grammarian of the Renaissance in Spain, whose works were the standard authority there until the present century. M. Carreras y Gonzalez and Vicente Tinajero continue their respective subjects: the former, his studies on "Political Economy;" the latter, in "Polystoria," passes in clear but rapid review the principal English historians from Bacon to Macaulay. It is a pity that so able a paper is disfigured by misprints in titles and proper names. For the next number the editor promises the first of a series of articles to form a "Guía de Simancas," by F. Diaz Sanchez, the chief archivist, containing a description of all that is most interesting or most rare among the documents.

THE *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for August publishes an inedited fragment on the early history of the Viscounts of Roussillon by J. de Taverner y Ardena. The writer shows how, from being merely an official representative of the Count during his absence, the title became gradually hereditary, whereupon its official representative character ceased to exist. F. Romero de Castella y Peroso continues his useful notes on, and inventories of, the archives of Simancas. There is also a bibliographical paper on the epigraphy of Catalonia by Balaguer y Merino. A short article by the editor on goldsmiths' work in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and another on a new Iberian coin, with the conclusion of Bofarull's criticism of the report on Catalan orthography put forth by the Academia de Buenas Letras, are the chief contributions to the present number.

THE *Rivista Europea* of September 1 has an article by Prof. Medici on "The Church of S. Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi at Florence," an article which is interesting to students of Florentine art. Taking for his text a picture which hung in the sacristy of the church, and which Crowe and Cavalcaselle attributed to Sebastiano and Mainardi, Prof. Medici gives reasons for supposing it to be by Domenico Ghirlandajo, and in support of this opinion quotes the documents bearing on the early history of the church and of its artistic treasures.

IN the *Revue Historique* for September M. Bardinet gives an account of "The Jews of the Venaisin in the Middle Ages," and shows their activity as doctors and men of letters. M. Paillard gives quotations from a valuable series of letters of the Sieur de Chantonay, brother of Cardinal Granvelle, who corresponded with his brother in French and with Philip II. in Spanish. The extracts extend over the early months of 1560, and throw much light on the facts connected with the conspiracy of Amboise. The *Revue* also contains the end of Herr Schum's valuable *résumé* of the historical works published in Germany during the last ten years.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

Bosc, E. Dictionnaire général de l'Archéologie et des Antiquités chez les divers Peuples. Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
COLERIDGE'S Poetical and Dramatic Works. Founded on the Edition of 1834; with many additional pieces now first included. Macmillan, 31s. 6d.  
DAVIES, R. Walks through the City of York. Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d.

- DU REC, J. Discours sur l'Antagonisme du Chien et du Lièvre. Réimprimé, etc., par E. Julien. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 6 fr.
- ERGEBNISSE, die der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon. Vorläufiger Bericht v. A. Conz, C. Humann, R. Bohn, etc. Berlin: Weidmann. 12 M.
- FRIDLANDER, J. Die italienischen Schaumünzen d. 15. Jahrh. (1430-1530). 1. Hft. Berlin: Weidmann. 10 M.
- GEROLD, R. v. E. Herbstfahrt nach Spanien. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.
- JAPANESE POTTERY. By a Native. Ed. A. W. Franks. Chapman & Hall.
- KREUER, R. Handbuch d. gesammten Strassenbaues in Städten. Jena: Costenoble. 18 M.
- LECKENBACH, H. Das Verhältniss der griechischen Vasenbilder zu den Gedichten d. epischen Kyklos. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- LYON, O. Goethe's Verhältniss zu Klopstock. Döbeln: Schmidt. 2 M.
- MONTEL, L., et L. LAMBERT. Chants populaires du Languedoc. Paris: Maisonneuve. 10 fr.
- RADIĆ, E. v. Die Verfassung der orthodox-serbischen u. orthodox-rumänischen Particular-Kirchen in Oesterreich-Ungarn, Serbien u. Rumänien. 1. Buch. Prag: Grögr & Dattel. 4 M.
- RAYET, O. Monuments de l'Art antique. 1<sup>re</sup> Livr. Paris: Maisonneuve. 25 fr.

## HISTORY.

- AMREIN, K. C. Sab. Peregr. Zwyer v. Erbach. Ein Charakterbild aus dem 17. Jahrh. St. Gallen: Huber. 4 M.
- CARDAUNS, H. Konrad v. Hostaden, Erzbischof v. Köln (1238-61). Köln: Bachem. 4 M. 60 Pf.
- DAUB, A. De Suidae biographiorum origine et fide. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.
- GRATIAK, G. Les Normands sur la Route des Indes. Paris: Maisonneuve. 3 fr.
- RÜCKER, J. J. Chronik der Stadt u. Landschaft Schaffhausen. 1. Hälfte. Schaffhausen: Schoch. 14 M.
- VOLLGRAFF, J. O. Greek Writers of Roman History. Some Reflections upon the Authorities used by Plutarch and Appianus. Leipzig: Harrassowitz. 2 M. 50 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ATTWOOD, G. Practical Blowpipe Assaying. Sampson Low & Co.
- BAVE, J. de. L'Archéologie préhistorique. Paris: Leroux.
- HANRIOT, M. Hypothèses actuelles sur la Constitution de la Matière. Paris: Germer Baillière.
- HATTENDORFF, K. Höhere Analysis. 1. Bd. Hannover: Rümpler. 15 M.
- KAFURZ, H. Untersuchungen üb. die Bahn d. grossen Kometen v. 1861. Bonn: Behrendt. 8 M.
- PRELINDER, E. Eudionismus u. Egoismus. Leipzig: Barth. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- SCHIAFFARELLI, G., e P. FRISIANI. Sui Temporali osservazioni Italia superiore durante l' Anno 1877. Milano: Hoepli. 7 fr. 50 c.
- ZIEGLER, T. Allgemeine philosophische Ethik. Langensalza: Beyer. 10 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ABHANDLUNGEN d. archäologisch-epigraphischen Seminars der Universität Wien. Hft. v. O. Beudant u. O. Hirschfeld. I. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- DIDO. Tragedia inedita auctoris ed. W. II. D. Suringar. Leipzig: Harrassowitz. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- GÜNTHER, C. Die Verba im Altostfriesischen. Leipzig: Urban. 2 M.
- KHULL, F. Ueber die Sprache d. Johannes v. Frankenstein. Graz: Leuschner. 1 M.
- KNAACK, G. Analecta Alexandrino-Romana. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- LANGEN, P. Beiträge zur Kritik u. Erklärung d. Plautus. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- LEHMANN, O. Die tachygraphischen Abkürzungen der griechischen Handschriften. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- LYCOPTRONIS Alexandra. Rec. G. Kinkel. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- MAZOR, F. Pindars Siegeslieder erklärt. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- MUELLER, L. Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Eine literarhistor. Biographie. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- TUEMPEL, K. Ares u. Aphrodite. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE MS. OF THE "IMITATION."

Magdalen Coll., Oxford: Sept. 11, 1880.

With reference to an article by Archdeacon Cheetham in to-day's ACADEMY, it may interest your readers to learn that in the college library we have a MS. of the first three books of the *Imitation*, under the title "De Musica Ecclesiastica" and, later, "De Interna Consolatione." At the end of the first book is a note in the same writing as the text to the effect that it had been transcribed by John Dygoun, a "recluse" in the monastery of Shene, who finished his labours on November 29, 1438. It occurs in a volume containing other works transcribed by John Dygoun with the dates 1439 and 1444. It ends with the last chapter but one of book iii. The names of Gersen and Thomas a Kempis are conspicuous by their

absence, and a brother Fellow who has collated it informs me that there are a number of interesting variations from the received text. It is, I believe, the earliest dated MS. of the *Imitation* in England, and must be taken into account by those who support the claims of Thomas a Kempis on the ground that his name is attached to a MS. of 1441, or three years later. I hope to publish an account of this MS. shortly in *Notes and Queries*. Some particulars concerning it were sent to Mr. Kettlewell for his book (ACADEMY, November 17, 1877), but he did not inspect the MS. himself.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

## "THE STRANGE STORY OF KITTY CANHAM."

The Manor House, Aylesbury: Sept. 11, 1880.

I believe attention has been called in your issue of the 4th inst. to an article in the July number of *Temple Bar* entitled "The Strange Story of Kitty Canham."

It was stated, with regard to this article, that it was a *verbatim* reproduction of a story published in the seventh volume of *Once a Week* in 1862.

As the editor of *Temple Bar* has had the paragraph sent to him, I take this opportunity of informing the public generally that I assume the entire responsibility of the republication of that story, and have only to add that Mr. Bentley neither knew, nor was he informed by anyone, that it had ever been published previous to its appearance in *Temple Bar* in July last.

CHARLES H. TINDAL.

## ON "-SI-ON," FINAL, IN SHAKSPEARE.

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Sept. 13, 1880.

When reading Shakspeare's early plays, and noticing his use of the termination *-si-on* as two syllables at the end of his lines, one expects to see this use die out of his later plays, as one reads his works in their order of time. But one finds that, though the frequency of the use decreases on the whole, yet the *-si-on* ending does keep on into Shakspeare's latest plays. I have no note of it in *As You Like It* (1600) and *Antony and Cleopatra* (1606-7?), though it may be in both; but that it is in all the other Second, Third, and Fourth Period Plays (except *Merry Wives*, which has so little verse) the following chance list of extracts shows:—

- ? 1595. *King John*, I. i. 208; II. i. 82:—  
That doth not smack of observa | ti-on |  
For courage mounteth with occa | si-on |
1596. *Merchant*, II. i. 1:—  
Mislike me not for my complex | i-on |
- 1596-97. *Shrew*, Induction, 130:—  
Anon I'll give thee more instruc | ti-ons |
- 1596-97. 1 *Henry IV.*, I. iii. 147:—  
He was: I heard the proclama | ti-on |
- 1597-98. 2 *Henry IV.*, I. iii. 31, 52:—  
And so, with great imagina | ti-on |  
Consent upon a sure founda | ti-on |
1599. *Henry V.*, I. ii. 114 (rebell | i-on |, V. i. 74; persua | si-on |, V. ii. 79):—  
All out of work, and cold for ac | ti-on |
1600. *Much Ado*, I. i. 315:—  
That know love's grief by his complex | i-on |
1601. *Twelfth Night*, V. i. 322 (? prose):—  
This savours not much of distrac | ti-on |
1601. *Julius Caesar*, I. ii. 301:—  
So is he now in execu | ti-on |
- 1602-4. *Hamlet*, I. i. 156:—  
This present object made proba | ti-on |
- ? 1603. *Tr. & Cres.*, I. iii. 134:—  
Of pale and bloodless emula | ti-on |

? 1603. *Measure for Measure*, I. i. 51; I. ii. 183:—

Be stamp'd upon it. No more eva | si-on |  
And there receive her approba | ti-on |

? 1604. *Othello*, I. ii. 86:—

Of law and course of direct ses | si-on |

1605-6. *Macbeth*, I. i. 25:—

As whence the sun 'gins his reflex | ti-on |

? 1605-6. *Lear*, III. ii. 92 (? quotation, 4-measure):—

Come to great confu | si-on |

? 1607-8. *Coriolanus*, I. ii. 15:—

These three lead on this prepara | ti-on |

? 1607-8. *Timon*, III. i. 55 (? Sh.):—

Let molten coin be thy damna | ti-on |

? 1608-9. *Pericles*, V. ii. 258:—

And give you gold for such provi | si-on |

? 1609-10. *Tempest*, IV. i. 29:—

The edge of that day's celebra | ti-on |

? 1610. *Cymbeline*, I. i. 134:—

Harm not yourself with your vexa | ti-on |

1611. *Winter's Tale*, III. ii. 7; IV. iii. 31:—

Even to the guilt or the purga | ti-on |

As I seem now. Their transforma | ti-ons |

1613. *Henry VIII.*, II. iv. 233:—

Meanwhile must be an earnest mo | ti-on |

F. J. FURNIVALL.

## SCIENCE.

*The Past in the Present: What is Civilisation?* By Arthur Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh: Douglas.)

THE old-fashioned ways kept up in the Scotch Highlands and Islands are often remarked on by tourists, who wonder to see in the country of "tweeds" old women spinning yarn with a hand-spindle consisting of a stick with a potato stuck on it, and other old women making earthen pots by hand without the wheel, baking them in a heap of burning peats, washing them over while hot with a little milk for glaze, and finding customers for them, notwithstanding the competition of Staffordshire ware. Dr. Mitchell, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has carefully studied these curiosities of rude life existing beside modern civilisation. It seems that the spindle is still much used in this northern district (as, indeed, it is in France and Switzerland). What is more remarkable is that, as Dr. Mitchell declares, while in some of the outer islands of the Hebrides the spindle is still in use, in other islands of the same group where it has gone out the people do not know what the stone spindle-whorls are, but, when they are dug up, keep them as "adder-stones" of magical virtue, and will not be persuaded that their own great grandmothers may have spun with them. The old hand-mill, or quern, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

"The music for a hungry wame  
Is grinding o' the quernie."

Dr. Mitchell gives a curious account of the "beehive-houses" of the Hebrides, which he first visited years ago with Capt. Thomas, who described them in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. These look like stone architecture in its very infancy,

built as they are of mere rough stones piled to form small domed chambers, the successive courses of stones overlapping inwardly, so as only to leave a small hole at top, which can be closed with a sod, or left open as a chimney or window. Covered with growing turf, they look like grassy hillocks with passages leading in. Many of these bothies are, no doubt, very ancient, but people went on building them till within living memory, and a large number of them are still inhabited as summer shealings. Dr. Mitchell found three young peasant women living in a dwelling consisting of two such chamber-mounds, and near by he found fragments of the rude earthen pots or craggans already mentioned, which looked to him like prehistoric ware, for he did not then know that such pottery is still made and used. Among the various other quaint things collected by Dr. Mitchell in these northern regions was a rude kind of steelyard or bismar, to weigh out pounds of cheese with, consisting of a pegged stick with a heavy end, so as to work without weights, by shifting the loop it hangs to; a trumpet-shell hung up in a fisherman's hut to serve as an oil-lamp or "crusie;" and stones for heating in the fire and putting into the milk—a relic of the old stone-boiling. Of course he describes the *caschrom*, or "foot-plough," of the Hebrides (not properly so called, for it is rather a bent spade than a plough), and the wheelless carts of the Highlands, where the load is carried on the pair of long sloping shafts, the hinder ends of which drag on the ground. Hardly anything in the book is more interesting than the pictures of modern funeral cairns. Though the dead, buried in the churchyards, now no longer want the cairn of stones heaped over their remains, yet the mourners cannot give up the old custom, and at favourite halting-places where the funeral procession stops they pile up neat sharp-pointed cairns four or five feet high, such as Dr. Mitchell sketches nearly a dozen of in a birch-wood near Torgyle.

The lively descriptions and excellent drawings of these old-world relics, and the careful examination of the reasons of custom, convenience, and cheapness which lead intelligent peasants to go on with such rude devices of their forefathers—all these make Dr. Mitchell's book one of real value to antiquaries and anthropologists. It is not, however, merely descriptive, but argumentative, the author bringing the sort of facts just mentioned to bear by way of criticism on the ordinary arguments drawn from the rude implements of prehistoric men. His view is that, if the Shetland woman of to-day were buried with her spindle, and then, if a century hence the stone spindle-whorl were dug up with her bones, archaeologists might take her for a prehistoric woman belonging to a state of civilisation much lower than that of Scotland in the nineteenth century. The further inference is that the rude implements which anthropologists take as proof of the low condition of the earliest known men may have been misinterpreted in the same way. Many people, he says (p. 24), have some knowledge of the startling and precise conclusions which have been enunciated regarding the degraded condition of the so-called primeval man and the immensity of his

age on the earth; but few understand the evidence and reasoning on which these conclusions rest, and it will be useful to beget a well-founded scepticism as to matters the one-sided examination of which may lead to an unscientific use of them. This is a fair argument enough, though anthropologists are not unaware of it, and have been much more careful than Dr. Mitchell gives them credit for not to set down a whole people as savages on the strength of some rude implement which may be a mere survival from less civilised times. Indeed, the first principle in such reasoning from ancient implements is to ascertain what stages of civilisation they are actually found in. Unfortunately, this is just what Dr. Mitchell has neglected to do, or he would have found that some of his facts, properly looked into, have a different story to tell. How can he think that a Scotch housewife at her quern is using a mode of grinding corn "still employed by the savage races of many parts of the world"? Of all implements in the world, if there is one which proves that the people using it are not savages, but, on the contrary, far advanced in civilisation, that implement is the quern—the rotating hand-mill which Eastern nations have used for ages and still continue to use, a machine of altogether higher order than the rude stone seed-pounder or seed-crusher which no savage or low barbaric tribe ever gets beyond. Nor would any anthropologist who knew his business be misled by finding the stone spindle-whorl with the bones of the Shetland woman. It would tell him, not that she belonged to a "primitive" state of humanity, but that, on the contrary, she was not as the savages of Australia who twisted their twine with the palms of their hands, ignorant even of so simple a contrivance as the spindle. Nor, knowing that the spindle is still in use over half Europe, would he rashly suppose it to be "prehistoric" when found in Scotland. Curiously low as is the hand-made pottery of the old woman of Barvas (who now does a brisk trade in selling it to the astonished Southron as a proof of native rudeness), yet even bits of one of her craggans found in the ground would show a state of art higher than that of the ancient cave men of France or the modern Australians, who had no pottery at all.

The author, in his general remarks on civilisation, has much that is interesting to say of outcasts like the modern cave-dwelling tinkers of Wick Bay, people whose lives are as comfortless as those of savages, although their business belongs to the Iron Age. The argument of his whole book turns on degradation, and especially he looks with favour on the theory which takes savages as degenerate from a previous higher state. This tendency gives value to his work, for everything possible ought to be said in this direction, not only in order to have the evidence sifted, but also because the fullest consideration is to be given to the really important part which degradation must have had in shaping the world's civilisation. Still, some of Dr. Mitchell's critical objections themselves need criticising. For example, he quotes (p. 203) from a passage of Mr. Herbert Spencer on degeneration, that "where the cities of Central America once contained

great populations carrying on various industries and arts, there are now but scattered tribes of savages." Yet, with Mr. Bancroft's work before him, he might have satisfied himself how inappropriate the term "savages" is to the agricultural village Indians, half Europeanised and Christianised after the Spanish-American pattern, who now inhabit the region of the ruined cities. Nor is this a mere verbal correction. If the descendants of the builders of Palenque and Uxmal had really degenerated to a savage state, this would be an important fact in the history of civilisation. Only it does not happen to be true. Another support of Dr. Mitchell's fails him when leant on. This is the eminent naturalist von Martius, whose early paper on the "Past and Future of Man in America" is here mentioned as "the most interesting essay on the subject ever written," the view it puts forward being that the low tribes of Brazil are sunk from a higher ancestral state of civilisation. But Dr. Mitchell does not seem aware that near thirty years later von Martius, having seen the new evidence, recanted his old opinion by declaring that there is no ground for believing the barbarous condition of his Brazilian tribes to have come down from any higher state at all.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

#### TWO NEW EDITIONS OF PROPERTIUS.

*Sex. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.* Recensuit Aemilius Bährens. (Leipzig: Teubner.)

*Sex. Propertii Elegiarum Libri IV.* Recensuit A. Palmer, Collegii Trinitatis iuxta Dublinum Socius. (G. Bell & Sons.)

THESE two editions of Propertius are interesting as types of a widely different kind. In Bährens' volume the main importance lies in the contribution of new MS. material, of which the editor himself has, it seems to us, made only a very imperfect use, but which will probably place the whole problem of the restitution of the text on a new footing. Mr. Palmer's edition is noticeable chiefly for the clever emendations of corrupt passages, and as exhibiting for the first time the readings of the lost Cujacian MS., now designated Perusinus. The two editors are by no means agreed as to the value of their respective materials. Mr. Palmer's text is based almost wholly on the Naples MS., which, in common with most editors since Haupt, he regards as the most authoritative, perhaps the only uninterpolated source. He supplements his knowledge by the Perusinus, of the value of which he holds a high opinion, as becomes its rediscoverer and, so to speak, second father. Bährens, on the other hand, after a careful examination of a great number of MSS., singles out *four* as of primary importance, all of them either new or never adequately examined till now, and regards the Naples MS. as comparatively unauthoritative, though, perhaps in deference to the prevailing opinion of its value—descending, as this does, from Lachmann, and authoritatively enforced on all occasions by Haupt in his *Opuscula*—he has condescended to give a new collation of it side by side with the other MSS. of his edition.

I hope to examine this question, which is



of the greatest importance and demands nothing short of a minute and laborious investigation, in a more detailed article elsewhere. As Bährens' view is in direct antagonism to a long-cherished belief, it is sure to meet with opponents; indeed, it has already been directly denied by Leo, the editor of Seneca, in the *Rheinisches Museum*. I am inclined to believe, not, indeed, in the *super-session* of the Naples MS., but in its ceasing to hold its present position as the *one* genuine and uncontaminated source of the text of Propertius.

Turning to the actual results for the criticism of the poet already achieved by the two editors, the most cursory inspection will show the difference of standpoint to be considerable. Bährens admits so many changes in his reconstitution of the text as at times greatly to disfigure the poet. Take, as an extreme specimen, ii. 7, *Gauis es certe sublatam, Cynthia, legem*. Within the compass of twelve lines he has introduced five wholly new readings, in 3 *quod* for *ni*, 8 *more* for *amore* (this in compliance with two MSS., F N), 11 *A mala tum qualis caneret sub tibia somnos* for *A mea tum q. c. tibi tibia somnos*, 12 *erat* for *erit*. And of these none can really be thought probable; two are flagrantly improbable. Equally revolting is Bährens' reconstitution of ii. 13, 47–50:—

"Quoi stamen longae renuisset fata senectae,  
Callidus Iliacis miles in aggeribus  
Non ille Antiochi uidisset corpus humari,  
Diceret unde 'O Mors, cur mihi sera uenis?'"

The MSS. have in 47 *Quis tam longaeuæ meminisset (minuisset iurauisset)*, 48 *gallicus*, 50 *Diceret aut*. Almost any of the readings of 47 which I have seen seems preferable to this new one, which supposes an unprecedentedly harsh (and perfectly gratuitous) omission of *si*; then who can believe that *Non ille* belongs to *Callidus Iliacis*, instead of beginning a new clause? Finally, what is the probability of *aut* being a corruption of *unde*? Again, what can be the advantage of changing *Vel tu Sisyphios licet admirare labores* to *a! miserere*? or the well-known *et quæ Gaudia sub tacita ducere libet* to *sic tacita ducere mente libet*? though *mente* has the support of no less a scholar than Markland. I might extend this part of my criticism *ad libitum*, for the most enthusiastic of Bährens' admirers will not deny that he has shown excessive rashness in his violent alterations, not of Propertius alone, but of every author he has taken in hand. But it would be unfair to deny that mixed with these perverse aberrations (for I can call them by no lighter name) are some conjectures of the highest merit. Such, for instance, [are ii. 15, 25, 26:—

"Atque utinam haerentes sic nos uincire catena  
Vellet, uti numquam soluere ulla dies."

Hitherto v. 26 has been written as in the Naples, *velles ut*. Bährens' new MS. F has *vellet ut*, whence *vellet uti* is most felicitously restored to Propertius. Almost equally good is ii. 18, 29, where MSS. give

"De me mi certe poteris formosa uideri."

B. reads *Desine*, "cease to dye your hair," a change which gets rid of a most puzzling and needless multiplication of the personal pronoun, and introduces one of those sudden

turns which form part of the poet's charm. Not less ingenious is iv. 6, 60: *Tu meus, et nostri sanguinis ista fides* for *Sum deus* of MSS. The words are supposed to be spoken by Julius Caesar to Augustus fighting at Actium, and the words now gain a force which the old reading wanted. Clever, but too odd to be convincing, is i. 8, 42, *Quis ego fretus ouo: Cynthia rara mea est*, where MSS. give *fretus amo*. Nor would it be fair to deny the prominence given in this edition to the conjectures of a long line of editors and expositors; though it is equally certain that a large number of these are not merely useless, but unnecessary.

Mr. Palmer's work, long delayed, ends with being more conservative, not only than the revolutionary edition of Bährens, but than his articles in *Hermathena* had led us to expect. Sometimes he has retracted or modified his opinion, not always, we think, for the better. One of the best known of his conjectures is in iii. 17, 27, *Et tibi per mediam bene olentia flumina Naxon*, which at first he altered to *Et tibi per Diam b. o. fl. saxis*, now to *per mediam—Diam*, which to our ears is intolerable. Again, in ii. 14, 16, where from the Naples MS. reading *condito*, the Perusinus *conditio emeriti*, he had conjectured *Emerito cineri*, supposing that *condito* was a mere gloss, he now returns to the ordinary reading *condicio*, merely mentioning his earlier view in the Praefatio. In ii. 13, 15, he still adheres to the reading of P (the Perusinus) *lauisse*, where all Bährens' MSS. have *iacuisse*. This is a passage on which scholars are likely to remain doubtful; Bährens conj. *ciuisse*, a very feeble substitute; Propertius is so peculiar in his use of *testis*—see especially iii. 15, 13—as to make it possible that both *qui* and *iacuisse* are what he wrote, the sense being "the boar that killed Adonis will testify how Venus mourned for him as he lay dead in the marshes." Among the most convincing of Mr. Palmer's alterations may be mentioned the following:—ii. 8, 8, *Vinceris, at uincēs, haec in amore rota est* for *aut uincēs*. 10, 11, *Surge anima ex humili, iam carmina sumite uires* for *carmine*, a reading in which, as in reading *atratus* for *attractus* in ii. 1, 31, he agrees with Bährens. 33, 12, *Mandisti et stabulis arbusta pasta tuis*, which we are sorry to find Bährens has not admitted into his text; the reading of most MSS. is *Mansisti stabulis abdita pasta tuis*, which cannot be right; the Perusinus has *abbita*, a corruption of *arbusta*; the correction is most brilliant, and should be weighed carefully before passing on the Perusinus the verdict oracularly issued by Bährens: "Mirandum est quod nuper A. Palmer codici Scaligeri Cuiciano anno 1467 Perusiae secundum subscriptionem exarato et Italarum figmentis referto aliquid pretii concedere, eiusque sordibus superstruere coniecturas sustinuit" (Proleg., p. x.). Very plausible, too, is Mr. Palmer's emendation of iii. 9, 7: *Omnia non pariter neruis sunt omnibus apta*, where the MSS. give *rerum*. But *omnia rerum*, though quite admissible in Tacitus, is very questionable in the more strictly classical Latin of Propertius, while Mr. Palmer shows from the corruption of *rerumque* into *nerusque* in the Puteanean codex of Ovid's *Heroides*, 8, 111, that his

emendation is justified by fact. A well-known difficulty in iii. 14, 31, *Nec quæ sint facies nec quæ sint uerba rogandi Inuenias; caecum uersat amator iter*, is thus dexterously dealt with by Mr. Palmer: *Nec quæ sit facies nec quæ sint uerba rogando Inuenias*: the lover cannot discover the actual face or the genuine beauties of his mistress for the multitude of ornaments which disguise them. These are only a few samples out of many; but most of them are characterised by what we too often miss in the rival editor—a feeling of due respect for the peculiar style of the poet and the requirements of the delicate language of the Augustan era.

It must not be supposed from what has been said that we are inclined to accept all that Mr. Palmer gives us. Sometimes he rejects a better for what seems to us a worse conjecture, as in iv. 3, 51, *Nam mihi quo Poenis noua purpura fulgeat ostris?* where the MSS. give *tibi* or *te*, which is surely a corruption of *ter*, not of *noua*. Mr. Palmer himself suggests this, and it would be likely to occur to anyone familiar with palaeographical changes. Nor can I find conviction in what appears a somewhat desperate remedy for a well-known *crux* in the celebrated elegy where Cynthia's ghost appears to her lover (7, 55–58). The lines are thus given in the MSS. She describes the twofold abode of the departed in the lower world.

"Nam gemina est sedes turpem sortita per anmem,  
Turbaque diuersa remigat omnis aqua.  
Una Clytaemnestrae stuprum tuchit altera  
†Cressae  
Portat mentitae lignea monstra bouis.  
Ecce coronato pars altera †parta phasello  
Mulcet ubi Elysias aura beata rosas."

Mr. Palmer alters *uehit* to *ratis*, *Cressae* and *mentitae* to *Cressam mentitam*, *parta* to *uecta*. This only removes the difficulty by supposing *una altera* to refer to the same ship, "one ship, the first of the two": surely a very forced hypothesis, in direct opposition to the regular use of *unus, alter, tertius*, as first, second, third, in a series. Nor can *uecta* for *parta* be considered likely. I believe the right emendation of this difficult passage to be "Una Clytaemnestrae stuprum *uel adultera* Cressae," a change which was suggested to me by a note of Heinsius on one of the Pontic Epistles, where he collects similar cases. For *parta* I should prefer either *raptia* or *tracta*.

R. ELLIS.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*The Chain of Life in Geological Time: a Sketch of the Origin and Succession of Animals and Plants.* By J. W. Dawson, I.L.D., F.R.S., &c. (The Religious Tract Society.) M. Gaudry's work entitled *Les Enchaînements du Monde animal* has suggested to Dr. Dawson the title of the neat little volume which has just proceeded from his active pen. The simile of a "chain" suggests continuity, link following link in something like regular sequence; but, although the author admits that the introduction of new species has been a continuous process, he is careful to explain that, in his opinion, it has not been uniform. According to him, periods of rapid production of species have alternated with others in which few new forms were introduced; species "come in by bursts or flood-tides at particular points of time;" specific types are permanent; they are introduced *per saltum*; and the "modern period is evidently

one of the times of pause in the creative work." How different all this from the teachings of modern biology! As we read some of the pages in this work we feel that we have stepped backwards at least twenty years; that biological thought, instead of having advanced as a rapid current, has been stagnant; and that such writers as Darwin and Huxley can never have uttered a word on the origin of species!

*Elements of Chemistry.* By W. A. Miller. Revised and, in great part, rewritten by H. E. Armstrong and C. E. Groves. Part III. Organic Chemistry. Fifth Edition. (Longmans.) The number of carbon compounds has, during the last twenty years, undergone an astonishing increase. If we compare the *Lehrbuch* of Kekulé with a more recent handbook of organic chemistry, we perceive at once the rapid growth of the science. The last edition of Dr. Miller's organic chemistry was published eleven years ago, and the subsequent development of the subject, both theoretically and otherwise, has necessitated a complete change in the system of classification hitherto adopted, and four-fifths of the work has been rewritten. Moreover, it has been enlarged to two volumes. Messrs. Armstrong and Groves have performed their most laborious task with great fidelity and accuracy, and this work will more than ever be a necessary feature of the library of every chemist.

#### INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGY.

THE International Meteorological Committee appointed by the Congress of Rome held their first meeting at the Observatory, Berne, from the 9th to the 12th inst. All the members of the committee, nine in number, were present. Their names are as follows:—Prof. H. Wild (president); Mr. R. H. Scott (secretary); Profs. Buys Ballot and Cantoni; Capt. de Brito Capello; Profs. Hann, Mascart, and Mohn, and Dr. Neumayer. The following is a brief notice of the most interesting results of the meeting:—

*The International Comparison of Standard Instruments.*—The original scheme for this undertaking was based on the supposition that thirty-six European observatories would take part in it, each paying a contribution of about £15. The number of acceptances of the proposal up to the date of the meeting was, however, insufficient to justify the committee in commencing the comparison, and it was therefore determined to recommend each country to carry out a careful comparison of its own standard instruments with those of neighbouring countries.

*The International Simultaneous Observations.*—The proposal recently made by the Chief Signal Office, Washington, to change the time of this observation from 0h. 43m. to 0h. 8m. p.m. was discussed, and it was resolved to accede to the proposal notwithstanding the inconvenience which the change might entail in individual systems of observation.

*The Proposal for Concerted Arctic Observations.*—The International Polar Commission appointed at Hamburg in October 1879 presented a report of a meeting it had recently held at Berne, and announced that Count Wilczek and Lieut. Weyprecht had consented to postpone their expedition to Nova Zembla until 1882, in order to allow of more time for the organisation of the other expeditions destined to co-operate with them. The International Committee resolved to aid the scheme by all the means in their power.

*The Publication of Data referring to Rain, &c.*—A proposal made by Dr. Köppen for an improved method of publication of information relating to rain, snow, &c., was ordered to be circulated among the different observatories in order to obtain opinions as to its suitability.

*Telegraphic Communications with the Atlantic Islands.*—Capt. Hoffmeyer submitted a resolution as to the desirability of laying cables to the Faroes, Iceland, Greenland, and to the Azores. The committee expressed their hope that it might be found possible to lay these cables, which would be of very great importance for the weather service of Europe.

*The Publication of Average Values for Meteorological Data.*—The committee, at Capt. Hoffmeyer's suggestion, recommended that all meteorological organisations should publish regularly the mean values for the most important elements for the telegraphic and international stations.

*The Catalogue of Meteorological Literature.*—A proposal made by Dr. Hellmann, of Berlin, for the preparation of such a catalogue was considered. Dr. Hellmann stated that he had calculated the cost of preparation of the catalogue of printed books and memoirs at about £550, and that of printing and publication (1,000 copies) at about £750. Several of the members of the committee promised to aid in carrying out the scheme if it were seriously undertaken by the preparation of catalogues of the literature which exists in their own individual languages. The subject was finally referred to Mr. Scott and Dr. Hellmann, with power to act if they found sufficient encouragement. As to the catalogue of unpublished records of observations no definite resolution was adopted.

*International Tables for the Reduction of Observations.*—It was stated that a publishing firm in Leipzig was prepared to print and publish such tables at its own risk if the "copy" were delivered to them. The subject was referred to Prof. Mascart and Prof. Wild for the preparation of a definite plan for the calculation of the tables.

The committee will include in their report, which will shortly appear, a notice of the progress made in each country in carrying out the resolutions of the Congress of Rome. The members of the committee were most hospitably entertained by the Federal Council and by the Municipality of Berne.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DR. MATTEUCCI announces his arrival at Kabkabia in the Jebel Marah and his proximate departure for Dar Tama, an independent State within three days' journey of Abeshir, the capital of Dar Fur. The Sultan of the latter country had granted him permission to proceed to Bornu, and the Italian traveller feels confident of being able to reach either the Gulf of Guinea or Tripoli. Thus far this explorer's undertaking has consequently been successful, and as, in addition to Prince Borghese, he is accompanied by Lieut. Massari, of the Italian Navy, geography is likely to be much benefited by his perseverance.

THE Italians are beginning to feel at home in Assab Bay, where they have established a factory. The wooden sheds have given way to houses built of stone, and the Dankali, who kept aloof at first, are beginning to bring in merchandise. The mother-of-pearl procurable at this port of the Red Sea is highly spoken of.

SHEKH KRIEM, who saved Rohlf's and Stecker from being murdered by the fanatical Snussi, has died suddenly and under suspicious circumstances—our contemporary, *L'Esploratore*, says after drinking a cup of poisoned coffee offered him by Ali Komali, the Governor of Benghazi.

THE French Geographical Society have received a letter from M. Savorgnan de Brazza, announcing that he had ascended the River Ogowé as far as the mouth of the Ofué, and that he was about to start for the country of

the Adumas and the region in which is to be placed the first station in Western Africa of the French branch of the International African Association. M. de Brazza had been fortunate in establishing friendly relations with the natives, so that the rivers will be open to navigation. After making the necessary arrangements about the station and handing over charge to M. Mizon, M. de Brazza will commence his journey into the interior with Dr. Ballay, his companion during his last journey, and will spend some time in examining the larger affluents of the Congo, about which information is much needed.

THE French Government are about to despatch four officers to Senegal to organise topographical surveys with a view to the formation of three new posts beyond Medina, and the choice of the best route for a railway between that place and the Niger, by way of Bafoulabé and Fangalla.

THE Rev. Mr. Schröder has lately paid a visit to Lake Ngami to ascertain the possibility of founding a station there, or at any rate in the neighbourhood. He reports having found a suitable locality among the Bechuana, who would willingly allow the settlement of white men in their country.

SIGNOR FRACCAROLI, who had just returned from Darfur, has died at Khartum of malarious fever, when about to start on a fresh expedition to the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

DR. PAULITSCHKE started for Nubia at the end of June in order to make a series of hypsometrical observations.

THE members of the French scientific expedition to Central Asia under the direction of Prof. Ujfalvy de Mezö-Kövesd arrived lately in Moscow. Prof. Ujfalvy accomplished, two years ago, a journey to Turkestan, the results of which were an interesting ethnographical collection, now deposited in the Museum of the Trocadéro, and an important work devoted to the geography and ethnography of Central Asia. His present expedition will occupy from a year to a year and a-half, its principal object being to add to the mineralogical, botanical, and zoological collections in the Paris Museum of Natural History. The expedition will pass through Kazan, Perm, and Ekaterinburg, to Omsk and Semipalatinsk. Thence it will proceed to the Zaisansk station on the Chinese frontier, and afterwards to Turkestan, where Prof. Ujfalvy intends personally to determine the elevation of the Pamir plateau. He proposes returning either by way of Persia and the Caucasus (visiting the Archaeological Congress at Tiflis), or of Afghanistan and India. Besides his mission from the French Government, Prof. Ujfalvy has been entrusted with a considerable sum by the Paris Acclimatisation Society for the purpose of procuring animals capable of domestication.

News has reached Paris respecting M. Huber's expedition to Central Arabia, in the footsteps of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. After some preliminary difficulties, M. Huber reached Kuf and afterwards Jof, whence he had to make a five days' journey across the waterless Nefood to Hail in the Jebel Shammar. He intended to remain two or three months in that region, and to spend a month at Kaiber and another in Yemen, leaving afterwards for the south-east.

DR. JULES CREVAUX, well known for his journeys in Guiana, has recently returned to South America, in company with M. Lejane, to resume his explorations of the tributaries of the Amazon. In his first journey he will endeavour to reach the upper part of the Rio Negro from Bogota, afterwards descending its entire length.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Whym-

per, who was at Guayaquil, announcing that on July 3 he succeeded a second time in ascending Chimborazo—this time from the north-west. Having now completed the work which he had sketched out for himself in Ecuador, he intended to return to England on the arrival of his collections, which include natural history and mineralogical specimens as well as Inca antiquities.

IN view of recent events in Afghanistan, it is very unfortunate that, notwithstanding a delay in its publication, it has been found impossible to issue with the September number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* the map illustrating Sir Richard Temple's lecture on the Highway from the Indus to Candahar. Reductions, however, are given of the pictorial illustrations prepared by Lieut. G. T. Temple from the author's original sketches, and these will aid the reader in forming an idea of the scenery met with. The lecture is admirably and most opportunely supplemented by some brief notes on the country between Candahar and Girishk, furnished by Capt. R. Beavan. Mr. B. W. Coppinger, of H.M.S. *Alert*, follows with some interesting information regarding Skyring Water, Straits of Magellan. The Geographical Notes open with the full text of Mr. Thomson's letters, giving an account of the latter part of the work of the East African expedition, which was summarised in last week's ACADEMY. Somewhat full details are also given of the proceedings of Capt. Gallieni's expedition from the Senegal to the Niger, and the disaster which, as we have before recorded, befel it some thirty miles from Bamaku. Among the remaining notes the most interesting are those on the routes between Kurram and Ghazni, Saghalin Island, and the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The last note of all summarises some interesting particulars respecting Serbia, its inhabitants and products. After a letter by M. Oshanin on some points connected with his explorations in Hissar and Karategin, we have Sir J. H. Lefroy's address to the Geographical section of the British Association at the Swansea meeting.

CORA's *Cosmos* contains a further instalment of heights determined in Northern Italy. In 1878 Signor G. Marinelli made careful barometrical observations on some of the most elevated summits of Friuli. M. Canin, according to him, has a height of 8,430 feet; the sugar loaf, known as the Zuc del Boor, to the N.N.W. of Chiussaforte, rises 7,310 feet; M. Sarte, 7,682 feet; and the stupendous dolomitic mass of the Vetta del Sernio, locally known as Crête dal Serenád or Pale Scie, 7,206 feet.

THE *Mittheilungen* contain a paper on the lower Weser, by L. Franzius, C.E., in which the changes effected through engineering works in the volume and velocity of that river are carefully considered. As a contribution to the hydraulics of great rivers this article is deserving of attention. Herr B. von Struve discusses the feasibility of connecting European Russia by means of an inland water-way with Siberia. He proposes to construct canals from the Usa to the Ob, and from the Ob to the Yenisei, and refers to Kuschlevsky's recent explorations in support of his suggestions. He very justly observes that an inland water-way would more powerfully contribute towards the development of Siberia than the ocean-route opened by Nordenskiöld.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

SNUFF-BOTTLES of Chinese glass have been known for some time in Europe. Many of these bottles are self-coloured imitations of white and of green jade; others show carvings in coloured relief on white grounds, or *vice versa*. Lately larger vessels of Chinese glass have been imported into England—bowls, cups, and slabs

of considerable size being the most usual forms. Prof. A. H. Church has been examining this Chinese glass chemically. He finds that it is flint glass, coloured or rendered cloudy by the usual metallic oxides. Its specific gravity varies from 3.72 to 3.81. The analysis of a specimen representing white jade gave, in one hundred parts—

Silica .. .. .	41.5
Lead oxide .. .. .	48.3
Potash .. .. .	8.8
Soda .. .. .	1.1
Alumina and ferric oxide .. .. .	2

Thus this Chinese glass contains more lead and less silica than ordinary flint-glass, and even than heavy optical glass—indeed, it approaches nearly in composition to the strass or paste of which common imitative gems are made.

*Discovery of a Palaeolithic Implement Factory.*—In the brick-earth of Crayford in Kent, a remarkable discovery of flint implements has been made by Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell. From a layer at a depth of about forty feet beneath the present surface he obtained a large number of flint flakes, associated with the *nuclei* from which they had been chipped, and still capable of being pieced together, so as to show their primitive use. These flakes were unused, and were mingled with a large quantity of fine flint chippings, while among them were found fragments of a few unfinished implements of palaeolithic type. On the whole, the mode of their occurrence leads to the belief that they were found on the original site where primeval man actually manufactured his rude flint implements, at a time when a very rigorous climate prevailed in this country, and when the valley of the Thames was haunted by several species of elephant, rhinoceros, lion, bear, and other extinct pleistocene mammalia.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. LEPSIUS' just published *Nubische Grammatik* is a handsome volume of some six hundred pages, which deals with a far wider range of subjects than might be expected from its modest title. In a very able Introduction the veteran scholar passes all the hitherto known languages of Africa under review, the majority of which belong to four great recognised families of speech, the Semitic and Hamitic families in the North and the Bantu and Malay-Polynesian families in the South. Setting aside the Semitic dialects and the Malay-Polynesian language of Madagascar as being importations from abroad into Africa, Prof. Lepsius discusses at some length the leading characteristics of the Hamitic family on the one hand and of the Bantu languages on the other hand, and shows that there are at least twelve cardinal points in which these two types of speech differ totally from one another. By applying this test to the numerous languages of Central Africa, which were hitherto considered as entirely isolated, he arrives at the result that they have a great deal more in common with the Bantu languages than with the Hamitic family. They are, in fact, "mixed Negro languages," the one indivisible Negro race having once occupied, according to Prof. Lepsius, the whole of the continent of Africa, but having been extirpated in the North, and received a considerable admixture of foreign blood in the centre, owing to the invasion of the conquering Hamites, who immigrated from Asia several thousand years earlier than their kinsmen, the Semites. There is much force in Prof. Lepsius' remark that nobody ever thought of dividing the Negroes of Central Africa from those of the South before the mutual relationship of the Bantu languages was discovered. On the other hand, whatever may be thought of the physical characteristics of the Central African tribes, it is undeniable

that the now prevailing ideas concerning linguistic affinities would have to undergo a very considerable modification, if the prefixed pronouns, which are so highly characteristic of the Bantu languages, could have been entirely dropped, or even changed into suffixes, in nearly all the Negro dialects of Central Africa. We notice *en passant* that Prof. Lepsius agrees with Dr. Bleek in making the Hottentot language a detached offshoot from the Hamitic family, in which he also includes the Bushman language, and the Hausa language of Western Africa, and that he enters into an elaborate defence of the former view against the objections raised by Friedrich Müller. The Nubian grammar, anthology, and glossary which form the bulk of the work under notice derive a peculiar value from the excellent opportunities of personal intercourse with Nubians which the author has enjoyed. They make a precious *ensemble*, which must be equally welcome to the traveller and to the student of language and folk-lore.

THE Society of Biblical Archaeology thoroughly maintains its reputation for solid and enterprising research into the newer and less-trodden paths of Oriental study. The new volume of *Transactions* (vii. 1) is full of valuable papers, without any of the "padding" which injured the scientific character of some of the earlier volumes. Assyria, as is natural, holds the foremost place in it. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam gives an instructive account of his recent excavations and explorations in Assyria, one of the results of which was the discovery of the bronze gates of Balawat, and his paper is enriched with four explanatory plates. Mr. E. A. Budge contributes an article on a newly discovered text of Assur-natsir-pal, which has a special interest on account of the division of words in it by means of perpendicular lines. He notices the existence of a similar division of words in a hitherto unpublished astronomical tablet. Mr. Pinches has two papers—one on the bronze gates of Balawat, in which the cuneiform text is given, with transliteration and translation, and notes are added. The other is on the important tablet, already described in the ACADEMY, which contains the annals of the reign of Nabonidus and an account of the conquest of Babylonia by Cyrus, and of the events that followed. The interest and importance of the tablet to both historians and Biblical critics need not be pointed out. Theologians will have frankly to face the fact that the cuneiform records recognise neither Bolshazzar nor Darius the Mede, and know nothing of a siege of Babylon itself by Cyrus. Both papers have been written by Mr. Pinches with great care, and abound in new and interesting facts and observations. In Egyptian we have two papers—one by Prof. Maspero on Egyptian documents relating to the Statues of the Dead; and the second by M. Naville, on the Decree of Phtah Totunen in favour of Ramses II. and Ramses III. The names of the two writers guarantee the value of their communications. Finally, Prof. Wright furnishes a "Note on a Sepulchral Monument from Palmyra," which is distinguished by his usual learning and perspicacity.

#### FINE ART.

*Giotto.* By Harry Quilter. (Sampson Low & Co.)

It is doubtful whether there is much left to be said respecting Giotto either with regard to his works or their influence on later artists, old and modern; but, whatever the *residuum* may be, Mr. Harry Quilter has not said it, nor, from what we can gather of his powers from this volume, is he likely to say it in the

future. A writer who thinks that Landseer "always intensified his animals' feelings to the verge of caricature;" that the difference between the arrangement of Giotto's paintings at Padua and Byzantine art is "something like that between the gallop of a horse and the fierce rush of the locomotive;" that the difference between these frescoes and those at Assisi is the same as that "between the *Stabat Mater* played on the organ and *The Campbells are Coming* on the bagpipes of a Highland regiment;" that French landscape painting has "no form or colour whatever;" that *chiaroscuro*, in the times of Rembrandt, absolutely thrust colour and subject out of the field altogether, and made "the flash upon a tin pannikin or the obscurity of a cottage kitchen of equal importance with the grandest traditions of our race," and many more things equally extravagant, does not inspire us with confidence in his judgment upon matters with which we are less acquainted.

Mr. Quilter's method of expression is quite as open to criticism as the opinions he expresses—indeed, we often agree with what we fancy is his meaning while puzzled at the language he employs. We are, for instance, quite ready to admit that Giotto sometimes introduced touches of nature into a composition which his subject did not require; but we scarcely think that the following sentence is happily worded:—

"The great difficulty of accounting for Giotto's introduction of hitherto unused matter into his pictures lies in the fact that it does not seem to have been due especially to any partiality on his part for this or that branch of nature as to a principle of getting to the bottom of his subject, whatever it was."

Again, we are of opinion that the practice of fresco-painting, not admitting of elaboration of details, is specially suited for decorative effects on a large scale, in which grandeur of conception in the form and boldness in arrangement of mass and colour are essential to success; but, though we think that this is the drift of a good deal that he says, the whole of the chapter which he devotes to this subject is so curiously confused, both in its reasoning and its expression, that it would be rash to assert it. A sentence like the following defies paraphrase:—

"For it must be remembered he [the true artist, if he work in fresco] has not only spaces to decorate of a size commensurate with his subject [we should have thought that he had to choose a subject commensurate with the size of the space to be decorated], but he has hardly to do more than to express his great thought clearly ["catching" his great thought, of course, is a matter of no difficulty to a true artist if he use fresco], and all smaller details are lost in the splendour of his conception. This is the real power of size in painting; a large picture, if it be not finished with the care of a small one, needs to be a representation of some thought which gains in grandeur from the size of its canvas."

Given your true artist, and a big wall, and the great work of art follows as a matter of course if he use fresco, because he need not trouble about detail; but if an artist (true or not) should go in for detail and careful elaboration, the subject of the picture need have no relation to the size of the canvas. This is not what Mr. Quilter means, but it is what he seems to say, and it is strange

that a writer who appears to have thoroughly mastered the idea that a painter should be a man as well as an artist should fail to perceive that a critic ought to be skilful as well as human.

It must not, however, be thought that Mr. Quilter has an exaggerated notion of his own powers. The work, on the contrary, shows that he entertains a sense of his deficiencies which is almost painful. We admire the frankness with which he admits that accurate chronology of Giotto's life is not to be expected of him, on account of his ignorance of Italian and the small amount of time at his disposal, and that the subject of the work has occupied the attention of many authors of far greater ability and experience than himself; but when he proceeds to tell us that he fears his historical sketch in chap. ii. is "confused and tedious," that "he feels his inability to convey to his readers any adequate idea of the general style of Giotto's painting," and "how barren is all his description to explain the progress in art made by the artist"—surprise is naturally excited at his undertaking a task for which he felt himself so little qualified.

The explanation, however, is plain; Mr. Quilter is courageous, and has the poorest opinion of his countrymen's knowledge of art. On the one hand are Mr. Ruskin and Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, whose errors as to the authenticity of certain pictures ascribed to Giotto and the sequence in which his undoubted works were painted he detects at a glance; on the other, are the majority of Englishmen, to whom "pure colour, bright colour, and staring colour are almost interchangeable terms;" there are, besides, "many good people who suppose that the folk of Giotto's day were ignorant that there were such things as domesticated animals and birds, trees and flowers, clouds and sunsets." It is a pity that, with such a laudable desire to remove the veil of ignorance from the eyes of his countrymen, he should not have been able to write a better book, especially after taking the trouble to go all the way to Padua and Assisi to see the works of Giotto with his own eyes—"Like Aeneas" (as he tells us), "in a tweed suit" and "a first-class railway carriage."

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### THE SCULPTURES OF PERGAMUM.

*Jahrbuch der königlichen preussischen Kunstsammlungen.* Erster Band. (Berlin: Weidmann.)

THE excavations which lately yielded so large a series of sculptures from the famous altar of Eumenes at Pergamum must have been watched with interest by Prof. Brunn. Ten years ago he had made out from certain marble figures in Naples, Venice, and Rome a school of Greek sculpture which he traced to Pergamum and assigned to the time of Attalus and Eumenes. A distinguishing feature of this school was the success with which, in representing battles of Greeks against Gauls, it rendered the forms and character of the barbarian combatants. The Dying Gladiator in the Capitoline Museum and the wounded Gauls in Naples and Venice were conspicuous examples of this

skill; and very soon the school of Pergamum became an accepted fact, so conclusive appeared to be the argument—for (1) here were a number of figures of wounded Gauls clearly traceable to one and the same school of sculpture; (2) Attalus and Eumenes had employed certain sculptors to represent victories over the Gauls; (3) Attalus had presented to the Athenians certain works of sculpture including combats against Gauls; (4) probably these Athenian figures were copied from the altar at Pergamum (which had not been discovered ten years ago); (5) the figures of Gauls in Naples, Venice, and Rome were probably part of the original present made by Attalus. Thus there is now an admirable opportunity of bringing theory face to face with reality. No doubt there is a certain amount of difficulty, inasmuch as the sculptures lately found at Pergamum consist principally of gods and giants, not of Gauls. The comparison ought to be between Gaul and Gaul, the more so since the special feature of Brunn's Pergamum school was its rendering of these barbarians. On the other hand, if the skill of the Pergamum artists in representing the forms and character of barbarians had in reality been such as to entitle them to be regarded as the founders of anything like a school, it seems in the highest degree likely that they would have exhibited this same faculty in their figures of giants, whose wild and violent nature admitted of the same treatment. But can it fairly be said that they have done this? That is a question on which Conze has not entered in the volume before us. It is to be hoped that in the next he will not pass it over. Most of all would it be desirable to have the opinion of Brunn himself. Meantime, the recently found sculptures appear to belong very distinctly to what has hitherto been known as the Rhodian school, with its violence of action and magnitude of scale extended to types of bodily form inherited from the sculptors of the fourth century B.C. In that case there is no further need of the theory of a Pergamum school.

The shape of the altar, according to Brunn's theory, was quadrilateral, with a special subject sculptured on each side. The reality proves this to be erroneous, since the sculptures were attached, not to the altar itself, but to the sides of a sort of propylaea in front of the altar. Yet there is one part of his divination which has a curious interest, though not from its strict accuracy. To account for the differences that existed among his figures of Gauls—some of them being statues in the round, while others are in the nature of reliefs—he supposed that the steps of the altar had been utilised in such a way as to receive both these forms of sculpture. This is not the case. At the same time, the steps leading up to the altar were taken into consideration by the artist. He had to decorate with reliefs the basement of the buildings which flank the great stair, and he chose for this purpose a single frieze, very broad at the foot of the staircase, and vanishing into nothing at the top. To accommodate his figures to the rising steps, he has made some of them kneel as if really kneeling on the steps of the stair, much in the same way as certain reliefs at Persepolis represent figures apparently stepping



up a stair. Casts of these reliefs are in the British Museum, but whether they originally decorated a staircase I am not aware. The probability is that they were so employed, if we consider how constant a feature the decoration of staircases was in Persian architecture.

When the restoration of these buildings at Pergamum shall have been completed it will be time to enquire as to the manner in which the Athenians exhibited on their acropolis the sculptures given them by Attalus, assuming, with Brunn, that these sculptures had been copied perhaps on a reduced scale from the altar at Pergamum. Meantime, it is very desirable that the reliefs now in Berlin should be published satisfactorily, as no doubt will be done in the next volume of the *Jahrbuch*. It should here be added that this volume of the *Jahrbuch* contains, besides the account of sculptures from Pergamum, elaborate notices of the recent additions to the museums of Prussia in all departments of art.

A. S. MURRAY.

*Histoire de la Gravure.* Par Georges Duplessis, Conservateur-adjoint à la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Hachette et Cie.)

THIS is not a new book, though there is nothing said on the title-page or even by way of preface to denote that it has ever been published before. Those, however, who are acquainted with an excellent little series of works on science and art, brought out by Messrs. Hachette under the title of "*La Bibliothèque des Merveilles*," will remember a pleasantly written little book called *Les Merveilles de la Gravure*, which came out in 1869, and was afterwards published in an English translation by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The present work is simply a new edition of this, revised, augmented, and brought out in more imposing style. Its chief feature in its present form consists of the numerous reproductions it gives of old and rare engravings, mostly executed by M. Amand Durand's process, which is sufficient to say that they will almost bear comparison with the original prints. Sometimes, indeed, it happens that M. Durand's reproductions appear even more brilliant than the originals; for, unless these are chosen in fine and early states, the copy, which is always, when possible, taken from a fine impression, really exceeds them in beauty. This is the case with some of the prints in this volume. They are not often to be met with in such brilliant impressions. Even the hardness of line which is the general fault of mechanical processes disappears under M. Durand's skilful working on the plate, and he succeeds in rendering not only the superficial line, but also the depth of tone and soft gradations of black that give such beauty to old engravings.

So much for the illustrations of this work. The text still leaves somewhat more to be desired, though it has undoubtedly been considerably revised since it first appeared, and a great deal of newly gained knowledge has been added to it. By his position as Conservateur-adjoint at the Bibliothèque Nationale M. Duplessis is peculiarly well placed for the composition of a work on the subject of engraving. Everything lies at his hand for

purposes of observation and comparison, so that one might reasonably expect that some new light would be let in upon various vexed questions as a result of studies pursued under such favourable conditions. This does not seem to be the case, however, so far as I have been able to test. He enters, for instance, more widely into the question of the origin of engraving in his first chapter than he did before, but scarcely contributes anything to extend our knowledge, though a vast field lay open for discovery in the book illustrations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, containing rich material for his subject. The history of engraving in Germany is also very inadequately treated. Michel Wolgemuth is only mentioned in connexion with the *Nürnberg Chronicle*, no notice being taken of the theory lately revived by Prof. Thausing, that he was the master who signed his plates with a "W.," and to whom we owe several remarkable prints. Wenceslas von Olmütz, on the other hand, is spoken of in an assured tone, though in reality nothing is known of this engraver except that his name appears at the bottom of a copy of Schongauer's *Death of the Virgin*. Jacopo de' Barbari is stated to be "confounded by recent writers with a certain Jacob Walch, born at Nuremberg," the fact being that these two names are now generally accepted by all critics as belonging to one and the same person. None of Barbari's prints are mentioned, except the *St. Sebastian* and the large wood-cut of *Venice*, dated 1500. This, however, M. Duplessis does not consider to belong to Barbari, although it bears his mark of the caduceus. With regard to Schongauer, Holbein, and Dürer, M. Duplessis has profited by recent criticism, and has corrected many old blunders. More, however, remain to be cleared away before his work can be accepted as a really trustworthy history.

Unfortunately, there is a great lack of scientific method in his manner of study. He seldom takes the trouble to verify his statements, and makes them in a loose way, so that we do not know whether they are the result of his own observations or merely adopted from other writers. Like most French writers, also, he is lax in quoting authorities, and is given to ignoring all who do not belong to his own nation. His chapter on English engraving is now much fuller than in the first edition, wherein it was stated as a matter of startling original information that "in England there are schools both of painting and engraving. They are worthy of careful study, whatever those may think who have never crossed the Channel." This patronising introduction to the history of English engraving has now been omitted, and the chapter begins with a short account of William Caxton and ends with an *encomium* on George "*Cruishank*," as he is here called, who is regarded by M. Duplessis as exercising great influence over our young artists of the present day.

But although there are these and other shortcomings in M. Duplessis' work it is certain that the *Histoire de la Gravure* is a delightful book to possess. If it is lacking in the exact research and scientific spirit that would probably characterise a German work

on the same subject, it has, on the other hand, the merit of conveying the information it gives in a lucid and interesting manner, so that it is made a pleasure instead of a labour to learn. Even the general reader with no particular interest in the subject would be sure to find much to attract him in this volume, whereas most other works on the subject are so dull and technical that it requires some stimulus of purpose to read them.

MARY M. HEATON.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. BRUNET-DEBAINES will shortly contribute a series of etchings of Manchester and Liverpool to the *Portfolio*.

IN consequence of objections raised by the New York Committee, the unveiling of the Burns statue at Dundee, which was to have taken place on the 25th inst., has been postponed.

It is always interesting to hear artists speak of their art, particularly of their own experiences and manner of working; but seldom have we listened to an artist with greater interest than to Mr. Hubert Herkomer, who contributes to the *Portfolio* this month some extremely suggestive notes on landscape painting. He also details, as an example of how far "a vivid impression" may be trusted, an experience of his own in his capacity of portrait painter, which shows what can be done under the influence of enthusiasm. One always knew that the magnificent portrait of Wagner exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1878 could have been only the result of artistic inspiration; nevertheless it is interesting to hear of the conditions under which it was accomplished. Mr. Herkomer tells us that

"Wagner was in my mind day and night—a constant vision that barred out every thought, willing or unwilling—and it was in a moment of anger, arising from this constant putting off of the promised sittings, that I determined to try what my memory could furnish, and, with his face only inwardly visible to me, I set to work. I worked all day, and it grew, I knew not how. The next day I worked still harder and more excitedly, and finished the portrait. On the third day I took it to Wagner."

Wagner was lost in admiration, saying that Herkomer must have "used witchcraft," for on comparing this impressionable portrait with the original, nothing was found requiring alteration but the drawing of one ear and one outer angle of the chin. Mr. Herkomer, however, does not recommend artists in general to trust to "vivid impressions." The truthfulness of his, he considers, was merely the result of an exalted and unhealthy condition of memory which it would be very undesirable to cultivate.

THE annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists at the Royal Manchester Institution contains no less than 1,168 objects of art. There are several notable pictures, which have already become familiar at the Academy and elsewhere, and there are a large number of careful and meritorious landscapes. The local artists are not so strongly represented as we have sometimes seen them. *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, by J. B. Reid; *Psyche*, by G. F. Watts; *A Reverie*, by J. D. Watson; *Persepolis*, by Briton Rivière; *A Venetian Senator*, by Sir Coutts Lindsay; *The Widower*, by A. H. Marsh; *The Return from the Chariot Race*, by A. de Courteu; *Cinderella*, by E. F. Browtnall; *Devant Guignol*, by T. Lobrichon; *Watching the Skittle Players*, by R. B. Browning; *A Capri Maid*, by J. H. E. Partington; *Cleopatra*, by Mdme. de Steiger; *The Soldier's Story*, by A. H. Tourrier; *Preparing for the Fancy Ball*, by Otto Shoederer; *L'Incendie*, by Prof. Legros;

*The Music Lesson*, by Burne Jones; *The Waters of Lethe*, by R. Spencer Stanhope, are all notable pictures, and the list could easily be increased. The exhibition, as a whole, is a pleasant one, and we are glad to see that it is appreciated. One of the finest of the pictures is Fantin's *Dans l'Atelier*, which excited much interest at the Salon, won the gold medal at Munich, was rejected at the Royal Academy, and has now been bought by a Manchester collector for £400.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish on the 25th inst. the first number of *Decoration in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Art Manufactures*. The price will be sixpence monthly, and the magazine will contain illustrations by V. Barthe, T. E. Colcutt, H. S. Marks, R.A., C. O. Murray, Moyr Smith, B. J. Talbert, W. Young, and others. In each number will be given about a dozen full-page and numerous small illustrations of modern decorative figure painting in mural work and on pottery; examples of modern domestic stained glass, furniture, interior decoration, silver work, tapestry, wall-papers, and carpets; picturesque architectural bits, costume studies, and ornamental design, ancient and modern. Beside these illustrations produced every month, a large supplementary sheet will be given every three months; this will contain an important work of decorative art drawn to a large scale. The first of these supplements will be given with the December number; it will illustrate the original decorative picture *Karlavagn*, representing Odin and his warriors driving through the storm-clouds in the "Twilight of the Gods." The editor invites the co-operation of those interested in the decorative arts, and offers prizes amounting to twelve guineas for the best sketch-designs for wall-papers, chimney-pieces, and room friezes.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. announce that the *Magazine of Art*, which has been such a thorough success in its present form, will be enlarged next month both as to size and number of pages. This, of course, necessitates an increase of price, and the magazine will be published henceforward at one shilling.

THE little town of Correggio seems at last to have awakened to a sense of the honour conferred upon it by the fact of the delightful painter Antonio Allegri having been born and having lived and died within its walls. Though no single work of Allegri's remains in the town, and no relic of him is preserved there, the place is yet interesting from his having accomplished so many mighty works there beyond the influences that moved his compatriots in Venice, Florence, and Rome. It is most fitting, therefore, that while so many statues to artists are being erected in their natal towns—towns which in most instances they soon deserted for the great centres of art—one should be erected to Allegri at Correggio. So at least thought an artist named Luigi Asiotis, who died in 1877, and left a sum of 10,000 lire for this purpose. Since then the Italian sculptor Vela has been at work on a statue of Allegri, which is to be inaugurated on October 17. The statue, unfortunately, can only be a work of imagination, for no authentic portrait of Allegri is known to exist, though one given in many biographies has long passed with his name.

WE regret to learn that the Archaeological Society of Rome, which has been in a languishing state ever since the return of Mr. J. H. Parker to Oxford, is now practically extinct.

THE Prussian Government are adopting the South Kensington principle of sending out from their Central Industrial Museum at Berlin small loan collections into the provinces. A regular system has lately been organised for

distributing collections all over Prussia, the aim being to make the objects exhibited as accessible as possible to all artisans, and thereby to afford them greater opportunities for the cultivation of taste.

It is reported that, unless the plans long ago proposed by Signor Lanciani for raising the Baptistery at Ravenna be speedily carried out, this most ancient Christian temple, with its well-known early mosaics, will be seriously endangered. It has already sunk three metres into the marshy ground upon which it was built (it is said by Bishop St. Ursus about the year 380), and further harm is feared from the infiltration of water through the walls of the edifice. The plans submitted to the Italian Government comprehend lifting the Baptistery bodily as it stands and setting it down on drier ground. Such a scheme was long ago formed by Leonardo da Vinci with regard to the Church of San Giovanni at Florence, which had also sunk too deep into the soil, but it was considered "wild and impracticable" by the architects of his day. Let us hope that those of our day may be able to manage it.

THE Berlin Museum has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the publication of a history of its organisation and the growth of its various departments. It is an interesting and highly instructive narrative—as, indeed, would be the history of most national museums. Perhaps the most peculiar feature in that of Berlin was the determination to frankly admit its inability to compete with London and Paris in the purchase of original works of ancient sculpture, and to make up for this by a judicious expenditure on casts from all that was best worth seeing in this kind. Such has been the success of this scheme that Berlin is now of all places the one where the history of ancient sculpture can best be studied. The arrangement of the casts according to something like a mythological plan used to be very unsatisfactory; but the director appointed last year was known to object seriously to this method of grouping, and it is to be supposed that he will carry out an arrangement consistent with the regular development of sculpture. Much is gained in Berlin by the proximity of the casts to the collections of paintings, sculptures, and other antiquities, and by the nearness of the university.

A VERY rare and curious old wood-cut—namely, Tobias Stimmer's *Free Shooting at Strassburg in the Year 1576*—has just been reproduced and published with explanatory text by Dr. August Schrieker. This remarkable work—which has not only an artistic importance as being a fine specimen of old German wood-cutting, but is likewise extremely interesting from an historical point of view—consists of four blocks which, when joined together, form a cut of forty-one centimetres in height and 122 centimetres in breadth. The scene represented is of the most lively description—the festal shooting place with all its crowds of actors and spectators. The figures are, of course, very small; but the various groups have distinct character, and altogether enable one to form a good idea of this pastime of the Strassburgers in 1576, especially with the help of Dr. Schrieker's text.

MESSRS. HINRICHS, of Leipzig, are bringing out a third edition, in four volumes, of Overbeck's *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*.

DR. RUDOLF MENGE, Master of the Gymnasium at Eisenach, has lately prepared a small text-book as an introduction to the study of ancient art, *Einführung in die antike Kunst*. It is intended for use in high schools, and is accompanied by a large atlas of illustrations of the same kind as those of the *Bilderbogen*, in which most of the best-known works in ancient

sculpture and architecture are represented. It is published by E. A. Seemann, of Leipzig.

THE inauguration of the statue to Spinoza at the Hague took place on the 14th inst.

MR. BRITON RIVIÈRE is illustrated in the September *Portfolio* by a clever little picture of a dog barking at a coat and some tools that lie against a wall. It has been etched by C. Waltner with considerable appreciation. Mr. Hamerton adds another chapter to his "Notes on Aesthetics"—a chapter dealing with *Keys and Transpositions*, thus making use of musical terms to denote artistic effects. The other articles of the number are "Cambridge," by Mr. J. W. Clark, and Mr. H. Herkomer's "Notes on Landscape Painting," already mentioned.

*L'Art* this week gives us a double and very rich number. The chief etching is from Mr. B. W. Macbeth's charming picture of *Landing Sardines at Low Tide*, exhibited this summer at the Grosvenor. This is rendered by himself into black-and-white with excellent effect, though it is difficult to understand the disposition of the lights and shades. The other etching is from a picture in the Louvre, by Fragonard, of a beautiful young lady of the "Belle Marquise" type of that day. The number likewise contains a careful study, by C. Vosmaer, of the Dutch master, Adriaan van Ostade. Ostade is a painter of whose life but little is known. He was long supposed to have been a German by birth, but it has lately been distinctly proved that he was born at Haarlem in 1610. M. Vosmaer writes of this strange painter, who found poetry in ugliness, with true appreciation, and his article is illustrated by a number of small engravings from Ostade's etchings, of which we cannot speak too highly. All lovers of Ostade will be glad to possess them.

THE most noteworthy photographs in the last two parts of *The Great Historic Galleries of England* are the famous *Three Marias* of Annibale Caracci from Castle Howard, and Raphael's lovely *Madonna of the Bridgewater Gallery*. The former does not come out very well, but the latter is reproduced as beautifully as one could wish. Not less exquisite a photograph is the *Portrait of a Lady*, by Rembrandt, from Bridgewater House. These, with Mieris' *Musicians* from the same collection, and Sir Richard Wallace's *Portrait of a Cavalier* by Frank Hals and *Cardinal Richelieu on the Rhone* by Delacroix, make up two excellent numbers.

THE South Kensington Museum for August and September contains engravings of some very beautiful and interesting objects, but the letter-press does not improve. We have long ceased to expect attention to grammar in this periodical, but its accuracy we have hitherto taken on trust. What faith, however, can be strong enough to remain unshaken after reading part 7, in which a vase "of the latter half of the sixteenth century" is ascribed to Donatello or one of his pupils? A little farther on an inkstand "of about the year 1470" is "referred" to the studio of one of the pupils of the same artist, "if not to the great master himself." Donatello died in 1466.

WE have before us the first annual report of the Executive Committee of the Archaeological Institute of America with accompanying papers (1879-80; Cambridge: John Wilson and Son), to which we give a hearty welcome. The whole volume is almost as good as it could be, and augurs well for the future success of the Institute and its work. The Institute was founded last year, and is one more proof of the re-awakened interest in the ancient world, and more especially in the archaeology of Greece, which is showing itself among the educated

public. Its first regulation declares that it has been

"formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research—by the sending out of expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable."

The names of its leading members and the papers published in this first Report are the best proof that its purposes will be seriously carried out. Naturally the archaeology of America claims the first attention of an American society, and accordingly a student is about to be sent to Colorado and New Mexico "for the study of the life of the village Indians in this region;" while the larger part of the Report is occupied by a valuable paper by Mr. L. H. Morgan on "The Houses of the American Aborigines; with Suggestions for the Exploration of the Ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, the Valley of San Juan, and in Yucatan and Central America." It is illustrated with plans and photographs, and sweeps away the unscientific and uncritical rubbish which has long obscured the subject. Mr. Morgan adds a very useful bibliography. But the Old World also has not been neglected. Mr. J. Th. Clarke has been assisted in exploring the islands and shores of the Aegean and Southern Italy for the sake of studying the monuments of Doric architecture and obtaining materials for a critical history of the Doric style; and the first-fruits of his labours appear in the form of "Archaeological Notes on Greek Shores." Mr. Stillman, moreover, was provided with funds for examining the prehistoric walls on Monte Leone near Grosseto, first noticed by Mr. Pullan in the ACADEMY in the summer of 1877, and that competent observer soon accomplished his task in a very complete manner. The interesting paper and map in which he has embodied the results of his exploration show that the walls are double, and were intended to serve as a line of fortification extending across a promontory from one piece of water to another at that remote time when the site of Grosseto was still under the sea. The ruins of the "Pelagic" or Etruscan town of Rusellae, built within the protected space, are shown to be of far later date. Excavations on the site of the citadel which belonged to the old lines of defence yielded nothing but fragments of the rudest pottery, as also an excavation in one of the *tumuli* made of loose stones which occur within the enclosure and are clearly of the same date. Mr. Stillman thinks that the walls must have been erected by a party of settlers who came by sea; but, with the example of Worle Camp above Weston-super-Mare before us, this supposition seems unnecessary.

THE current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* gives an etching by L. Schulz from a very interesting picture by Leys. The scene represented is the spacious interior of an old Flemish house in which a Family Feast (such is the name of the picture) is taking place. There are twenty-one persons of various ages here assembled, all in a lively state of satisfaction and enjoyment. The picture is strongly reminiscent of Jan Steen, but an air of greater refinement pervades it than the great Dutch master ever threw into his scenes of family revelry. This etching is in illustration of an appreciative biographical sketch of Leys by Hermann Billung. In the other articles of the number Dr. Anton Springer writes on the Miniature Painting of the Early Middle-Ages; Hans Auer concludes his learned study on the Signification of Triglyphs; and Dr. Karl Eggers communicates some letters written by Goethe to the sculptor Rauch on the subject of the

modals of Karl August, which are reproduced in illustration.

### THE STAGE.

THOUGH it will be another month before the players have all come back to London from those groups of theatrical towns which they are wont to speak of as "the provinces," the season is no longer so very dead as it was a fortnight ago; Miss Genevieve Ward is about to appear in a familiar rôle at the Prince of Wales's, and to-night Mr. Irving re-opens the Lyceum with *The Corsican Brothers*. It has more than once, we believe, been a question of putting up this notable melodrama in the theatre where Mr. Irving performs, the idea having, we hear, first occurred at a moment, now some years ago, when one or other of the Shaksperian pieces presented at the Lyceum failed to prove as attractive of large audiences as these legitimate dramas have since become. The idea, however, if it was seriously entertained, did not bear fruit; Shakspeare was persisted in, with the assistance of perhaps no other melodrama than that of *The Bells*; he became substantially remunerative; and it is now, after an unusual spell of Shaksperian performance, that *The Corsican Brothers* is resorted to. There is art in melodrama as well as in the poetical drama, though it must needs be of a rougher kind, and so calculated that it shall appeal immediately to a not very sensitive audience unless it is to utterly fail; and we have little doubt of Mr. Irving's thorough success with the piece which he has chosen for his re-appearance. The part is thoroughly fitted to him, or, rather, the double parts are thoroughly fitted; and he has taken every means to ensure a popular triumph. *The Corsican Brothers* affords opportunity for much scenic display, and for the exercise of liberality—not to say lavishness—in stage management. A remarkable troop has been secured to assist in the manoeuvres of the ball scene; yet it is after all upon the bearing of the principal personage that most will depend, and where Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Fechter both succeeded well, Mr. Irving is not likely to fail.

WE are glad to read in a contemporary that Miss Litton's enterprise at Glasgow, where she will at least have a share in the control of an important theatre, will not interfere with her somewhat frequent appearances on the London stage. Miss Litton, it is announced, is arranging for a regular series of daily afternoon performances at the Gaiety Theatre, where Shaksperian comedy will before long be produced.

MISS ELLEN TERRY and Miss Bateman are both pursuing their usual provincial tours.

THE performances of Mr. and Mrs. Florence at the Gaiety Theatre have not fallen altogether flat in the dead season, though it has been felt that these capital American actors would have been seen with more legitimate effect in a play not so palpably selected by reason of its display of two particular persons. The play in which Mr. and Mrs. Florence—American artists of foremost note, be it admitted—have been appearing has small claims on people's serious attention as literary or dramatic work; but it presents, with much of the amplitude that we discover in the plays in which Mr. Toole appears, the persons who are deemed most attractive, and the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence is really so good that it almost justifies the violent treatment to which the comedy, or the entertainment, is subjected. Little that occurs has a natural air about it to English eyes; but the presentation of humorous character is undoubtedly to the fore. Mr. Florence is a highly finished actor: his wife an actress of eccentric skill, and able adequately to "fill the stage." They are prime favourites in America,

and their appearance in London should not pass unnoticed, though one could wish that their literary surroundings were better. As for their supporters on the stage, they have been all that could be wished. The play, such as it is, has had justice done to it.

### MUSIC.

*Beethoven.* By Richard Wagner. Translated by Edward Dannreuther. (William Reeves.)

*Dictionary of Music and Musicians.* Edited by George Grove, D.C.L. Part XI. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHATEVER may be the opinions held about Wagner and his theories, it cannot be denied that he is one of the most noted musicians of our time; hence one cannot but be interested to learn what he has to say about his great predecessor, Beethoven. He, of course, holds the master in great admiration, but not so much, perhaps, for what he did, as for what he suggested. Wagner's new art-form, the drama, was created and quickened by the choral symphony, "the culminating point in the development of Beethoven's genius." Haydn remained in a "lower sphere, and fettered his genius to the counting of the pearls on his rosary." Mozart's tender genius of light and love "gently dissolved and evaporated;" but Beethoven, though deeply fettered by form, "emancipated melody from the influence of fashion and fluctuating taste, and elevated it to an ever valid, purely human type." Wagner says, "Had Beethoven consciously transformed or *overthrown* the external forms of music he found extant *that would have been acting according to reason*; but there is not a trace of this." It is somewhat difficult to reconcile this remark with what he says later on in the same paragraph. For he tells us that "Germans are not revolutionaries, but reformers," and that they retain a richer variety of forms by remodelling the form from within, thus escaping the "*necessity of externally overthrowing it*." In a brief review it is not possible to give anything like a full description of this interesting and remarkable book, much less to criticise the many peculiar views held by Wagner, so we have merely quoted one or two sentences to show the general tendency of the author's reasoning, and to attract attention to a work which expounds in clear and terse language the opinions held by one of the most intellectual and independent thinkers of the present day respecting Beethoven's life and mission. The volume contains two supplements, one "On Visions," from Arthur Schopenhauer's *Parerga und Paralipomena* and one on the "Metaphysics of Music," from the same author's *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*. These supplements are of great value to the student, enabling him to understand very clearly what Wagner has to say about the nature of music, for, as is well known, he has adopted the views of Schopenhauer respecting the "wondrous art of tones," the mode of apprehending it, and the position which it occupies with reference to the other fine arts. In conclusion, we have to speak of the excellent translation by Mr. E. Dannreuther. The original text has been repro-

duced with great fidelity and clearness, and the task was by no means an easy one.

Part xi. of the *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, just published, contains the remainder of "Opera," and important and interesting articles on Oratorio, Orchestra and Orchestration, Organ and Overture. "W. S. R.," in articles Orchestra and Oratorio, objects to additions to the scores of Bach and Handel, and speaks of those of Robert Franz and other learned musicians as "unhappy additions." "E. P.," however, in his article on "Additional Accompaniments" in the first part of this Dictionary, has shown the absolute necessity for such additions if we wish to try to realise the intentions of these composers. He mentions the case of an unfigured bass (sometimes found with Handel, and still more frequently with Bach), and adds, "if nothing but the bass part be played, a mere caricature of the composer's intentions will be the result." "W. S. R." does not even notice this difficulty. He proposes to reduce our orchestras to their old proportions, and to fill in the chords on the organ whenever directed to do so by the figures placed under the bass. Bach and Handel made use both of the organ and harpsichord; "E. P." justly remarks that the latter is no longer in use, and that the exact effects intended by these composers cannot (for various reasons mentioned vol. i., p. 30) be obtained on modern organs. At any rate the effect of a figured bass filled up on the organ cannot at all represent that produced by a harpsichord. In Handel's orchestra, says "W. S. R.," the organ was used *throughout*; yet "E. P." tells us of a copy of *Saul* containing directions in Handel's own writing, from which it appears that the organ was *nowhere* used to fill up the harmony in the accompaniment of the songs. The harpsichord, therefore, must have been employed. "W. S. R." speaks of a multitude of passages in Bach "written very thinly indeed," but believes he left these "bare places" intentionally. "E. P." informs us that "it was formerly the custom to write out in many cases little more than a skeleton of the music." Again, with regard to the impossible trumpet-parts of Bach and Handel, "W. S. R." proposes to play them on the cornet rather than change the disposition of the score; but "E. P.," with, as we think, better judgment, to re-write the parts, giving the higher notes to some other instrument. "W. S. R." is, of course, obliged to admit that, in the case of obsolete instruments, "a certain amount of compromise is unavoidable." It is curious, and we may say unfortunate, to find in the same Dictionary such difference of opinion on one subject. "E. P.," at any rate, stuck to his text; but "W. S. R." could say with Lord Byron,

"If I have any fault it is digression."

for he could have mentioned the modifications of the scores of the eighteenth century without discussing them. Both "W. S. R." and "E. P." are, however, quite unanimous in speaking strongly against the absurd and irreverent additions which are constantly made in our time to the works of the great masters, especially Handel.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

to

#### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

Price, 8vo, 12s. 6d., price 1s. 6d.

#### A MEDLEY OF NOTABLES: What they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted from (quickly) a description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnfield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproached.'—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

**AUTHORS, POETS, CLERGYMEN, and SCHOOLMASTERS** desirous of PUBLISHING their WORKS are invited to address Messrs. ARTHUR PLASTA & CO., Publishers, 22, Henrietta-street, and 32, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

**NORWICH.—CURIOSITIES, FURNITURE, CHINA, PLATE, PICTURES, &c.**—B. SAMUEL, Dealer, 5, Timber-hill, Norwich, sometimes has specimens interesting to Collectors.

**ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (Forty-two Quires) of Thick CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES** (as supplied to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peterborough, &c., &c.), on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.—THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 21, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years. Card plate and 100 transparent ivory cards, 3s.; lady's ditto, 3s. 6d.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET** AND CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782. Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements. Insurances effected in all parts of the world. JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

#### THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY

has REMOVED from Rathbone-place to suitable Premises, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.C. (twenty doors west of Muller's Library). The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Colotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies. Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c. Note.—The special advantages of the Autotype Process for Book Illustrations are:—1st. The absolutely facsimile nature of the result. 2nd. Its cheapness for Small Editions of 250, 500, &c. 3rd. The Prints being direct on the Paper, there is an absence of all cooking and that disagreeable effect inherent to all Mounted Prints.

\* \* \* For Terms and Specimens apply to the Manager THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY Displays a noble Collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, including 16 examples of the art of Angelico, 29 Bartolommeo, 39 Correggio, 57 Durer, 39 Holbein, 179 Michael Angelo, 143 Raphael, 20 Rubens, 14 del Sarto, 36 Titian, 35 De Vinci, &c., &c.; the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and Etchings for the "Liber," examples of the art of Poynter, R.A., Meissonier, Rossetti, Corot, Burne-Jones, De Neuville, Shields, Gattermole, Kowalewski, Cape, R.A., Cave, Thomas, &c., &c. To adorn the Walls of Homes at little cost with Artistic Masterpieces, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY, 531, OXFORD STREET, W.C. Director of the Works, J. A. SAWYER.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD.

#### DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES.

Scientific Opinion given as to GENUINENESS, PURITY, and VALUE. Gems and Precious Stones supplied. Mounting undertaken. BAYNE-WRIGHT, Mineralogist and Expert in Gems and Precious Stones, 90, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

#### THEATRES.

#### DURRY LANE.

#### THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

The Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PITTITT, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. The most powerful company in London:—W. Barnard, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Boleyn, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lily, P. Beck, Arthur Mathison, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph. Tableaux 1. Cape Colony. Tableaux 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableaux 3. The Raft at Sea. Tableaux 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableaux 5. The Great Hotel. Tableaux 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableaux 7. The Madhouse. Tableaux 8. Palace Chambers. Tableaux 9. The Public Hall.

#### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BRONN, his greatest success, called THE UPPER CRUST. Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne. Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. HILZBO, HESEBURN MYSTERY. Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Lister. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 23 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

#### GLOBE THEATRE.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

Mlle. SYLVIA as the new SERPENTINE. As regards the singing of the part, we do not remember to have heard its music so well rendered.

Mlle. d'ALGUA, as the new GERMAINE. Possesses all the requirements, personal and acquired, for the character of the heroine.

Mr. CELLI as the new MARQUIS. The Marquis de Cornueville has never yet been acted or sung as by Mr. Celli.

Mr. PAULTON as the old BAILEY. What fresh praise can be awarded to Mr. Paulton for his wonderful rendition of the Baile? Eulogy has already exhausted on him the vocabulary of the language.

Mr. BRACY as GRENCHEUX. Mr. Bracy, as Grencheux, secured several encores, and maintained his position in the good opinion of his audience to the end.

Mr. ASHFORD as GOBO. Mr. Ashford is, if possible, more than ever entertaining in the part of Gobo.

Mr. BARRY as the MISER. To find in England a more powerfully depicted character than that of the Miser by Mr. Barry would be impossible.

#### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Solo Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

This and every evening, at 8.30, will be presented the legendary Drama of THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS.

LOUIS AND FABIEN DEI FRANCHI—Mr. IRVING.

Preceded, at 7.30, by a new and original Comedy, entitled

BYGONES.

Box-office open from 10 to 5, under the direction of Mr. HURST, of whom seats can be booked by letter or telegram.

#### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

The regular season will commence NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, with Shakespeare's Tragedy, OTHELLO.

Mrs. Bateman has been encouraged by the success of her last season's Shakespearean revivals to endeavour to produce "Othello" in a more complete manner, both as regards the distribution of characters and the minor essentials—scenery, dresses, and appointments. She has been greatly aided in this by the valuable suggestions of Mr. Edward W. Godwin, F.R.S.A., from whose designs the principal dresses have been made. The introduction of a Meddler, composed in the sixteenth century by G. G. Croce, is the only innovation, and one, it is hoped, warranted by the text. Mr. CHARLES WALKER will make his first appearance as OTHELLO.

LAGO—Mr. HERMANN VEEZIN. CASIO—Mr. E. S. HROCKE. EMILIA—Mrs. CHARLES WALKER. DESDEMONA—Miss ISABEL BATEMAN.

#### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by IN THE SULK. Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, F. Thornton, Seymour, Lyster; Mesdames Marion Hood, Jessie Bond, Gwynne, Barrow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier. MOINING PERFORMANCE OF THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Miss SHIRLEY as MABEL.

#### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

The WINTER SEASON will commence on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, when Miss GENEVIEVE WAID will appear in FORGET-ME-NOT for a limited number of nights.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

#### STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MULLAY, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Mullay's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Greenock Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880. [

No. 438, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Guardana to Isandhlwana: a Sketch of the Kafir and Zulu Wars.* By Capt. H. H. Parr, Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THERE is one very admirable, or, at all events, successful method of establishing "facts" peculiarly affected by a certain class of politicians. A "statement" is made, boldly, authoritatively, but without any evidence adduced to support it. Either such phrases as "there is no doubt," "there is every reason to believe," and the like are made to do duty for reasonable proof; or else a simple assertion dispenses with all attempt at corroboration. But people are not always so easily satisfied, and some suspicious person takes the trouble to examine evidence, and to hunt up the truth, and finally proves that there are no grounds whatever for the "statement," and that the "fact" is a fiction. One imagines that the matter is settled and done with. Not a bit of it! A few months' silence follows, during which the public forget both the assertion and the refutation, and then—the statement re-appears, as bold, as authoritative, and as unsupported as before. How are such antagonists to be dealt with?

Capt. Parr, in his *Sketch of the Kafir and Zulu Wars*, merely repeats in a concise and handy form all those arguments against the Zulu king with which Sir Bartle Frere defended his war, and the fallacy of which has again and again been exposed. Here, once more, we find the old comparison made between Panda, mild, peaceably inclined, and so on, and Cetshwayo "with the craftiness and unscrupulous cruelty of Dingaan" added to "a considerable part of the military abilities and all the ambition of Chaka;" although it has been repeatedly pointed out that facts, and the actions of the two kings, entirely contradict *both* descriptions, and although there is to this day a "city of refuge" in Zululand, containing many hundred Zulus, every one of whom owes his life to the intervention of Cetshwayo while yet a prince under his father Panda's reign. And Capt. Parr does not scruple to describe Cetshwayo's rule as "becoming more and more barbarous, until the Tugela beheld a continuous stream of refugees, who . . . preferred to begin life again rather than live under Cetshwayo's bloody rule," although he can hardly be ignorant that the latest period at which "the Tugela beheld" such a stream of refugees was in the year 1861, at the time of the civil war in Zululand, before the accession of Cetshwayo, and that of late years more Zulus have returned to live in their own

country than have fled from it as refugees. And again Capt. Parr speaks of the "wholesale massacre" of girls by the Zulu king's orders, as though it had never been discovered that the said massacre consisted really of eight individual cases of girls put to death, not by order of the king, nor with his permission or even knowledge, but by order of the Prime Minister and other powerful men, in conformity with the stringent marriage laws of the country, the penalties of which Cetshwayo himself was anxious to relax. The discovery that the "defiant" and "brutal" message to Sir H. Bulwer, of which so much capital has been made, was, in all probability, never sent by the Zulu king at all occurred since Capt. Parr wrote his book; and he might, therefore, escape criticism on that point but for the manifest unfairness of quoting as a *sample* the *one and only* message from the Zulu king which—had it ever been sent—was not of the most friendly and respectful nature.

The chapters which follow hardly contain a paragraph which does not admit of refutation on the score that there are no grounds whatsoever for the assertions which they put forward—no *known* grounds, at all events; for if, as Capt. Parr declares, the offices of Civil Commissioners in all parts of South Africa contain "overwhelming" evidence to prove that "wherever in South Africa trouble was there was to be found Cetshwayo's influence at work," it is, to say the least of it, singular that, while Sir B. Frere has been so hard put to it for his own defence, he has never taken the trouble to collect and produce this "overwhelming evidence." The same argument applies to the following paragraph on p. 128:—

"The Natal Government had many causes of complaint against the Zulu king on account of his failure to carry out the promises made at his coronation, but these were not brought forward, nor was it thought advisable by the Natal Government to take notice of the many small acts of insolence or discourtesy by which the Zulu king thought fit to show his changed feelings towards the Government."

We have nowhere met with the slightest evidence that any single one of these "many small acts" was ever committed; and all these accusations, from first to last, have been brought in so vague a manner that any candid mind would feel disposed to reject them as wholly untrustworthy.

It would take too long to expose the many fallacies of this volume, but it is impossible to pass over in silence such statements—altogether contradicted by the Blue-books themselves—as that the Transvaal Government did its best to stave off impending hostilities, and that Cetshwayo "*at last*" consented to the arbitration of the Natal Government (whereas he had repeatedly asked for it, and joyfully accepted it as soon as offered), or that it was "clear that the Zulu king meant war," because two fugitive Zulu wives had been captured on British soil by a private party of Zulus, and without the knowledge of the king. We must also most emphatically protest against the tone assumed in speaking of the Border Commissioners and their works:—"The Commissioners," says Capt. Parr, "after having taken what evidence they con-

sidered necessary, and after riding hurriedly through portions of the disputed boundary, returned to Maritzburg to draw up their report," and he goes on to speak of them as "labouring to do justice to the Zulu claims."

These phrases give an entirely false impression of the action and endeavours of the Commissioners, who sat for about five weeks, taking evidence day by day in presence of the representatives of either side, who did the utmost that was possible to elicit the actual truth, and whose object and desire was to "do justice," not to "the Zulu claims" only, but equally to the claims of either side. That their final decision was in favour of the Zulu claim is, apparently, taken by Capt. Parr as a proof that they desired to make it so.

Meanwhile, the author says:—

"Zulus on the border were becoming daily more insolent, and the young men of Cetshwayo's best regiments more and more anxious to blood their assegais, and emulate the deeds of their forefathers. The Natal natives were terrified by threats shouted across the Tugela to them, and it was altogether evident that a grave crisis was fast approaching."

Unless some mysterious importance may be attached to the words "and it was altogether evident," we look in vain for the smallest evidence of the truth of any part of this paragraph.

Capt. Parr has much to say about "the Zulu question which had so long been a bugbear" to the colonists, who, he says, did not desire war, but that the unrest and uncertainty which had pervaded all classes of society in Natal, *since Cetshwayo's rule was shown to be an aggressive military despotism*, should be put an end to. His readers would be apt to gather from his pages that the colonists had long been living in fear and trembling, to quiet which the destruction of the Zulu power was necessary. Whereas, until Sir B. Frere came to Natal and persuaded them that Cetshwayo's rule was "an aggressive military despotism," the colonists lived in peace and security, and were even reproved by Sir B. Frere himself for living on the border without defensive precautions. Naturally, when the probability of an invasion from Zululand had once been suggested "all classes" were anxious and disturbed.

Capt. Parr writes of the land in dispute between the Boers and Zulus as though it had been full of homesteads belonging to the former, "dwelling-houses, planted orchards," and so on, from which the occupants must be driven by the terms of the Commissioners' decision. This view of the matter hardly coincides with Sir T. Shepstone's report: "At present the belt of country indicated is occupied solely by Zulus. The whole of it has been apportioned in farms to Transvaal subjects, but has not been occupied by them." And the English reader would need to appreciate the difference between "a farm," as it would be understood in England, and the wild extent of uncultivated grassland which comes under the same heading in South Africa, to understand the absurdity of Capt. Parr's claim for sympathy for "eighty families" who would be "ordered off their farms, driven away from their homes and hearths to begin life over again where and how they could." The greater part of these "eighty families"

can never have set foot on the land, while those few who really had taken up their abode there did so with the full knowledge that the claim of the Government from which they obtained their land was in dispute—and their compensation should have come from that Government itself.

"This was the purport of the first message," says Capt. Parr. "The second was of greater importance, and with it lay the question of peace or war." He then gives a *résumé* of the *ultimatum* and declaration of war, containing the old assertion—entirely denied by the Zulus themselves—that under Cetshwayo's rule "killing was now carried to a greater extent than ever before, and the land ran with blood;" and passes on to the war itself.

Here, again, we find at once the same endeavour to make out that Zulus were constantly escaping to Natal. The native infantry, he says, were chiefly of Zulu extraction. "Some, indeed, may have only escaped from Zululand a few months before they came to serve against their late much-dreaded ruler." And he ascribes the inferiority of our native levies to the fact that, "emancipated from the iron discipline of Cetshwayo's army," they had instantly "relapsed into harmless savages."

Our native infantry was recruited, indeed, from tribes "chiefly of Zulu extraction," but who had been inhabitants of Natal for many years, although there may have been among their ranks one or two refugees of a later date; and their inferiority as soldiers may be partly ascribed to their having long been denied arms, and partly to the fact that the Zulus themselves were patriots defending their country and their king.

Capt. Parr describes the general feeling during the twenty days given the king to fulfil Sir B. Frere's demands, and repeats unhesitatingly the accusations made by the High Commissioner that Cetshwayo first delayed sending any answer at all; that he then "sent various unofficial and vague messages to several border agents by men of inferior rank," and so on; in answer to which the Blue-books may once more be referred to.

In all this, however, and in the pages which follow, Capt. Parr is doing little more than repeating Sir B. Frere's original and oft-repeated statement, to which are added a few fresh imaginative assertions, such as that Natal farmers living on the banks of the Buffalo and Tugela Rivers "had known what a Zulu impi could and had done [*sic*] in the way of invasion," &c., &c. (*when?* we would ask—not, certainly, in historical times); and one crowning absurdity, that the Zulu king, two years before the war, had entreated Sir T. Shepstone to allow him "to throw one impi into Natal," and "send another to eat up the farmers on the Transvaal borders."

"Please, sir, may I break into your house to-night, with a view to murder and robbery?" Will anyone be induced to believe that if the Zulu king had ever been such a fool as to make the request, Sir T. Shepstone would have ever been such another as to keep it secret while hunting up grievances against him?

"After the experience of the Zulu War, of

Isandhlwana, and of Intombi," says Capt. Parr, "it does not require a strong imagination to picture the simultaneous inroad of two or three cattle-raiding Zulu impis, avoiding our fortified positions, advancing through the country, sacking homesteads and hamlets, killing man, woman, and child, collecting cattle and booty,"

and so on. Rather, should we say, after the late experience of how the Zulus fought our invading troops, and yet, even when they had obtained an immense and unlooked-for success, did not invade Natal, or ever touch a single Natalian homestead, it takes a very vivid imagination to picture their doing, unprovoked, our strength untried, what they abstained from doing when, if ever, the temptation must have been strong, and for months Natal lay at their mercy. Much else might be answered in like manner, but space fails us; and in the latter and more military portion of the little volume before us we find that which must not be passed over without remark.

The book professes to be a "Sketch" only, but one portion is given with a degree of detail which tends to prove that Capt. Parr possesses a very "strong imagination." The story of the disaster at Isandhlwana is written with a minuteness which makes it the most prominent part of the book, and much of it must be mere surmise, since no one lives to tell the tale of all that happened during the latter part of that sad day, the only evidence on which was that given by the dead themselves four months later. Their silent, irrefragable testimony Capt. Parr ignores entirely. He describes the day spent by the general's force, among whom he himself was numbered, and tells how at three p.m. they marched to the site of the new camp, innocent of all alarm concerning the old one, and thinking chiefly of their next meal. Is it possible that Capt. Parr should have been ignorant of the messages already received from Isandhlwana, or of the vague uneasiness felt by many, until the late hour when the news came that the Zulus were in the camp? Had he heard nothing of Col. Harness, either then or since, that he entirely omits that incident from his tale? He then describes "what had happened at Isandhlwana camp since we left in the morning." And now follow a series of misstatements, and a strange confusion of ideas. The Zulu force, he says, after a little confusion among themselves, commenced an organised attack on the camp at about ten a.m., and he describes their position and movements most carefully, at a time when no one had the least notion that "the whole army" was there. Col. Durnford, he says, arrived in camp at 9.30 a.m., or shortly after; whereas it has been amply proved that he could not have been there until after half-past ten, as Major Chard, R.E., V.C., met him, still on his way to the camp, at "about 10.30 a.m."

Capt. Parr then describes the various movements in and out of the camp. To illustrate his text he borrows a plan from a pamphlet on Isandhlwana (published by Lieut.-Col. E. Durnford in April 1879); but has not observed, in doing so, that some of Col. E. Durnford's notes upon the plan are at variance with his (Capt. Parr's) text. He speaks of Col. Durnford's steady retreat upon the

camp, and of how Capt. Shepstone rode back to report in camp the advance of the whole Zulu army. "This," says Capt. Parr, "was the turning-point of the day. Even now, if the wagons, already inspanned, had been hastily laagered," &c., he thinks that the disaster might have been avoided; ignoring the fact that almost as soon as Capt. Shepstone had delivered his message the Zulus were upon them, and that time to form that laager (which Lord Chelmsford had said "would take a week to make") there was not. The long and detailed account which follows must, as has already been pointed out, be to a great extent imaginary. It is written apparently to glorify the unhappy 24th, for whatever was done is ascribed to them, and them only. Now there is but one trustworthy account of that last struggle from which none escaped—that given by the slain themselves, and this is the evidence of the dead:—

"The greater number of the soldiers were found, one by one, in the long grass which covers the ground between the camp and the river. Col. Durnford's body, surrounded by fourteen of the carabineers and their officer, Lieut. Scott, with a few mounted police and about thirty soldiers, was discovered at the mouth of the neck in the rear of the camp."

Capt. Wardell, Lieut. Dyer, and two other officers, with a hundred and thirty men, lay in the 1-24th camp, Capt. Younghusband and two other officers with sixty men under Isandhlwana. The first time that the battle-field was searched it was proved beyond doubt that, when the day was lost, Col. Durnford, gathering together men of all arms whom he could rally round him, took up what has since been described by an officer of rank as the only possible defensible position in the vain hope of covering the retreat of the fugitives.

There could be no doubt as to who were the heroes of this last gallant stand; everyone was recognisable, and all were buried by their comrades where they fell: Col. Durnford the central figure—around him fourteen Natal Carabineers and their officer, twenty mounted police, all men who "had stood fast from choice, when they might have essayed to fly for their horses, which were close by their side at the picquet-line. With this group were about thirty gallant fellows of the 24th."

We search Capt. Parr's book in vain for mention of this fact. The account which he quotes of what the Zulus themselves say is well known to have been given of Col. Durnford and those who fought with him; yet the 24th alone figure in his story; and it is true, however incredible, that an English officer has written an account of the battle of Isandhlwana and entirely omitted the hero of it.

There is not much to remark upon in the account of Rorke's Drift which follows, except that the phrase "news of the disaster at Isandhlwana reached these officers [Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead] about three p.m., and they began at once hurriedly strengthening their position," gives a false impression of what occurred. Lieut. Chard told Col. Durnford when he met him at about 10.30, that he himself was hurrying back to Rorke's Drift, as he was afraid the Zulus "might be going to make a dash at the Drift." That "a

worse position could hardly be imagined" is scarcely true, considering what an advantage any building gave in defence against the Zulus.

We are far from wishing to detract from the merit of the defenders of Rorke's Drift; but it must always be kept in mind—when comparisons are made or implied—that there could be none whatsoever between Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift, the circumstances and possibilities in the two cases being so entirely different. The gallant young commander at Rorke's Drift is the first to acknowledge this.

Capt. Parr will hardly gain the sympathy of his English readers by such sentences as these:—

"'Come on, you black devil,' I heard a man [of a burying party] mutter to a dead Zulu he was hauling over the grass, as the body caught against a stone; 'I'm blamed if you don't give more trouble dead nor alive.' 'It's your turn now, comrade, now we've cleared the rubbish [i.e., dead Zulus] out of the way.'"

What has become of the chivalry of the British army when that is the tone used towards a brave enemy dead, and recorded with sympathy by an officer, whose opinion that "no soldiers but ours would have come so clean-handed out of a conflict such as has just been concluded in South Africa" rather loses its value from the foregoing quotations?

If Sir B. Frere can find no better supporter than Capt. Parr it is to be feared that English opinion will hardly be much modified, as the author of this book hopes, in conclusion, that it may be; for it would be difficult for any intelligent reader to peruse it without discovering for himself some of the many mistakes which it contains.

FRANCES ELLEN COLENSO.

*Par Palimpsestorum Dublinensium.* The Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis of St. Matthew's Gospel (Z), &c. By T. K. Abbott, B.D. (Dublin University Press Series.) (Dublin: Hodges, Foster & Figgis; London: Longmans & Co.)

*Evangeliorum Codex Graecus Purpureus Rossanensis* (Σ). Seine Entdeckung, etc., dargestellt von Oscar v. Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack. (Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient.)

In the first of these volumes Prof. Abbott offers a new edition of the palimpsest Codex Z of St. Matthew's Gospel, published by Dr. John Barrett in 1801.

The MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, which contains this text is a small quarto of 110 leaves, as many as sixty-nine of which are palimpsest, thirty-two falling to the share of Codex Z, eight being occupied by fragments of the Book of Isaiah, and the rest belonging to a volume of orations of Gregory Nazianzen, all in Greek. The fragments of Isaiah form the second of Prof. Abbott's *Par Palimpsestorum*, and are now published for the first time.

In this second issue of Codex Z the editor has used the plates engraved for Dr. Barrett; and, carefully making on them such additions and corrections as resulted from his scrutiny of the MS., he has given us what may be called an imitative, but not a *facsimile*, reproduction of the text. Such a

method of editing was no doubt an excellent one in Dr. Barrett's day; but it is hardly what one looks for eighty years later. The plates, it is true, are engraved in characters which are modelled on the forms of letters of the original, but for palaeographical purposes they are valueless; and for critical study they can be of no more service than an arrangement of ordinary letterpress. It is to be regretted that Prof. Abbott did not leave Dr. Barrett in repose and issue an independent edition of his own. In the present day a *facsimile* edition of a MS. should have a two-fold *raison d'être*: it should be a trustworthy reference book, removed as far as possible from the errors of the human hand, and it should, with some success, supply the place of the original, in case of the loss or destruction of the latter. With all the resources of photography at command, even difficult subjects can be faithfully reproduced; and that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the case of Codex Z may be assumed from the presence of a good photographic *facsimile* at the beginning of this volume.

In his lucid Introduction Prof. Abbott has accurately noted the palaeographical features of his two palimpsests. Very strange, in Codex Z, is the shape of the *alpha*, like a right-angled triangle with perpendicular main-stroke—a form which seems to be peculiar to this MS. Although, with an editor's natural bias, Prof. Abbott does his best to make out a case for a more remote antiquity of Codex Z, he refrains from pressing his views, and adopts the later date of the sixth century in deference to the more general opinion and that of the well-known German palaeographers whom he has consulted.

The fragments of Isaiah contain the text of chaps. xxx. 2 to xxxi. 7 and xxxvi. 17 to xxxviii. 1. The writing is smaller and more elegant than that of the other palimpsest; and, judging from the photographic *facsimile* which is given from one of the pages, we agree with the editor that the MS. is at least as old as, if not older than, the other.

Prof. Abbott takes the opportunity offered by the publication of this volume to give a *facsimile* of the leaf, lately rediscovered in the library of Trinity College, of the purple Codex Palatinus of Vienna.

The editors of the second volume which we have to notice have made a genuine discovery of importance. It could hardly be imagined that an early copy of the Gospels in Greek, written in silver letters on purple vellum, could have been hidden away in any frequented country of Europe. But the finding of such a MS. in the cathedral archives of Rossano in the extreme South of Italy proves that treasures of this class may still reward a patient search.

The Codex Rossanensis is a volume of 188 leaves, measuring about a foot in height, and containing the Gospels of SS. Matthew and Mark. The writing of the text is in round, rather heavily formed uncials, and displays all the simplicity with regard to contractions, punctuation, non-usage of accents, &c., which we look for in ancient MSS. The editors have laboured to show that their MS. is as old as the first half of the sixth century, but to so early a period we must decline to

accompany them. Of the sixth century the MS. may possibly be, but assuredly of the end and not of the beginning of it. The editors have, unfortunately, failed to place it in our power to judge with much freedom on this point. A couple of plates, containing hand-*facsimiles* of only nine lines of the text, with specimens of contractions, titles, &c., are not enough. But the presence in this MS. of the narrow, oblong letters of the type which came into use at a later period, written, as the editors assure us, by the first hand, surely points to a later date than they have named.

With regard to the text of the Codex Rossanensis, it is interesting to find that it shows a close connexion with that of Codex N, also a purple and silver MS., whose scattered leaves now lie in Patmos, Rome, London, and Vienna.

We now turn to the ornamental part of the MS. Here we have a series of very interesting paintings of subjects from the Gospel narrative—unhappily, only the survivors of a much larger number. The dozen pages which contain them are each divided into two portions, the upper one being occupied by the subject, while in the lower one are generally depicted four half-figures of David and certain of the Prophets, accompanied by texts referring to the picture above. These texts are written in the narrow uncial characters already mentioned.

Now if the editors had set themselves in earnest to tantalise us, they could not have done it more effectually. To write a not inelaborate treatise on the beauty of these works of art, and to accompany it with a set of very inelaborate sketches, is simple cruelty. And not a single photograph to help us! They assign the paintings to the same period as the MS.; but they must forgive us if we say that their representations of these ancient remains might equally well stand for copies from specimens many centuries later. At any rate, we fail to discern the breadth and traces of classical drawing which assuredly distinguish the works of the early centuries with which the editors would make comparison.

The subjects generally call for no particular comment; but we will not dismiss the book without noticing one which represents Christ before the judgment-seat of Pilate, and which must be a remarkably fine drawing.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

*Ancient Rome, and its Connection with the Christian Religion.* By the Rev. Henry Formby. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

M. RENAN, in the last of his Hibbert lectures, demonstrated how the Christian Church in Rome, from the days of Clement, paid court to the Empire. There were but a few fanatics who denounced Rome as another Babylon. The successors of the Apostles allowed that the Imperial government had a divine mission and a divine right, no less than the Church. This homage to the Empire became still more pronounced when the Church had reared her own dominion on its ruins. Dante advanced farther than the earlier apologists. Believing in the power of

the German Emperor as the necessary counterpoise to the Papal authority, he contended that the Roman Empire was destined, as of right, to renew its career, and to abide to all time as the bulwark of European order. With this motive he launched his famous thesis concerning the mission of Rome (*De Monarchia*, book ii.). Stripped of its metaphysical dress, the essential argument of that treatise is that the Roman "civism," the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe. "That sacred, pious, and glorious people neglected their own private interests that they might follow public objects for the good of all mankind. Therefore was it well written: The Roman Empire springs from the fountain of piety."

Mr. Formby has taken up the history of Rome from a very similar point of view. He is, we believe, a priest of the Benedictine Order; and he has devoted much of his life, which he has passed in that scholastic society, to the study of Roman history. The present work, however, stops on the very threshold of the Empire. Until the author publishes the sequel which he hopes to write he cannot throw much light on the direct relations of the Church to the Empire, or give any definite answer to the problem dealt with by M. Renan:—"In what sense is Christianity a creation of Rome?" So far as the present volume goes, there is little to distinguish the arguments from those of the *De Monarchia*. Mr. Formby even re-echoes some of the subtleties which Dante borrowed from the schoolmen, arguing, for example, that Christ recognised the legitimacy of the Empire by submitting to be registered in the great census of Augustus, and to be sentenced by a Roman magistrate representing the Imperial authority. His object is to demonstrate anew that Rome had for her providential mission to re-unite the dispersed nations, and to establish a stable government as the indispensable basis for the work of progress entrusted to the Church.

Mr. Formby might, however, have profited more than he has done by Dante's analysis of the greatness of Rome. He allows far too little weight to that civic virtue which the patriotic Florentine felt to be the real bond of union between old Rome and his own Italy. Dante, again, knew better than to build on the perverse fable of the "Asylum of Romulus," out of which Mr. Formby has constructed a long tissue of fallacies. In the poet's view, the true founder of Rome was Aeneas. "Who," he asks, "will not rest persuaded that the father of the Romans, and therefore the Romans themselves, were the noblest people under heaven?" Mr. Formby prefers to believe that they were an obscure herd of bandits—an assumption which implies a greater miracle than any recorded in the legends. It has been suggested with much probability that the asylum was simply the refuge of those who could not boast that nobility which the Roman patricians connected with their peculiar domestic worship and organisation. Or, as M. Caillemier conjectures, it may have been some place of expiation in the forests of the Capitol. However this may be, there can be no greater mistake than to forget that the ancestors of the Roman

people were the flower of the Aryan race, and the obligation of nobility rested on them from the first. In our review of a *Compendium of the Philosophy of Ancient History*, previously written by the same author (see the ACADEMY for October 5, 1878), we noticed another fallacy, which he now propounds at greater length (chap. iv.), viz., that Rome was "essentially a cosmopolitan city disconnected with all nationality." The truth is that Rome was a Latin city, strengthened by the assimilation of kindred tribes, with no really alien element except the Etruscan. This view, however, is discarded by Mr. Formby as an "inveterate error" of the modern historians. Of course he sets down as hallucination all the negative criticism of the "German sceptics" regarding the primitive history of Rome. But he takes no notice of the well-known etiological theory of Schwegler, which is so obviously rational that it can hardly be stigmatised as mere "doubting in defiance of right reason."

On the other hand, Mr. Formby has good grounds for correcting some popular ideas, especially that which represents Roman society under the Empire as uniformly corrupt—that society in which even St. Augustine recognised the "praiseworthy spirit of Rome" as still surviving. In his admirable vindication (chap. xv.) he dwells, like M. Renan, on the growing humanity and refinement, the "cry for peace and pity," which found expression in the great poets and philosophers of the Empire. We are glad to observe that Mr. Formby treats the Roman religion with more justice and less contempt than it received from the great Hebraist, especially where he speaks of the worship of the tomb. He points out how the Roman veneration for the dead inspired that sense of continuity which enabled the city to say, "I am for all time one and the same Rome; I am for ever one with my former self." To this sentiment it was due that the Christian sepulchres were unmolested—the Pontifical law forbidding all insult to the dead. By far the most valuable chapters are the last three, in which we are conducted to the Catacombs. These contain a most interesting exposition, evidently based on careful research, regarding every topic connected with the Christian burial rites. Here, and throughout the whole of this superb volume, the author's descriptions are supplemented by a series of splendid illustrations, which have been drawn with remarkable skill and fidelity from the ancient monuments, sculptures, and coins. Thus we have before us both the Roman tombs and the Christian burial-places with the Columbaria on which they were modelled and their semi-Pagan decorations.

Mr. Formby has unfortunately so ignored the results of modern critical investigation that his historical sketch cannot be recommended as accurate or trustworthy. The narrative, in fact, is completely swallowed up by the "moral." It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that the main argument, which contains so much essential truth, is partly spoiled by the preposterous notion—which the author had already elaborated in a special treatise—that the original religion of the Romans was monotheistic, and was derived from the Hebrews through some mysterious

channel, "of the precise particulars of which," he confesses, "no clear and direct historical evidence has come down to us." Mr. Formby is not content with the derivation of "Jove" from "Jehovah," but he relies on the assumption that Janus (whose name is similarly to be connected with the Hebrew Jah!) was once the supreme object of worship among the early Romans. But it is not sufficient to prove that this god held a certain priority for a time—a fact which is easily explained, if he was associated with the visible heaven, as the name (Dianus) implies. Monotheism, in the proper sense, was never found among the European Aryans, least of all among the warlike Italian tribes, who were as independent as possible of priestly influence. Numa himself, the founder of the Roman religious system, drew his inspiration from a nymph, one of a host of invisible powers, who haunted the popular imagination. The fusion of tribes tended to multiply rather than amalgamate these deities. The Romans from the first sought to gain new allies, both divine and human, by adopting their neighbours' gods.

However these defects detract from the intrinsic worth of the book, it is none the less interesting as a Roman Catholic history of Rome. It keeps before us the essential unity of the history of European civilisation, which could not be more strikingly enforced than from the commanding standpoint of Catholicism. Such a large and tolerant view of the past is the best part of the true historical spirit. GEORGE C. WARR.

*Five Weeks in Iceland.* By C. A. de Fonblanque. (R. Bentley & Son.)

DURING this century more than fifty works have been published on Iceland, and as a matter of fact those who are interested in the island have opportunities of knowing much more about it than of many far more important countries. Of late especially, books of travel in Iceland have multiplied, and because it happens to be a little out of the way, and visited by tens instead of by thousands, everyone with even slightly developed literary tastes who visits it thinks it his duty to give the world a volume of travels. The repetition of the description of the hackneyed route from Reykjavik to Thingvellir, and from thence to the Geysirs, has become tedious in the extreme. In one of the last volumes of Icelandic travel we failed to discover a single original description or experience; and we still prefer, out of the multitude of volumes, Mackenzie's *Travels in Iceland*, published more than sixty years ago, and the charming volume by Baring Gould, *Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas*. The latter gives a faithful record of travel, it is written in an admirable style and is well illustrated, and it introduces us to some of the more remarkable of the Sagas.

The little volume before us is the work of a high-spirited girl who spent five weeks in the island during the summer of 1879. It is a pleasantly written diary, not indeed containing adventures or novel experiences, but just a record of every-day life, fairly readable, and giving evidence of



a vivacious style which we think might be turned to some account in the domain of magazine literature.

The author describes the voyage from Leith, the rounding of Cape Langanæs, and the arrival at Húsavík. There for the first time an Icelander's house was seen. The vulgarity of some of the party who "peered through the open windows into the sitting-room, with the same unrestrained curiosity that they might have displayed at a wild beast show," is justly commented upon. Unfortunately, we meet with this sort of thing too often abroad, but we have rarely seen more glaring examples of it than in Iceland. The intolerable arrogance of the British traveller is at times quite remarkable. The calm way in which he looks down upon his hospitable host, and the readiness with which he makes use of his house as an inn, appropriating his best room, and even his own bed, and then ridiculing his time-honoured manners and customs, is altogether intolerable.

At Húsavík the church was visited, and in the description of the churchyard we meet with a good example of the author's more serious style:—

"We crossed two streams on our way to the church, and soon reached the lonely little building, painted black, like all those we had already seen, the window-panes only being white. Around it lay a narrow space of consecrated ground, in which, beneath nameless mounds, reposed the dead, with only the long green grasses and waving buttercups for their monuments. Two tombstones rose and bore record of those sleeping below. One was of rock, surmounted by a marble cross, in the centre of which was carved Thorwaldsen's tender image of Night floating heavenwards with the sleeping children clasped upon her heart. Below this was a tablet, upon which was written, in golden letters, the name of those who had gone before. There was something to me profoundly appealing about this solitary God's Acre, standing aloof from the dwellings of men, alone in the presence of an austere and solemn Nature, washed by the waves of the northern seas, and icily breathed upon by winds from the uttermost parts of the unknown world."

Once again only, in taking leave of Iceland, does the author adopt this style.

"There was something to me ineffably sad about this distant island—a barren spot on this fair, fertile earth—branded with fire, blasted by a remorseless power, rising in pitiful protest from the waves of the northern seas. For Iceland the promise of Eden has no fulfilment; the thrilling voice of spring brings no responsive answer of awakening bud and blossom; the seasons pass on, laden with no sweet significance for her. She has only the merciful clinging mosses to clothe her naked mountain sides, and the grass and heather waving in her silent valleys."

These mournful thoughts are not shared by the inhabitants, who love their island, and return to it joyfully after years of absence in more genial climes. During the long winter evenings they never weary of recounting the deeds of their ancestors, the hardy Norsemen, and of reciting those marvellous Eddas and Sagas which have their counterpart in the mythologies of every race. Compared with some of the lovely islets of the South Pacific, Iceland may indeed be said to rise in "pitiful protest" from the waves; but it also

defies the waves, and the great forces which rend it are rather furious Titans than suppliant slaves.

Having spent a few days at Húsavík, the author went on to Reykjavík, the capital, passing by the Snæfells-jökull and the much-indented north-west peninsula so well described by Shepherd. Reykjavík is discussed, and the *vie intime* of some of its inhabitants. We are sorry to note the introduction of names, and the quite unwarrantable description of, and comments upon, private entertainments given to the author and her companions. Iceland is by no means so remote as we are apt to imagine. There is constant communication between Scotland and Reykjavík, and we may be quite sure that these remarks and opinions will be read by the people referred to, and will not conduce to a repetition of hospitalities now so freely offered and readily accepted. The Icelanders are very sensitive people; they receive us with open arms, and offer us their best, and they very naturally resent any criticisms which may be openly passed upon them. Therefore we extremely regret that this otherwise interesting record has been disfigured by the introduction of personalities, and we trust the author will omit them from subsequent editions.

The ride to the Geysirs is described somewhat humorously. The author echoes the idea first suggested by Burton (in *Ultima Thule*) that "the badge of Iceland should be a raven." Thingvellir (here, as in most books, wrongly called *Thingvalla*—the genitive case) is described, and the much-discussed cause of its formation is given in the following paragraph:—

"The bare facts are these:—centuries ago an eruption of nature took place, which covered that part of the country with a flood of lava. Two enormous rents then formed parallel to each other, and about twelve miles apart. The outer sides of these two fissures stand about eighty feet higher than the inner ones, they having remained stationary, whilst their *vis-à-vis* were dragged back by the weight of the sinking plain between them."

It is dangerous to write about scientific subjects without having mastered every detail, and we advise the author to omit this highly unscientific and inaccurate description from future editions. The same remarks apply to the description of the great Geysir, which is said to be "contained in a circular basin, seventy-two feet in diameter and four feet in depth;" and again to the Stokkr, of which it is said, "it does not rise into a cone, and has no basin; it is merely a hole about ten feet across, the boiling water surging six feet below."

The rest of the book is devoted to town life in Reykjavík, varied by an excursion to Krisuvík, which was to have been prolonged to Eyraðakki and Oddi if the steady down-pour of rain had not made the journey miserable.

A few misprints—such as *Zoeger* for *Zoëga*, *Hafnarjörd* for *Hafnafjord*—are to be found in the book. We venture to think also that, if Miss de Fonblanque had introduced some half-dozen of the sketches of her friend Alice, an additional interest would have been given to the book. However, as it

stands, it is a pleasant record of travel, which many will read with interest. But we question whether it will induce anyone to undergo the same trials and difficulties which awaited our author in the land of frost and flood and fire.

G. F. RODWELL.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Oliver Constable, Miller and Baker.* By Sarah Tytler. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*The Shadow of a Life.* By Beryl Hope. (Allen & Co.)

*A Very Opal.* By Mrs. Pirkis. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Steadfast unto Death: a Tale of the Irish Famine of To-day.* By Mrs. Berens. (Remington.)

THERE is always something of originality about Miss Tytler's work, and this something is perceptible enough in *Oliver Constable*. The hero is the descendant of a line of millers who have made money. He has been sent to Oxford, and has done well there. Just as he is going down his father dies, leaving him at once his own master and the master of a competence sufficient at any rate to enable him to launch himself in any profession with a tolerable certainty of success. That he should do this is the ardent wish of his sister, who, like him, has been thoroughly educated, and who naturally feels a vehement longing to get clear of the uncongenial and dubious position she occupies, the society for which she is fitted being closed or only very grudgingly open to her, while that in which she is born is odious to her and regards her with discomfort as a cut above itself. To her horror Oliver Constable has got into his head a "fad" about elevating his own class, and avows his intention to live and die a miller and baker. The book is occupied with a history of his success—we do not say whether it is ill success or good success—in the exceedingly difficult task of infusing sweetness, light, and other than commercial morality into the small shopkeepers of an English market town, and with the more tragic story of the ending of his sister Fan's aspirations. The necessary heroine is provided in the person of a certain Catherine Hilliard, a personage who is well intentioned, but not exactly *réussi*. The girl who devotes herself wholly to books, and lives, as far as actual life is concerned, among shadows, has often been described; but this heroine of Miss Tytler's is a new variety of the species. Her fault is that she just comes short of being life-like, and that, though the impression is duly created that she is the appointed spouse for the hero, they seem to have nothing particular to say to each other throughout the book, and their final union has an air of unreality about it. The various devices, too, whereby, at the end of the third volume, all the persons to whom Oliver has been endeavouring to do good are suddenly brought to his feet in paroxysms of stricken but grateful abasement are also rather improbable. The book is thus not exactly good as a whole, but there are portions of it which certainly deserve the word. The character of Oliver, who unites intelligence and moral worth with a certain tendency to blunder scarcely inferior to that of Lélia or Sir Martin Marplot him-

self, is a good idea, and only wants a little more life to make it excellent.

We take it for granted that Miss Beryl Hope is a beginner. *The Shadow of a Life* has many of the faults of a first book. It is, to begin with, much too long; in the second place, though the story is fairly imagined, there are some gaps in the construction, and everything does not hang together quite as it should do. In the third place, the author has committed the fault of making her heroine disagreeable without meaning to do so. Miss Ella Hamilton, or Lady Ella Stuart, or whatever we must call her, is evidently intended to be, and is indeed somewhere described as being, very charming; but her actions and sentiments, as recounted by herself, make her out to be rather an ill-conditioned young woman. Miss Beryl Hope does not seem to see what a very ugly thing it is for a young girl to entertain (indeed, to originate for herself) suspicions as to the conduct of her own father with a lady who has been persistently and extraordinarily kind to her. Nor does she seem to see that the conduct of a governess who, without any engagement or similar excuse, allows her employer's male relations to come into the school-room in the dark at twelve o'clock at night and embrace her is of the kind which our out-spoken ancestors used to call "light." In a young woman of the red-as-a-rose type this would, of course, be all right, and just what is to be expected. But Miss Ella Hamilton is a quietly brought up and rather retiring young person, who, especially in her rather delicate situation, might be expected to behave in the manner which the same old-fashioned persons used to call "maidenly." However, in spite of these and other shortcomings, there are some merits in *The Shadow of a Life*, and its worst fault is a certain immaturity. The mystery which occasions the shadow is really concealed from the reader with a certain amount of art during the earlier volumes, and is cleared up in a sufficiently satisfactory manner. We do not know, indeed, that there need have been any mystery at all; but if this principle were rigidly enforced the lists of three-volume novels would have to be weeded in a very ruthless manner.

Mrs. Pirkis has made a good deal of progress in *A Very Opal*. The incoherent exuberance of style which characterised her earlier books has been to a great extent pruned and arranged into order and measure. The parts of her story hang together with sufficient tenacity, and her characters are for the most part possible, and, indeed, probable, human beings. *A Very Opal* can be read with interest, and the reader is not troubled with many stumbling blocks of phrase, though we must confess that "Don't you like old Winifred's cooking after the grand chefs you get on board ship?" sounds rather cannibalistic. They surely do not eat the cooks in Her Majesty's Navy except in case of shipwreck? This, however, is only once in a way. Mrs. Pirkis has taken as her heroine Elsie Ffennell, one of the young women of whom Mr. Browning has charitably observed that their beauty is their sole duty, and has married her to a ne'er-do-weel who keeps up a great establishment on the

proceeds of his wits as applied to horse-racing. This marriage dreadfully afflicts the son of her guardian, Hardy Kempe, a naval officer who has been brought up with her, and who, on reaching home from a cruise, finds her married. We must say that Mr. Hardy Kempe is an ill-tempered and not-too-well-mannered naval officer, but he certainly is a good deal tried. Despairing of Elsie, he entangles himself in an engagement with a good-looking and wealthy, but underbred, girl who is sister to the wife of one of his friends, and the reader may be left to find how he gets out of this mess. The two best characters in the book are Hardy's father, the Rev. Austin Kempe, an old clergyman not possessed of much knowledge of the world, but amiable and not without humour, and Janet Ffennell, sister of the scamp, upon whom Mrs. Pirkis has spent most of her pains not without result. This character is certainly the best thing she has yet done, and is in parts very good. The effect of the conflict between disgust at her brother's vices on the one hand and family pride and affection on the other in hardening and, so to speak, shutting up a really loveable nature is very well shown. Altogether *A Very Opal*, especially to those who remember its forerunners, has the satisfactory appearance of being a book with which a good deal of pains has been taken, and upon which it has not been thrown away.

Mrs. Berens says on her last page, "In vaticination we lay down our pen." We might add that for a considerable part of her book she has apparently been vaticinating, for we find it rather hard to get in all its events between last winter, when it begins, and the present time. However, this does not much matter, for the story would do as well for the famine of 1848 as for that of 1879. The book is an unpretentious little story of Irish cabin-life in the extreme West, and is not devoid of pathos. The "steadfastness unto death" is that of a man who gives his life for his old sweetheart's husband.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The True Principles of Legislation with regard to Property given for Charitable or other Public Uses.* By Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.M. (Reeves and Turner.) In many respects this is a most excellent book. The author, who has already twice won the Yorke Prize at Cambridge by essays on legal or quasi-legal subjects, and also a large measure of public approval, now gains the same distinction for a third time, and puts us under a double obligation by again illustrating the methods of historical investigation, and by collecting a storehouse of facts for all future enquirers. These, we think, are Mr. Kenny's two great merits, by force of which he raises his legal essays to the dignity of scientific monographs. His subjects, indeed, are not new. They are discussed *ad nauseam* by the literary gladiators of the daily press, and by the dull personages who are wont to frequent the Society of Arts and Social Science Congresses. Such discussions have this in common, that they do not carry us any farther, either by advancing our knowledge or by indicating practical solutions. Mr. Kenny, on the other hand, deserves high praise for the freshness with which he handles the most familiar questions. He does not write in order

to fill the allotted column, or to ventilate a personal crotchet, but out of the fullness of his erudition. Having first made himself acquainted with all that has been written on his special subject, he proceeds to state the problem, to expound its various aspects, and then to indicate his own mature opinion. Such a mode of treatment we may justly call scientific, for it strictly follows the historical method, and is, on that account, productive of fruitful results. In another respect, also, we regret to add, this essay reminds us of the learned *theses* characteristic of German rather than English universities. So far as regards the composition of individual sentences, Mr. Kenny wields a very forcible pen. He is felicitous in his epithets, and in his choice of illustrations. But, unfortunately, he has not been equally careful, or equally successful, in the supreme test of literary art—the arrangement of his materials and the articulation of his subject. The result, we fear, will be that his labour will not achieve all the good it should. His learning will be praised, at the expense of his practical suggestions.

*A Trip to Manitoba.* By Mary Fitzgibbon. (Bentley.) In view of the approaching construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, this record of a lady's experiences of her journey to the great north-west territory of this Dominion will, no doubt, be interesting to many, especially as Manitoba is considered to be a good locality on all grounds for the emigrant to settle in. It has one of the most healthy climates in the world, and a particularly fertile soil. The present province of Manitoba was formerly part of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, but in 1869 was transferred to the Dominion Government, and has seemingly derived much benefit from the change. The volume before us is written in a chatty, unassuming style, and may be advantageously substituted for a novel on a wet day at the seaside.

*Peeps into the Haunts and Homes of the Rural Population of Cornwall.* By J. T. Tregellas. (Truro: Netherton and Worth.) These pleasing tales—the inventions of a story-teller idolised throughout his native county for his power of imitating the thoughts and the language of the genuine working-men among whom he lived—illustrate the dialect which is still in common use among the poorer inhabitants of the district extending from the Land's End to the coast of Perranzabuloe. Within this narrow stretch of country there are many shades of intonation and much diversity of expression, but all their varieties were familiar to Mr. Tregellas. Many of the stories are full of a quaint humour which it is impossible to resist. Perhaps the most amusing incident is that of the simple fisherman of St. Agnes, who, when he could not sell his fish for money, parted with it to the parish surgeon in consideration of his drawing a tooth which did not ache. Is there another instance of a man taking time by the forelock in this peculiar fashion? The engravings of Cornish scenery are faithful representations of its rocks and coves; they will bring back to many a traveller in the far West the characteristics of a county in which he once roamed.

*The Registers of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, from 1539 to 1780.* Part I. Edited by Arthur J. Jewers. (Hamilton and Adams.) The appearance of the first part of these parish registers is a fresh proof of the growing interest which antiquaries and historians feel in the preservation of this branch of our national records. There is evidence on all sides of a widespread feeling of anxiety lest the church registers of the more important parishes should perish by accident or decay ere their contents have been preserved for our successors, either in print or in duplicate copies. Whether the registers of St. Columb

are worthy of the honour of appearing in print must be settled by the amount of support which the undertaking receives from the antiquaries of Cornwall. The editor appears to have discharged his duties with faithfulness and accuracy, and the form in which the records are reproduced is worthy of all praise. A very large number of extinct names of genuine Cornish origin will be found in this part. There is the usual baptism of the son of a "power Irish beggar." On one occasion in 1601 the reader will meet with a more definite entry of a stranger in the baptism of "Ursula daughter of Thomas Gardener of Loedington . . . Wiltes travaylinge by passport w<sup>th</sup> his wife." In the preceding year two children are mentioned, one of whom was baptised at home by the midwife. The history of the Christian names used in England in past ages cannot be written until the registers of many more parishes shall have been published.

*Boswell's Correspondence with the Honourable Andrew Erskine, and his Journal of a Tour to Corsica.* Edited, with a Preface, Notes, and Introduction, by George Birkbeck Hill, D.O.L. (De la Rue.) Why Dr. Hill should have deemed the world likely to be the wiser for a reprint of the correspondence between two such chroniclers of small beer as Boswell and Erskine—vain, empty fops scarce vested at the time of publication with the *toga virilis*—might seem a problem, unless it was to eke out the rather scant materials for a reprint of the work of the former on Corsica. The most noticeable feature in the correspondence is the neck-and-neck rivalry of the twain in vanity and audacity; and, though we are sensible of a flight at higher game when Boswell scrapes acquaintance with Paoli, and, "being a very close young man," poses all over the island as the "ambasciadore Inglese," even then the sensation is as of a storm in a teacup. The sole notable effort of style which Erskine develops and Boswell caps is what may be termed "a damnable iteration" of the "see-saw phase of wit" (see pp. 43, 44), not at all relieved by very rapid versification on occasion. In truth, both young men seem to have such vague plans for the future that one marvels, after a given pause, to find James Boswell launched in the rôle of an historian or biographer, and intertwining anecdote and data from Petrus Cyrenaëus, with similar assentation towards Paoli to that which, in the case of Dr. Johnson, resulted in a standard English classic and biography. The journalist fared, on the whole, as well as he deserved, meeting with a landlady's good-natured rebuke, "One thing after another, sir!" when he mistook a private house for a tavern, and getting into a hobble with the villagers when they would fain catechise him on the articles of his belief. The monks at Ornano were hospitable, but satirical, while Paoli played the mild heroic, and seems to have frequently aired his classical knowledge in counselling Bozzy to take a wife: "Sparge marite, nuces." The Journal has a kind of interest in illustrating the birth and growth of fame. Little comparatively as there is in it, Dr. Hill is doubtless right in averring that "Boswell was Corsica Boswell (1768) and Paoli Boswell long before he became Johnson Boswell (1790)." Perhaps the looker-on who saw the popularity of the latter biographer, comparing the twain, might fairly have exclaimed, Who'd have thought it?

MR. WHYMPER'S *The Sea: its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), looks like a series of reprinted magazine articles rather than a book. Nevertheless, if Mr. Whympere had left out the few pages at the end in which he deals with Columbus and other Portuguese and Spanish sailors to whom far too short a space is allotted, there would have been some unity in his work. The first part is taken up with a narrative of

the deeds of daring and brutality of the buccaneers. The next part gives us the story of the heroic search for the North-West Passage and the North Pole, in which men as brave as were the buccaneers have gone forth from Frobisher and Barentz to Franklin and Nordenskiöld, taking their lives in their hands from the spirit of adventure, or to add some almost inappreciable unit to the sum of human knowledge. It need not be said that Mr. Whympere gives his narrative simply and well, keeping within the lines of his authorities. It is a book which will interest boys, and their elders likewise.

*Thoughts in My Garden.* By Mortimer Collins. Edited by Edmund Yates. (Bentley.) It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Edmund Yates has compiled these two volumes as "a labour of love" in remembrance of an old friend and a valued collaborateur; but, as we read page after page of bright inconsequent prattle mixed here with a well-known stanza and there with an old story, we wonder whether the author himself would be pleased at seeing his waifs and strays of thought thus hashed up. Whatever were Mortimer Collins's faults as an author he was no mere bookmaker, and he would have been the last person to think that these gossip, loosely written paragraphs were worth republication in a permanent form. Mortimer Collins wrote much, and wrote some things (though not many) that are worth preserving. One volume which would give us these things in a handy form would do a far greater service to his memory than the frequent issue of books like *Thoughts in My Garden*, in which a few pleasant fancies are drowned in a sea of lazy garrulity. The attempt to make Mortimer Collins pose as an intellectual giant whose lightest word should not be lost is to court ridicule which he did not deserve; his own estimate of himself as half-way between Horace and Davus is much nearer the mark, but he was closer to Davus.

*Opere inedite di Giacomo Leopardi.* Pubblicate sugli Autografi Recanatesi da Giuseppe Cugnoni. Vol. II. (Halle: Niemeyer.) Leopardi's name is so distinguished in literature that the publication of his hitherto unedited works is of considerable interest. His activity was so varied that we forget in the poet the scholar and the man of science. The volume before us contains principally a "History of Astronomy from the Time of Thales to 1811." More interesting to the reader at the present day is an oration on the occasion of the liberation of the Pieno in 1815, which breathes the same fire of patriotic fervour that marks Leopardi's poetry. There is also a list of literary achievements which Leopardi had mapped out for himself—a romance on the model of the *Cyropaedia*, satirical dialogues after the manner of Lucian, an essay on the present condition of Italian literature, and a collection of lives of Italy's heroes to "inspire love of country by noble examples." Signor Cugnoni publishes one exquisite pastoral poem—"Le Rimembranze"—in which Micon recalls to his son Dametas the death of his brother Platinus. The following lines of description of a hurried journey by night to the neighbouring town to get medicine for the dying boy give a lovely Italian landscape:—

"Saliva il sole in cielo, e la marina  
Di lontano splendeva. Ma la campagna  
Era tacita ancor. Passai non lungi  
A quell' alto palagio, che alla luna  
Or vedi biancheggiar dietro alle piante,  
Colà vicino alla maestra via."

*König Gustav III. von Schweden in Aachen in den Jahren 1780 und 1791.* Von Alfred von Reumont. (Aachen: Palm.) This is another of Baron von Reumont's multifarious contributions to the stores of historical gossip. It is a paper written for the Historical Society of

Aachen, and treats of a royal guest whose abode at that fashionable watering-place had a close connexion with the politics of his time. The real subject of Baron von Reumont's pamphlet is the character of Gustavus III. of Sweden, and the part which he played in endeavouring to help the luckless Louis XVI. in the perils of the Revolution. He gives a sketch of Parisian society at the time when Gustavus first made his acquaintance with it on his way to Aachen in 1780. He shows the position which Gustavus III. took up towards the French *émigrés* at Aachen in 1791, till his hopes were dashed by the failure of Louis XVI.'s attempt at escape, which had been in great part arranged by Count Axel Fersen, Gustavus III.'s emissary. The information contained in this paper is gained from letters, from which many quotations are given. On the whole, Baron von Reumont has contrived to give a lively and interesting sketch of several aspects of society and politics which are important for the history of the momentous years of which he writes.

*Albertino Mussato, von J. Wychgram* (Leipzig: Veit), is an excellent monograph on Italian history at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Mussato, a citizen of Padua, was not only a man of action, but also a writer to whose historical works we are largely indebted for a knowledge of Italian affairs from 1300 to 1330. Like Dante, Mussato was a staunch upholder of the Imperial idea, and welcomed Henry of Luxemburg into Italy. Like Dante he was disappointed in his hopes; like Dante he ended his days in exile, and at Chioggia wrote his histories and redacted his Latin poems. He was a notable character, not only from the part which he played in reference to Henry VII., Emperor, and Can Grande, his vicar in Italy, but also from his position as a writer. Mussato is worthy of more notice than he has yet received as being characteristic of the early Renaissance movement in Italy in its influence on historical writing. Dr. Wychgram's careful study of his life and works gives us an excellent sketch of a man and of a period full of interest to the student of Italian history.

*The Briton and the Roman on the Site of Taunton.* By Jas. Hurley Pring, M.D. (Taunton: Cheston.) Dr. Pring appears to have met with opposition to and criticism upon his speculations on the early history of Taunton, but the discoveries of both British and Roman remains in and near the town during the last year or two virtually settle the point in his favour, which his historical and philological arguments would hardly do. The writer appears to suffer from the very common confusion of mind as to what "authority" is in matters of history; and it cannot be too often repeated that, while a man who has studied a special period of history may be accepted as an "authority" as to the interpretation of documents, and perhaps even as to the motives of the personages with whom he is familiar, and the relation of cause and effect between facts; as to the facts themselves, it is not he who is an authority, but the contemporary evidence which he has studied. So when Dr. Pring says that "we are told on high authority that Ine gave to his foundation [Taunton] the name of the river on which he placed it," the reader is surprised to see that the authority referred to is an historian of the present day, and on further investigation is more surprised still at his inability to discover any direct evidence that Ine named the town at all, or that the river had any name until a very much later period. The statement is simply an inference from the apparently Celtic origin of the name Tone. The British earthworks at Norton Fitzwarren and the torque and spear-heads found in the grounds of the workhouse in 1877, of which illustrations are given, are evidence of a very different kind, and un-

doubtedly prove a British occupation; while the discovery of Roman coins and pottery near the rectangular earthwork in the castle is a strong proof of its having been a Roman fort before the time of King Ine, to whom it is usually attributed. Probably he may have found it in ruins, and rebuilt it on the same site. Dr. Pring also makes some interesting and useful remarks on the names of streets, especially Silver Street and Fore Street, as evidences of Roman occupation.

*Glimpses of England: a First Geographical Reading Book.* By J. R. Blakiston, M.A. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Blakiston's idea for instilling a geographical knowledge of their own country into young children is certainly not a bad one, but he is, unfortunately, not entirely happy in its execution. Charlie Seaforth and his father are supposed to make journeys about the county of Kent, &c., and to hold conversations on the geography of the districts. That is well enough, but the style often approaches too near the comic. Fancy a small boy addressing the following query to his instructor:—"What is yon river flowing from our county?"

*A Daring Voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.* By two Americans, the Brothers Andrews. (Griffith and Farran.) This is the record of a foolhardy voyage across the Atlantic in the little boat *Nautilus*, undertaken in 1878, and we do not see that its publication will serve any useful purpose, but rather the contrary. There are a number of neat illustrations, most of which, however, can hardly have been prepared for the book. On the title-page we are told that Dr. Macaulay, of the *Boy's Own Paper*, takes the volume under his protection, and furnishes an introduction; but, as the book starts with chap. i. immediately after the list of contents, perhaps the binder has thoughtlessly left it out.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a work from the pen of the well-known actor, Mr. Edmund Leathes, called *An Actor Abroad*, which will contain dramatic and descriptive gossip relating to the author's personal experiences in Australia, New Zealand, &c.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. have in the press a book by Miss Catharine Drew, a story in one volume. *The Lutaniste of St. Jacobi's* is founded on an incident in the life of Neumarch, a German musician of the seventeenth century, the author of one of the chorales introduced by Mendelssohn into his oratorio of *St. Paul*.

MR. DAVID BOGUE will publish in November a new book by Mr. S. Butler, author of *Erewhon, Life and Habit*, &c., entitled *Unconscious Memory*. The work will contain translations from the German of Prof. Ewald Hering, of Prague, and of E. von Hartmann, with a comparison between the views of instinctive and unconscious actions taken by these two writers respectively.

MR. SHERRING, just before his lamented death, had placed the MS. of the third volume of his work on *Hindu Tribes and Castes* in the hands of the printer.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish, during the coming season: *Primitive Folk Moots; or, Open-Air Assemblies in Britain*, by G. Lawrence Gomme; *The Story of the Zulu Campaign*, by Major Ashe and Capt. the Hon. E. V. Wyatt-Edgell (who fell at Ulundi); *The Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question from 1829 to 1869, and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom*, by B. Barry O'Brien, of the Inner Temple; *The Life of Her Majesty the Queen*, by Mrs. Oliphant; and an *édition de luxe* of Washington Irving's

*Little Britain, The Spectre Bridegroom, and A Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, illustrated with 120 engravings on wood after Mr. C. O. Murray.

WE understand that a collection of the "best sayings" of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins has been made by Mr. Frank Keralake, and will be brought out in one volume early in October by Messrs. B. Robson and Co. under the title of *Attic Salt; or, Epigrammatic Sayings, Healthful, Humorous, and Wise, in Prose and Verse*.

MR. FRANCIS GEORGE HEATH's volume on *Peasant Life in the West of England* is nearly ready, and will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. A section of the work is devoted to "English Peasants of To-day," and it will include information gathered during the present year as to the actual condition of the peasantry of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon. The chapter headings will include such as the following:—"Present Money Earnings," "Privileges," "Cottages and Sanitation," "Dress of the Period," "Living and Credit," "Poor Farming and Depression," and "Superstition and Folk-lore."

A NEW novel, entitled *Strictly Tied Up*, will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three volumes, in the course of October.

WE may remind our readers that the third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at Edinburgh, in the rooms of the Royal Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 5, 6, and 7.

MESSRS. BICKERS AND SON will publish early next month *Pepys and the World he lived in*, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.; *An Index to Shakespearean Thought*, by Cecil Arnold; and an edition of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, with illustrations taken from paintings by eminent British artists.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. announce among forthcoming works of fiction: *Mary Marston*, by George MacDonald; *Sarah de Beranger*, by Jean Ingelow; *Jack and Jill: a Village Story*, by Louisa M. Alcott; *The Heir of Kilfillan*, and *Dick Cheveley: his Adventures and Misadventures*, two new stories by the late W. H. G. Kingston; and *The Tribulations of a Chinaman*, and *The Steam House*, by Jules Verne.

WHILE we do not hear much about the doings of the University Commissioners, the extension of academical teaching seems to be actively going on everywhere in the provinces. "Little Wales" has been rewarded for her political loyalty by the appointment of a commission on higher education and the promise of a grant from public funds. It is reported that the proposed university college at Liverpool is already assured of an endowment of nearly £90,000. We have now before us the calendar of the Bristol College, which has been open for four years, and seems in that time to have acquired not only a high position, but a distinctive character of its own. It can boast of more than five hundred students, of whom nearly one-half are women; and it possesses a women's debating society, presided over by the accomplished wife of its principal. Its most successful department appears to be that of engineering, which owes much to the energy of Prof. Main, whose name again figures prominently in the men's debating society and in the cricket and football clubs. Great advantage has been derived from the plan under which the engineering students are encouraged to spend the six summer months as pupils in works in the neighbourhood. With the coming October term some of the classes will, for the first time, be held in the new buildings in Tyndall's Park. It is to be hoped that the capital of the West of England will not be grudging of pecuniary support to an institution which has already accomplished so much to justify its existence.

In theology Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. announce the second volume of Mr. Cheyne's work on *The Prophecies of Isaiah: A Commentary on the Book of Job, with a Translation*, by Samuel Cox, whose aim has been to illustrate its allusions to Oriental phenomena, customs, and modes of thought, to draw out the continuous argument which underlies its varying dramatic forms, and to discuss questions raised by modern critics and scientists; *The Human Race, and other Sermons*, by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson; a new volume of sermons, with a Preface, by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; *The Gospel of the Divine Life*, by Thomas Griffith; *The Three Sevens*, by H. T. Adamson, B.D.; *A Year's Meditations*, by the author of *Récit d'une Sœur*; *A Life of Sister Augustine, Superior of the Sisters of Charity at the St. Johann's Hospital at Bonn*; *A History of the Holy Eucharist in England*, related from the Catholic standpoint, by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; and two works aiming at the reconciliation of science and religion, the one entitled *The New Truth and the Old Faith*, by a Scientific Layman, and the other by Mr. William Graham on *The Faith and Morals of Science*; while many of our readers will be more especially interested in Mr. S. M. Samuel's account of *Jewish Life in the East* and Mrs. Magnus's book, *About the Jews since Bible Times*.

THE *Pulpit Commentary* is to be increased by a volume on 1 Samuel, which will be published next week, and to which the Very Rev. B. P. Smith, D.D., and the Revs. Donald Fraser, D.D., Prof. Chapman, and B. Dale are contributors. This will be followed in November by a volume on Genesis, by the Revs. T. Whitelaw, J. F. Montgomery, D.D., Prof. Redford, and F. Hastings, and with an Introduction to the Old Testament by Canon Farrar.

THE "Education Library," which has been announced under the editorship of Mr. Philip Magnus, will be commenced by *An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories*, by Mr. Oscar Browning; and *Comenius*, by Prof. Simon Laurie.

THE "Parchment Library" is to be increased by the addition of a new translation of the *De Imitatione*, a new edition of Keats' Poems, Prof. Dowden's annotated edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets, and Mr. Mark Pattison's edition of Milton's Sonnets.

In poetry we find that Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. announce a collected edition of Sonnets by Charles Tennyson Turner, to which the Laureate has prefixed a memorial poem; Miss Toru Dutt's *Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields*, which was first printed a few years ago in India; *Mary Magdalene*, by Mrs. Richard Greenough; *The Cardinal Archbishop: a Spanish Legend*, by Col. Colomb; *Records and Musings*, by the late Robert Leighton; *Dorothy: a Country Story in Elegiacs*; while a disciple of Goethe, under the pseudonym of "Loki," gives us a *New Werther*.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO.'s list of announcements for the ensuing season comprises Mr. F. Pollock's *Life and Philosophy of Spinoza*, which is intended for the general reader as well as the student of philosophical speculation; *Selections from the Official Writings of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B.*, to which the editor, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, has prefixed a memoir of the writer, concerning whom Canning said, "Europe never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier;" and Mr. Duffield's long-promised translation of *Don Quixote*, in three portly volumes. Travel is represented by Capt. A. H. Markham's *Polar Reconnaissance*, giving a full account of the discovery of Novaya Zemlya and of its fauna and flora; Mr. Hayes' journey in



*New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail*; and Mr. Theodore Bent's account of *The Genoese Republic*: her Commerce and Colonies, her Voyages and Discoveries Westwards, her Government, Revolutions, and Factions, with notices and illustrations of her Art Productions. Dr. Badger's English-Arabic Lexicon is also to appear before Christmas; and Messrs. W. E. Addis and T. Arnold are engaged on a *Catholic Dictionary*, founded on the very important work of Wetze and Welte, but adapted to English readers. Mr. Herbert Croft has completed his annotated edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's *The Governour*; Mr. Halford Vaughan has a second volume of *New Readings and Renderings of Shakespeare's Tragedies* nearly ready; Miss Emily J. Carey contributes a translation of Stapfer's *Shakespeare and Classical Antiquity*; and Messrs. C. Thornton Forster and F. H. Blackburne Daniell have prefixed a Life to the *The Letters of Ogier Ghéselin de Busbecq* (so often alluded to by Gibbon under the name Busbequius), in which, as ambassador to Solymán the Magnificent, he gives a vivid description of the Turks when their power was at its zenith, and, as resident at the Court of Henry III., chronicles from day to day the intrigues of the palace and the miseries of the people.

EARLY this season the Chaucer dove-cote was fluttered by the attempt of one of the leading Chaucerians of Germany to steal from the nest two of the master's poems, the *Mother of God* and the *Compleynthe of Venus*, on the ground of a false rhyme in each, *honore*, vb., with *aventure*, *cure*, sb., respectively,—the offspring of L. *honore* with those of L. *curam* and L.-L. *aventuram*;—but the English guardians refused to give up their nestlings, and cited a seemingly like rhyme in *The Canterbury Tales* (by help of Mr. Cromie's "Rhyme-Index"), *cote-armures*, *trappures*, "Knight's Tale," p. 72, l. 2499, and *cote-armour*, *flour*, in "Sir Thopas," p. 196, l. 2057. The derivative of L.-L. *armatura* thus seemed to rhyme with that of *flos*, *floris*, as well as with that of L.-L. *trappatura*; then why not the descendant of *curam* with that of *honore*? Mr. Hy. Nicol answers, because the -our of *armour* is historically known to be a substitution for the -ure of *armure* (like the *cous* of *righteous* for the -wis of Anglo-Saxon *rihtwis*), and can of course rhyme only with -our words. But if the existence of a form *honore*\* (with pure u, not u = ou = oo) can be independently established, -ure being substituted for -oure, then *honore*, *cure*, would be a good rhyme. Meantime, its occurrence justifies grave suspicion as to the genuineness of the impeached poems; but as Chaucer does rhyme both open e and o with close e and o, ye with y (in "Sir Thopas"), and has a few other bad rhymes, the occurrence of one in a poem does not make that poem certainly spurious.

MR. HENRY NICOL is at San Sebastian, on his way to Algiers, where the state of his health obliges him to winter.

WE learn from *Triibner's Record* that the last work of the Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., LL.D., the well-known labourer in the cause of prison reform, who died suddenly while it was passing through the press, is a valuable volume on *The State of Prisons and of Child-Saving Institutions in the Civilised World*. After giving a sketch of the "dark ages of prison life," the author gives a history of prison reform and an account of the present state of prisons in all parts of the globe. The eighth book details an ideal system of institutions for the prevention and repression of crime, and an Appendix contains a plan for giving breadth, stability, and permanence to the work of crime-prevention and crime-repression.

MESSRS. JAS. B. OSGOOD AND Co. hoped to

have ready for delivery the first volume of their memorial *History of Boston* before the "quarter millennial" celebration of September 17 took place.

IN MESSRS. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.'s series of "Biographies of the Great Musicians," edited by Dr. F. Hueffer, *Wagner*, by the editor, and *Weber*, by Sir Julius Benedict, will appear very shortly; and volumes on Mendelssohn, Schubert, Rossini, &c., are in preparation. In the series of "English Philosophers," published by the same firm, and edited by Iwan Müller, the first volumes will be: *Adam Smith*, by J. Farrer; *Bacon*, by Prof. T. Fowler; *J. S. Mill*, by Miss Helen Taylor; to be followed by monographs on Berkeley, Hamilton, Bentham, Mansel, Austin, &c.

DR. MUIR has lately added to his *Metrical Translations from the Sanskrit* two selections from the Mahabharata—viz., the story of Savitri, and an extract entitled "Necessity of Government."

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY, who is on a visit to his former home in the United States, has agreed to deliver two lectures in Boston and in Cincinnati and three in New York in November.

THE *Modern Review* for October contains the continuation of Prof. Kuenen's essay on Critical Method, and Dr. Carpenter supplements his previous paper with a discussion on "Nature and Law." Mrs. William Grey contributes an article on the social and religious struggle between the old and the new in modern Italy. The first of Mr. Schütz Wilson's promised studies of *Faust* also appears in the forthcoming number.

M. PAUL SÉBILLOT, the accomplished editor of the *Contes populaires de la Haute Bretagne*, has just published, with Messrs. Maisonneuve and Co., of Paris, an *Essai de Questionnaire pour servir à recueillir les Coutumes, les Traditions et les Légendes populaires*. This has long been a want; and, though the author makes no pretence to completeness, he has still done enough to earn the thanks of all folk-lore collectors. After a few words upon the obstacles which the collector must overcome, and upon the qualifications which he must bring to his task, M. Sébillot gives under the following headings:—(1) Prehistoric Monuments; (2) Historical Traditions; (3) Fairies; (4) Brownies; (5) The Devil; (6) Apparitions; (7) Ghosts and Warnings; (8) Witchcraft—a series of questions fairly exhausting these subjects. A "Questionnaire alphabétique" follows, in which are mentioned most of the objects around which folk-lore collects. These are classified alphabetically under the headings:—(1) Domestic Animals; (2) Wild Animals; (3) Reptiles; (4) Birds; (5) Insects; (6) Trees; (7) Plants; (8) Meteorology; (9) Feasts and Seasons; (10) Leechcraft. A full translation will probably appear in the next volume of the *Folk-Lore Record*.

WE are informed that Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish next month, in serial form, a new and original work entitled *The Child's Life of Christ*, with illustrations specially executed for the book.

WE understand that *Young Ireland*, by the Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, to be published shortly by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., is a memoir of the few stormy years in Ireland during which O'Connell was tried and convicted of conspiracy, and Smith O'Brien tried and convicted of high treason, written by one who was in succession the fellow-prisoner of each of them, and whose subsequent career in Australia has been so remarkable. The book is founded on the private correspondence of the leading men of the period, and purports to throw a searching light on the Irish politics of the present day.

THE seventeenth and eighteenth annual Reports of the Borough of Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, just issued, set forth the progress made in the arduous task of repairing, as far as possible, the losses caused by the disastrous fire of January 11, 1879. Donations to the amount of £14,147 10s. 3d. and many valuable gifts of books have been received toward the restoration of the library. Temporary libraries have long since been fitted up, and the new buildings are now in progress. The Museum of Arms and Art Gallery has been enlarged by the purchase of a large collection of gems and precious stones from Mr. W. Bragge. It is now proposed to remove the museum to a temporary art gallery in the centre of the town, as there has been a great falling-off in the number of visitors since it has been located at Aston Hall.

THE annual prize instituted by the King of the Belgians will be awarded in 1881 for the best essay on the means of improving ports established on low and sandy coasts such as those of Belgium. The competition is open to authors of all nations. Essays must be sent in to the Minister of the Interior before January 1, 1881.

M. CARO, of the French Academy, is about to publish a book entitled *La Fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle: Etudes et Portraits*.

THE fifth Congress of Orientalists will be held at Berlin in September of next year.

WE observe that Mr. Elliot Stock announces the close of the subscription list to the facsimile of Juliana Berners' *Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle* on the last day of this month.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Templeton Lucas, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy and at the rooms of the Society of British Artists, and author of a farce called *Brown the Martyr*, produced at the Court Theatre, and of a little volume of fairy tales called *Prince Ubbely Bubbles*; of Mr. John Coe, for upwards of forty years superintendent of the printing and stationery department of the Bank of England; of Mr. Ebenezer Cowper, of Birmingham, well known by the numerous printing-presses after the Cowper-Applegarth model which he put up in all parts of Europe; and of Dr. W. B. Whitmarsh, author of *Devotional Sonnets*, *Lyra Biblica*, *Steps to the Altar*, &c.

THE Religious Tract Society announces as in preparation for early issue:—*Illustrated Letters to my Children from the Holy Land*, by Henry A. Harper; *The Golden Grasshopper: Events in the Days of Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt.*, as narrated in the *Diary of Ernst Verner*, whilom his Page and Secretary, during the Reigns of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; *Vignettes of the Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century*, by the Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood; *My Own Picture Book*, First and Second Series; *A Memoir of the Rev. Henry Watson Fox, B.A., Missionary to the Telugus*, by the Rev. George Townshend Fox; *The Critical Handbook: a Guide to the Study of the Authenticity, Canon, and Text of the Greek New Testament*, by Edward C. Mitchell, D.D.; *Conrad: a Story of the Reformation in Bohemia*, by the author of "Out of the Mouth of the Lion," &c.; *Aunt Milly's Childhood*, by the author of "Lea's Playground," &c.; *Children's Daily Bread*, illustrated with a picture, text, and verse for every day of the year; *Away on the Waters*, by the author of "Only Me," &c.; *Heart Lessons: Addresses for Mothers' Meetings*, &c., by Louisa Clayton; *The Harvest of a Quiet Eye: Leisure Thoughts for Busy Lives*, by the author of "Random Truths in Common Things," new and revised edition; *The Old Endeavour*, by the author of "John Denton's Friends," &c.; *Jenny's Corners*; *Sister May*; or, *Number One*; *The Loss of the "Kent" East Indian*, by Major-Gen. Sir

\* The Old-French *honur* might have led to it.

Duncan MacGregor, with additions by John MacGregor ("Rob Roy"); *A Lowly Life with a Lofty Aim*, by the author of "A Knotless Thread," &c.; *Monica's Choice*, by the author of "The Travelling Sixpence," &c.; *What Do I Believe?* by the Rev. S. G. Green, D.D.; *Widow Clarke's Home*, and *What Changed it*; *Daybreak in Britain*; and *Northcliffe Boys*, by the author of "Ben Holt's Good Name," &c.

WE have received *The Undiscovered Country*, by W. D. Howells (Sampson Low and Co.); *Samuel Brohl and Partner*, by Victor Cherbuliez, and *The Drama of the Rue de la Paix*, by Adolphe Belot (Vizetelly); *Kant oder Laplace?* von A. Meydenbauer (Marburg: Elwert); *The Works of Father Prout*, ed. Charles Kent (Routledge); &c.

### AUTUMN.

#### I.

THE leaf is red—the leaf is sere—  
Sere as a rotten shroud;  
Gray winter gems his icy bier,  
And folds his pall of cloud;  
For drifting leaves and closing days  
He trolls his sullen fun'ral lays.

#### II.

The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—  
See yonder muffled train  
Of dismal shadows creeping near,  
Old age, and care, and pain;  
They bid me with them tell my beads  
For pleasant flowers and bitter seeds.

#### III.

The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—  
Ay, redder than the gold—  
A royal splendour crowns the year,  
In pomp he waxeth old;  
He laughs, and jovial riches yields  
From purple branch and yellow fields.

#### IV.

The leaf is red—the leaf is sere—  
Think you my sun is set?  
With wine, and song, and friendship here,  
And many a blessing yet,  
I'll live to nobly spend the store  
Of hoarded joys I spared before.

E. PURCELL.

### NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris: Sept. 18, 1880.

Permit me to resume my pen after too long an interruption of my correspondence with the ACADEMY, caused by circumstances independent of my own will. I have no interesting facts to communicate, except the opening of an exhibition of objects in metal of all times and countries in the Palace of the Champs-Élysées, under the supervision of the Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts appliqués à l'Industrie. But it is still in too much disorder for me to speak of it with any advantage. It is daily enriched by fresh objects, lent by amateurs or great dealers. A large illustrated catalogue will be published, the text of which will be written by the Keeper of the Lyons Museum, while the *photogravures* will be executed with the utmost care.

I wish to speak of a work the first issue of which lies before me, and which has caused me a keen sensation of pleasure. I am confident that it is destined to obtain a high measure of success. The text is so lucidly written, and the illustrations are so beautiful, that I am tempted to style it "international." It certainly is so in the sense that, although reproducing objects of antiquity of the most perfect style, it is not intended only for scholars; it addresses itself more especially to people of taste—simple-minded and warm-hearted amateurs—who have too often been repelled from the study and the enjoyment of the antique by an excessive display of learning, or by pedantic engravings. I am

proud that it is brought out by a scholar and a publisher of my own nation, because it displays most clearly that quality of French taste and boldness which was our glory in the eighteenth century, and which was afterwards obscured by the triumph of academic doctrines.

The work is entitled *Monuments de l'Art antique*, and the editor is M. Olivier Rayet. M. O. Rayet, writings from whose pen you may have frequently read in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*—I may particularly mention that upon the Tanagra terra-cottas—is deputy-professor at the Collège de France and assistant director of the Ecole des Hautes-Études. He was educated at the Ecole de France at Athens. He writes well, and, without allowing himself to incline too decidedly to the romantic, he has more imagination than most of his brethren in archaeology.

This fine publication is brought out by M. A. Quantin, whose name I mention with pleasure, because he is young, because he perpetuates the noble typographical traditions of the firm of J. Claye, and because his ambition is to concentrate everything novel that appears in the domain of the arts of design. The work will appear in six parts, each containing fifteen plates, with explanatory notices written by different scholars. Thus, in the first part, the notices of two plates reproducing some exquisite wooden statuettes and the head of an Egyptian scribe are by M. G. Maspero, whose competence is well known, and who is an excellent writer. Two or three parts only will appear within the year, which is a guarantee of their perfect execution. The price is extremely moderate—twenty-five francs—and for this we are indebted to M. Dujardin's heliographic processes, which dispense with the intervention of the engraver—always so costly and so deceptive. The examples have been selected from all quarters. Thus, in this first part, I see the group of Demeter and Core, one of the subjects on the east pediment of the Parthenon, now in the British Museum. Two dancing girls, in bronze, found at Herculaneum, belong to the Museum of Naples. The other plates have been photographed from marble bas-reliefs, an engraved terra-cotta plaque, a bronze *Hercules*, and some figurines from Tanagra, belonging to the Museum of the Louvre, to the Cabinet des Médailles, and to the collections of MM. de Clerq, C. Lécuyer, and O. Rayet.

I cannot speak too highly of the excellent selection of subjects. This selection, by its delicacy and its tact, aims at reconciling the educated classes to the style of the finest Greek or Egyptian, Roman or Assyrian, epochs. Our young scholar does not seek to make us forget such men as Winckelmann, Millingen, Otfried Müller, or Welcker; on the contrary, he quotes them constantly in his letterpress: but he desires to charm the eyes at the same time that he awakens intellectual curiosity, and, with this object, he has chosen originals which mankind will ever admire as inexhaustible well-springs of taste, power, originality, harmony, and unsophisticated science. The greater the interest taken by the new criticism in the efforts of its contemporaries to create a fresh style, in harmony with the ever-renewed conditions of the human intellect, the more strongly should it urge young artists to keep nature in check by the aid of really exceptional and splendid monuments of antiquity. The more free the public is left in its judgments by the abandonment of the old academic methods, the greater the need for it to fortify its taste by the sight and the comparison of these varied and charming objects. For many years I have been on the watch for a publication so intelligent in its selection and so useful in its aim as the present, and I hasten to communicate its appearance to English readers.

I have called attention in the order of publica-

tion to the successive parts of the *Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines d'après les Textes et les Monuments* commenced by the late M. Daremberg and continued by M. E. Saglio. This learned publication, embellished with thousands of engravings in the text, can only proceed slowly, since its slowness is a guarantee of the care bestowed on it by the publishers, Messrs. Hachette and Co. The seventh number has just appeared. Beginning with an article on the "Castrenses Nummi," coins which the commanders-in-chief of armies in the field possessed the right of striking, it goes down to "Chorus," a band of dancers or of singers. This is the most interesting monument of modern French erudition, both as a compendium of learning and as a work of criticism. At the foot of every column there are innumerable references to Latin, Italian, German, and French sources, &c., which give great weight to the text. M. Saglio has reserved to himself the right of revising and of editing the contributions of his staff, who are selected from the most competent authorities in every branch of scholarship. By this means he avoids the repetitions, and even contradictions, which might arise from different interpretations. I may mention the words "Catena," chain, which bears witness to the thousand refinements of feminine coquetry; "Censor," the Roman magistrate, whose functions were as varied as they were important; "Centauri;" "Ceres," or Demeter, a very long article, full of ripe research, which would almost form a volume of itself; "Chirurgia," the art of operating, by Dr. René Brian, which brings before us most of the surgical instruments used by the ancients. I have taken these words almost at random. I regret to be unable, at the same time, to place before your eyes the illustrations, which are selected with the most rigorous care from authentic documents, and which, though reduced to bare sketches, yet preserve the style of their originals. Artists will no longer have an excuse for committing those errors in date or nationality which render so grotesque the majority of the works in which they pretend to introduce rigorously truthful archaeological features. Science does not exclude imagination.

A publication of some immediate importance has just appeared, or rather wants but a single number for its completion. I refer to the fifth edition of the *Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains, contenant toutes les Personnes notables de la France et des Pays étrangers*, by M. G. Vapereau. This edition is a general recast of all its predecessors. The state of political agitation through which we passed after the break-up of the Empire rendered this task an extremely difficult one. Ministries succeeded each other, bringing fresh men into power, all more or less hostile to the Republican régime on which France had set her heart; and France, with well-merited indignation, speedily cast them down into oblivion. At the present time peace has returned to our beloved country, and the qualities of men can be more fairly estimated. This edition, then, has high historical interest. M. Vapereau has associated with himself in his labours a fellow-worker equally devoted and intelligent—M. Maurice Tournoux, whose works in the field of literary criticism I have often mentioned, more especially that on P. Mérimée. A selection has been made from the notabilities of all countries—even of China and Japan; and we can now inform ourselves as to the age, the birth-place, and the works of the men of letters, artists, and critics of France and of the world. The work is printed in small type and double columns. It contains an enormous mass of information. It need hardly be said that it does not avow a predilection for any special political system; but a strong tendency to philosophic and artistic liberalism may plainly be perceived

in it. It allots a large share to the younger men—a thing hitherto unknown in our country, where conservative ideas in literature and art are carried to excess. The high intellectual standard of the authors of this new edition makes it an honour to appear in it. In the last number I remark the name of the talented etcher, Seymour Haden.

PH. BURTY.

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ALTON, J. Beiträge zur Ethnologie v. Ostladien. Innsbruck: Wagner. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 AUERBACH, B. Brigitta: a Tale. Trans. Clara Bell. Sampson Low & Co. 2s.  
 GOLDAMMER, H. Friedrich Fröbel, der Begründer der Kindergarten-Erziehung. Berlin: Habel. 2 M.  
 HARTSHORN, E. S. Designs for Church Embroidery and Crewel Work, from Old Examples. Griffith & Farran. 5s.  
 KNIGHT, E. F. Albania: a Narrative of Recent Travel. Sampson Low & Co. 12s. 6d.  
 LONGFELLOW, H. W. Ultima Thule. Routledge. 1s.  
 POLOGNE, la, et les Habsbourg. Paris: Pion. 2 fr.  
 RAYET, O. Monuments de l'Art antique. Livr. 1. Paris: Quantin. 25 fr.  
 WARREN, J. Leicester. A Guide to the Study of Book-plates (Ex-libris). Pearson. 15s.

#### THEOLOGY.

- LIBER Proverbiorum. Textum masoreticum accuratissime expressit, etc., S. Baer. Leipzig: Tauchnitz. 1 M. 20 Pf.

#### HISTORY, ETC.

- DUFFY, Sir O. Gavan. Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History. Cassell. 10s.  
 FLEURY, G. Cartulaire de l'Abbaye cistercienne de Perseigne. Le Mans: Pellechat.  
 FIFFE, C. A. A History of Modern Europe. Vol. I. Cassell. 12s.  
 GIESBRECHT, W. v. Die Zeit d. Kaiser Friedrichs d. Rothbarts. 1. Abth. Neuer Aufschwung d. Kaiserthums. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 8 M. 60 Pf.  
 HÉ, le Capitaine. Analyse des principales Campagnes conduites en Europe depuis Louis XIV. jusqu'à nos Jours. Paris: Jouvé. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 PUNSCART, V. Der entscheidende Einfluss der Gesetzgebung u. der staatlichen Einrichtungen der römischen Republik auf die universale Bedeutung d. römischen Privatrechts. Innsbruck: Wagner. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 SOCARD, E. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Ville de Troyes. T. 7. Ouvrages intéressants l'histoire de Troyes et du Département de l'Aube. T. 1. Troyes.  
 WINKELMANN, E. Acta imperii inedita Seculi XIII. Urkunden u. Briefe zur Geschichte d. Kaiserreichs u. d. Königr. Sicilien in den J. 1198 bis 1273. 30 M. Sicilische u. päpstliche Kanzleiordnungen u. Kanzleibräufche d. XIII. Jahrh. 1 M. Innsbruck: Wagner.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- GADOW, H. Zur vergleichenden Anatomie d. Beckens u. der hinteren Gliedmaßen der Ratten. Jena: Fischer. 14 M.  
 HAASE, E. Schlesiens Chilopoden. I. Chilopoda anamorpha. Breslau: Barschak. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 HAYEK, G. v. Handbuch der Zoologie. 11. Lfg. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 REICHENOW, A. Vogelbilder aus fernen Zonen. 1. Thl. Papageien. 6 Lfg. Cassel: Fischer. 5 M.  
 RUEHLMANN, R. Handbuch der mechanischen Wärmetheorie. 2. Bd. 2. Lfg. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 7 M. 20 Pf.  
 SEMPER, C. Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen. 2. Thl. Wissenschaftliche Resultate. 3. Bd. Landmollusken. 5. Hft. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 14 M.  
 URKUNDBUCH, ostfriesisches. Hrg. v. E. Friedländer. 2. Bd. 3. Lfg. 1491-95. Emden: Haynel. 4 M.

#### PHILOLOGY.

- BRUGSCH-BRY, H. Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Wörterbuch. 6. Bd. 1. Hälfte. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 64 M.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Oxford: Sept. 19, 1880.

Two more Hittite inscriptions have been discovered. Col. Wilson has found them on a rock at Ghurun where the Euphrates issues out of a ravine six feet wide into a small plain. I do not know whether this is the Kappadokian or the Armenian Ghurun. If the former, it will be one more link in the chain which connects Carchemish with the Halys and Asia Minor. If the latter, it will go towards confirming my conclusion that the Hittite system of writing was once used as far to the north-east as Armenia. A study of the cuneiform inscriptions of Van has led me to believe that the inhabitants of that part of the world used the Hittite characters before they borrowed the Assyrian syllabary. We know from the Assyrian monuments that the people of Van wore the

same dress and were of the same physical type as the Hittites proper. It is possible that the Skythini, met with by Xenophon on the frontiers of the Khalybes, preserved the Hittite name. At any rate, the Hittite dress with its characteristic boot shows that the wearers of it had originally descended from the cold, mountainous lands of the north; and certain of the Hittite hieroglyphs, among which the frequently occurring boot may be specially cited, lead me to think that they were invented in Kappadokia. Dr. Mordtmann has already drawn attention to the extraordinary resemblance of the pyramidal rocks in the district west of Kaisareyeh to the ideograph which we now know from the bilingual inscription of Tarku-timme denoted "country" in the Hittite system of writing.

Mr. Rylands has suggested to me that the curious form given to the hand in the hieroglyphic characters which represent an arm, as well as in the sculptures in Kappadokia photographed by Perrot, shows that a glove, with no places for the fingers, is depicted. It seems to me that this ingenious suggestion is certainly right. It will be another proof that the original seat of the Hittites was in a cold country.

I may add that I have discovered the name of the Hittites in the Vannic inscriptions, as well as the name of a Hittite king, and that, with the help of the bilingual inscription of Tarku-timme, I believe I have detected the Hittite ideograph of plurality on the corrected copy of the Aleppo inscription made by Mr. Boscauwen.

A reminiscence of the Hittite conquest of Lydia may be preserved in the statement of Eusebius that Sardes was captured for the first time by the Kimmerians in the year 1078 B.C., as also in that of Strabo, who makes the Kimmerian Lygdamis rule in Kilikia while his followers ravage Lydia. The Kimmerians of the time of Gyges came from the Hittite district, but their first appearance within the horizon of history was in the reign of Esarhaddon. If, therefore, any confidence can be placed in the statement of Eusebius, it could only have been the Hittites themselves who occupied Sardes in the eleventh century B.C. Brugsch Bey has just added another people to the list of the subject-allies from western Asia Minor who came to the aid of the Hittites in their wars with Ramses II. These are the Maun or Maeonians.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### THE MAGDALEN COLLEGE MS. OF THE "IMITATION."

Dulwich: Sept. 21, 1880.

The existence of an English MS. of a large part of the *De Imitatione* so early as 1438 is no doubt a very important fact. Still, as Thomas a Kempis was born in 1380, there is no difficulty in supposing that a book written by him in the Netherlands may have been known in England before 1438. Whoever may have been the author of the *De Imitatione*, it is impossible to suppose that the fair and clear MS. of 1441 was a first draft; it must have been copied from some existing MS., and of the age of that MS. we know nothing. It may well have been that Thomas's early life in the cloister was the most productive of original work, and his later life more occupied in the mechanical task of transcribing.

S. CHEETHAM.

#### THE HAMILTON PAPERS.

South View, Bromley, Kent: Sept. 20, 1880.

As I do not seem to have made myself quite clear in my Preface to Mr. Peacock, and, perhaps, to others, as to the amount of selection exercised by me, it may be well to say that, as far as the period which I fixed on is concerned, the reader, unless my memory plays me false, has the whole of Hamilton's side of the corre-

spondence with Charles, and the whole of the correspondence of Sir R. Moray from Newcastle. The letters from other persons omitted in that earlier period seemed to be quite unimportant, except so far as I have given extracts; and I doubt very much whether, up to the King's leaving Newcastle, there is a single point of historical value to be gained by further investigation. Where selection came in was in the correspondence relating to the second civil war. I regret fully as much as Mr. Peacock does that circumstances made it imperatively necessary for me to leave Hamilton before I had time to make out the key of the cyphered despatches. Happily, the agent of the Historical MSS. Commission has since obtained access to the papers, and I have no doubt that the result will be to give us all that is missing. Should this not be the case, I shall be happy, if I can obtain the required permission again, at some more convenient season to do my best to fill up the deficiencies in my volume.

SAMUEL B. GARDINER.

### SCIENCE.

#### THE KĀSĪKĀ.

*Kāśikā, a Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammatical Aphorisms*, by Pandit Vāmana and Gayāditya. Edited by Pandit Bālasāstri, Professor of Hindu Law in the Sanskrit College, Benares. (Benares, 1876, 1878.)

[First Notice.]

THE publication of this ancient commentary on Pāṇini's grammar has long formed a desideratum of Sanskrit scholarship, and it reflected great credit on the editors and publishers of the *Pandit* that they resolved on bringing out this text in the numbers of their journal. We are surprised that their journal, which contained so many valuable articles and *editiones principes* of Sanskrit texts, should have met with so little support in India and Europe that it had to be discontinued. It may be said that the Sanskrit texts were not always edited according to the strictest rules of European criticism, and that some of them hardly deserved to be drawn from the shelves of native libraries. Nevertheless, the *Pandit* was a truly useful journal, welcome to all Sanskrit scholars, and its discontinuance is deeply regretted by those who have the progress of Sanskrit scholarship at heart.

The text of the *Kāśikā* was one of the last works published in the *Pandit*, and it has since been issued by itself in two volumes. There are few grammatical works which have been edited with greater care than has been bestowed on the *Kāśikā* by Pandit Bālasāstri; and he deserves the thanks of all scholars in India and Europe who look on a right understanding of Pāṇini as the only safe foundation of Sanskrit scholarship. Perhaps the best return we can make to him is a slight contribution towards fixing the date of this important grammar, the authors of which have been referred by different writers to dates varying from the seventh to the fourteenth centuries A.D.

Prof. Boehtlingk, in the Introduction to his edition of Pāṇini's Grammar (p. liv.), referred the *Kāśikā Vṛiti* to about the eighth century, on the supposition that Vāmana, the author of the *Kāśikā*, could be proved to be the same as the Vāmana who is mentioned in the Chronicle of Kasmira (iv. 496). The evidence on which that careful scholar relied

was as follows:—Kahlana Pandit, the author of the *Rāgataranginī*, is evidently anxious to do full justice to *Gayāpīda*, who, after the battle of Pushkaletra, recovered the throne of his father, and became a patron of literature. He mentions, therefore, in full detail his exertions for the restoration of grammatical studies in Kasmīra, and particularly the interest he took in a new edition, as we should call it, of *Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya*. He then passes on to give the names of other learned men living at his Court, such as Kshīra (author of *Dhātutaranginī*, according to Bühler), Damodaragupta, Manoratha, Saṅkhaḍatta, Kāṭaka, Sandhimat, and Vāmana. This Vāmana was supposed to be the author of the *Kāśikā*. But if this Vāmana had been the author of the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*—that is to say, of a complete commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar—would not Kahlana have mentioned him as connected with the revival of grammatical learning in Kasmīra, instead of putting his name casually at the end of a string of other names?

It ought to be stated that Prof. Boehtlingk has himself surrendered this conjecture. There is no better foundation for another conjecture, first started by Wilson (*Asiat. Res.* xv. 55), that the Vāmana here mentioned at the Court of *Gayāpīda* was the author of a set of poetical Sūtras and of a *Vṛtti* or gloss upon them. The untenability of that view has been fully shown by Dr. Cappeller in the Introduction to his edition of Vāmana's *Kāvya-lankāra-vṛtti* (Jena, 1875). Vāmana, the author both of the text and of the gloss of this work, quotes Sūdraka, the author of the *Mṛikṅkalakṣikā*; Kālidāsa, the author of the *Sakuntalā*, Urvāṣī, Mālavikā, Meghadūta, Kumārasambhava, and Raghuvamśa; Amaru, Bhavabhūti, Māgha, the Hariprabodha, the Nāmamālā, Kāmandakanīti, Viśākṣhila, and Kaviṛāga. Now if this Kaviṛāga is intended for the author of the *Rāghavapāṇḍaviya*, this would be sufficient to place Vāmana at least after 1000 A.D., while *Gayāpīda*, his supposed patron, died in 776 A.D.

After having assigned to Vāmana, the author of the *Kāvya-lankāra*, his date in the twelfth century, Dr. Cappeller proceeds to identify this Vāmana with Vāmana, the author of the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*. His arguments, however, are hardly convincing; he relies chiefly on a statement of Bālasāstrin, in the Introduction to his edition of the *Kāśikā*, where that scholar speaks of a third Vāmana, a poet, who wrote the *Lokottaralālita* in Mahārāṣṭra, and places him in Śaka 1595, i.e., 1673 A.D., adding that the grammarian Vāmana lived 500 years earlier, i.e., 1173 A.D. If Prof. Weber states that Bālasāstrin assigns the grammarian Vāmana to the thirteenth century (*Hist. of Sansk. Lit.*, p. 226) this must refer to some other paper which has escaped my notice. Bālasāstrin, however, gives no evidence in support of his statement, nor does he, so far as I am aware, ever hint at Vāmana, the grammarian, being the same as Vāmana, the rhetorician.

Prof. Goldstücker, in a similar manner—that is, without producing sufficient evidence—referred Vāmana, the grammarian, to the same recent period as the Siddhānta-Kaumudī, Nagesa, Purushottama, and other grammarians

(Goldstücker, Pāṇini, p. 89)—therefore to a period later than the thirteenth century.

Before we try to fix the date of Vāmana, the author of the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*, it will be necessary to determine, first, whether he was the only author of that book. Colebrooke (*Sanskrit Grammar*, p. ix.) spoke of the *Kāśikā* as the work of *Gayāpīda*, or Vāmana *Gayāpīda*. Bālasāstrin, the editor of the *Kāśikā*, thought likewise at first that Vāmana and *Gayāpīda*, who are mentioned as the authors, were one and the same person (*Pandit*, June 1878, p. 20, l. 9). He found, however, afterwards that Bhaṭṭogidikṣhita, the author of the *Siddhānta-Kaumudī*, clearly distinguishes between the opinions of *Gayāpīda* and Vāmana (*Sūtra* v. 4, 42; ed. Tarkavākaspati, vol. i., p. 727); and he might have learnt the same from Prof. Aufrecht's excellent edition of the *Unādi Sūtras* (Pref. p. xv.; *Sūtra* i. 52). Bālasāstrin afterwards assigned the first, second, fifth, and sixth books to *Gayāpīda*, the rest to Vāmana, while in an ancient MS. of the *Kāśikā*, discovered by Dr. Bühler in Kashmir (*Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R.A.S.*, 1877, p. 72), the first four adhyāyas are ascribed to *Gayāpīda*, the last four to Vāmana. (See also Kielhorn, *Kātyāyana and Patanjali*, p. 12, note.) The evidence is therefore decidedly in favour of Vāmana and *Gayāpīda* being two different persons, and joint authors of the *Kāśikā*. The next question is, can we determine their date, or at least the date of one of them?

In the Preface to the sixth volume of my edition of the *Rig-Veda* (p. xxix.) I endeavoured to show that the statement made by Bhaṭṭogidikṣhita in the *Sabdakaustubha*, and by the author of the *Manoramā*, viz., that Vāmana, whose fame had been eclipsed by Vopadeva, had been brought forward again by Mādhava, was so far confirmed by the commentary on the *Rig-Veda* that Vopadeva is nowhere quoted by Mādhava, while Vāmana is quoted at least once in the commentary on the *Rig-Veda*, and more frequently in Śāyana's *Dhātuvṛtti*. Bālasāstrin concluded rightly from that verse that Vāmana must be older than Mādhava, 1350 A.D., and older than Vopadeva, twelfth century. I added that Śāyana quotes both Haradatta, the author of the *Padamāṅgarī*, an exposition of the *Kāśikā*, and Nyāsakara, i.e., Gīnendra, the author of the *Nyāsa or Kāśikā-vṛtti-pāṅikā*. This last book is likewise quoted by the author of a commentary called the *Kāvya-kāmadhenu*, probably the work of Vopadeva, so that the interval between the authors of the *Kāśikā* and those who could quote from commentaries on their works must be extended accordingly.

This was the state of uncertainty in which the date of the *Kāśikā* had to be left. "It must be earlier than the twelfth century" (Burnell, *Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians*, p. 92); "it is not a modern work" (Bühler, *loc. cit.*, p. 73). Such were the last utterances of two of the most competent judges.

One other argument in favour of the comparatively early date of Vāmana and *Gayāpīda* should not be passed over. It was produced by Bālasāstrin, who showed that both were evidently Gainas, or, what is the same with him, Bauddhas. Like the Amara-

koṣha, the *Kāśikā* begins without any invocation or exposition of the character of the book, a custom always observed by orthodox writers. Secondly, the authors of the *Kāśikā* actually alter the text of Pāṇini, which no orthodox Brahman would venture to do. In *Sūtra* iv. 2, 43, they insert *śabāya*, writing *grāmaṅanabandhusahāyebhyas tal*, instead of Pāṇini's *grāmaṅanabandhubhyas tal*. Thirdly, they quote instances referring to Buddhist literature, which, again, no respectable writer would do. When giving an instance of the use of the verb *ni*, in the *Ātmanepada*, meaning "to be honoured," they say, "Kārva is honoured in the Lokāyata school." This *Kārva* (*Kārvāka*?) is said to be a name of Buddha, and means here a Buddhist teacher, who is honoured in the Lokāyata school. An orthodox writer would have quoted authorities from orthodox, never from nihilistic, schools. And Bālasāstrin adds that there were other distinguished grammarians too at that time who were Gainas—for instance, the author of the *Nyāsa*, Gīnendrabuddhi—but that their works were afterwards eclipsed by those of orthodox grammarians, such as Bhaṭṭogidikṣhita, Haridikṣhita, Nāgesabhaṭṭa, &c.

F. MAX MÜLLER.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Magnetism and Electricity.* By Frederick Guthrie, F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the Royal School of Mines. (Collins.) This very useful book has now reached its fifteenth thousand. It is based upon the lectures which Prof. Guthrie delivers annually at the Royal School of Mines, and it is perfectly suited for the wants of those who compete in the Government May examinations. It is a complete record of the science of electricity; the facts are clearly stated, the experiments lucidly described, and the conclusions logically deduced. The illustrations are plain, and often altogether out of proportion; but they are clear and simple, and admirably suited to their purpose.

*The Construction of Gas-works, and Manufacture and Distribution of Coal Gas.* By Samuel Hughes, C.E. Sixth Edition, rewritten by William Richards, C.E. (Crosby Lockwood and Co.) This book was originally published nearly thirty years ago. Of course during this great interval of time considerable changes have taken place—the cost of the production of gas has been diminished one-half, the consumption is ten times greater, and the quality of the gas is greatly superior. It is employed now for a variety of purposes which were never dreamt of thirty years ago, and, although it is being superseded to some extent by the electric light in large cities, its applications for heating, cooking, and for motive power are on the increase. All these facts have rendered a new edition of this work indispensable. The book has been enlarged to nearly four hundred pages, and it embodies all the most recent additions to the manufacture, and a complete discussion of the subject in all its bearings.

*The Tree Planter and Plant Propagator.* By Samuel Wood. *The Tree Pruner.* By Samuel Wood. *The Boiler-maker's Assistant.* By John Courtney. (Crosby Lockwood and Co.) These works, first published by John Weale, of High Holborn, many years ago, are written by practical men well acquainted with the special subjects which they discuss. The appreciation of the books by the public is well shown by the fact that, in spite of the numberless new textbooks on all scientific subjects which are constantly appearing, the books of this series still



hold their own, and are not infrequently called for in the form of new editions.

*Practical Plane Geometry and Projection.* By Henry Angel. (Collins.) Practical geometry now enters into various examinations much more fully than ever before. At the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the School of Mines, and elsewhere it forms an important subject of study, and the object of this work is to serve as a text-book for students who desire to cover the courses of study pursued at these academies. The author divides his work into two parts, the first of which treats of practical plane geometry, and the second of orthographical projection, or solid geometry. An atlas of beautifully drawn plates accompanies and illustrates the text. The author has very ably and conscientiously carried out his task, and we think that the book is well suited for the purposes for which it is designed.

*Mathematical Formulae:* for the Use of Candidates preparing for the Army, Civil Service, University, and other Examinations. Edited by R. M. Milburn, M.A. (Longmans.) This compilation commences with a set of tables, comprising (*inter alia*) the squares, cubes, square and cube roots, and reciprocals of the natural numbers from 1 to 100; then proceeds to give the principal formulae which are to be met with in arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry (plane), conics, mensuration, differential and integral calculus, statics, dynamics, and work. For students who require such crutches, the book seems to be fairly put together. As far as we have tested it, the printing seems to be accurately, as it is very neatly, done. In 96, the general term of the multinomial expansion is given in the case of a positive integer only; why is not the general formula also given? We should recommend a student who has a copy of this work to test it as he is reading his text-book, and at once to correct any errors which there may be in it, so that he may not have a rotten crutch when he has only his *Mathematical Formulae* to depend upon in working examples.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a valuable article on the "Ethnography of the Caucasus," prepared by N. von Seidlitz, Director of the Statistical Office at Tiflis, and illustrated by a map. The author corrects Rittich's statements in numerous instances. Rittich's "Arabs," in the Government of Baku, claim to be descended from the Arabs who conquered Eastern Trans-Caucasia and Daghestan in the seventh century, but they are virtually Tatars. Rittich's "Beks" and "Muganly" have no existence. The "Beks" are merely Mohammedan nobles, of various nationalities; while the Muganly are evidently the "Mugals," or Tatars, who live among the Jares of Zakatyl. The numerical results for Cis- and Trans-Caucasia are as follows:—Indo-Europeans, 2,406,091 (Russians, 1,353,449; other Europeans, 43,318; Armenians, 721,243; Iranians, 287,567); Semites (Jews and Assyrians), 30,175; Caucasians, 1,669,246 (Kartweli, 849,525; West Caucasian Mountaineers, 138,025; Chechens, 164,616; Lesghians, 517,081); Mongols (mostly Tatars), 1,195,799; all others, 8,550. The territory of Kars is credited with a population of 114,282 souls. There are 54,860 Turks, 19,446 Armenians, and 16,041 Kurds. The same number of the *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on "The Exploration of the Basins of the Qunaza and Quango," by B. Capello and R. Ivens, with a map; and an article on "The Turkmen," by F. von Stein.

THE French Government, far from being discouraged by the ill-success of the expedition commanded by Captain Gallieni, which was

plundered and dispersed by the Bamarras when within a short distance of Bamaku, on the Niger, proposes to despatch a second expedition, whose principal aim it will be to survey, with special reference to the construction of a railway, the tract of country which separates the upper Senegal from the Niger.

WE have received vol. vi. of Behm and Wagner's *Bevölkerung der Erde*, which furnishes, as usual, a mass of well-digested information on the area and population of the countries of the world. The areas of Europe, Africa, America, Australia, Polynesia, and the Polar Regions have been carefully recomputed, and as the results differ in many instances from statements usually found in our handbooks, we give an abstract of these new figures:—

	Area in sq. m.	Inhabitants.
Europe (exclusive of Iceland and Novaya Zemlya)	3,749,263	315,929,000
Asia	17,209,806	834,707,000
Africa	11,548,355	205,679,000
America	14,822,471	95,495,500
Australia and Polynesia	3,457,126	4,031,000
Polar Regions	1,745,373	82,000
Total	52,532,394	1,455,923,500

If these figures are correct, the ocean covers 144,364,860 square miles, or 73·31 per cent. of the earth's surface. The most populous towns in the world are London (3,630,000), Paris (1,988,806), New York (with suburbs, 1,890,000), Canton (1,500,000), Berlin (1,062,008), Vienna (1,020,770).

THE International African Association have just issued a further instalment of reports from their expeditions. With the one exception of a tabular statement of meteorological observations taken by M. Popelin at the Karema station, on Lake Tanganyika, the present number relates to the proceedings of the expedition under M. Burdo. In his first letter M. Burdo reports the start of his party from Mpwapwa on February 25, and gives some particulars respecting the route chosen, and other matters. In the second, dated from Mbaburu, the most western district of Ugogo, he furnishes a brief narrative of the journey across that region, so dreaded by travellers on account of the extortions of the chiefs and the troublesome character of the inhabitants, a postscript announcing the safe arrival of the expedition after crossing the Mgunda Mkali (*i.e.*, the "fiery field"), which earlier travellers found a difficult region to pass through on account of dense forests and want of water. M. Burdo afterwards furnishes detailed reports on the route of the caravan from Mpwapwa to Mbaburu and thence to Kwihsara (Tabora), with observations on the country traversed, the people, provisions, water, &c. The appendices contain observations on the various routes through Ugogo and the blackmail demanded of travellers, and remarks on the supplies which ought to be taken from Zanzibar.

PÈRE DUPARQUET, who has been the first Frenchman to visit Ovampo-land—a region of South Africa which is still very imperfectly known—has sent home several reports on his journeys, furnishing much interesting information regarding the country and its inhabitants. The tract of country commonly known under this name lies south of the Cunene or Nourse River, extending from the fifteenth parallel of south latitude to the Kaoko range, and public attention has been lately directed to it in connexion with the Trek-Boers. The term Ovampo seems to be unknown among the natives, of whom there are usually reckoned to be eleven tribes, though Père Duparquet thinks that others ought to be added. The country is divided chiefly between forests and pasture lands,

and a large part of it is exceedingly fertile. In another report Père Duparquet deals with the River Okavango, on the west of the Ovampo country, which is still represented on our maps chiefly by dotted lines, though it was ascended two years ago by a trader.

THE Naples African Club have just published as a pamphlet, accompanied by a map, the account which Signors Careri and Ligata have presented to their society on the progress of the expedition to Assab, which has lately attracted much attention.

AN expedition under M. Denis de Rivoyre, partaking of both a scientific and a commercial nature, left Port Said at the end of August for Obock, in the Gulf of Aden, somewhat to the north of Zaila, with the intention of penetrating thence into the interior.

DURING a recent journey on the western shores of the Albert Nyanza, Dr. Emin has succeeded in making a large and interesting collection of natural history specimens. From his observations he is of opinion that the lake visited by Mr. H. M. Stanley has no connexion at all with Lake Albert.

FOUR months ago H.M.S. *Raleigh* paid a visit to Amsterdam Island when on her way to Australia, and landed a party to examine the island, which is rarely visited by any but fishermen, and is quite uninhabited except by some wild cattle. They found that the land rose gradually from the cliffs to the highest central peak, which is 2,760 feet high, and that on the side of this hill were several small extinct craters. Walking was very difficult, through the roughness of the ground and the grass being several feet in height. From the shortness of the time at their disposal, they were unable to obtain many specimens of plants; but they found that the island was covered largely with sedge and coarse grass, and that the soil was peaty, with abundance of water. But few shrubs were seen, and those only grew in the hollows.

IN order to give time for the expeditions which are to co-operate with him in making scientific observations in the Arctic regions, Count Wilczek has resolved to postpone despatching his party to Novaya Zemlya till 1882. His expedition, which will be in charge of Lieut. Weyprecht, the well-known Arctic explorer, is to found a station for making meteorological and other observations.

COMMANDER CHEYNE and the Central Arctic Committee appear to have met with but little success in their appeal to the public for support, and they consequently intend to make an endeavour to enlist the sympathy and aid of the British and Canadian Governments and the Royal Geographical Society to enable them to carry out their scheme, in which balloons do not now take so prominent a part.

IN its last number the *North American Review* publishes the first of a series of articles by M. Désiré Charnay on the interesting archaeological explorations on which he is at present engaged in Central America.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish shortly the following books of travel, &c.:—*New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw*, by L. M. d'Albertis; *Seven Years in South Africa*, by Dr. Emil Holub; and *Under the Punkah*, by Phil Robinson.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geology of British Columbia.*—A geological map of a portion of the southern interior of British Columbia has just been issued by the Geological Survey of Canada. This map has been prepared by Dr. G. M. Dawson, the son of Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal.

In topographical details the map is considerably in advance of any yet published; while the geological lines, though in some measure necessarily conjectural, may be accepted as fairly indicating the general distribution of the more important groups of rocks. Tertiary strata, with volcanic products, probably of Miocene age, rest upon an old and contorted series of metamorphic rocks, for the most part of Palaeozoic date. The occurrence of lignites and coal is noted at several localities. Dr. Dawson, who is at present visiting this country, has been attached for some time to the Geological Survey of Canada, and has personally examined large districts in British Columbia with a view to the preparation of this map.

DRS. RALPH WALSH AND THOMAS E. MCARDLE have commenced a *Quarterly Retrospect and Compendium of American Medicine and Surgery*.

THE work of Dr. W. W. Ireland, of the Scottish National Institution at Larbert, on *Idiocy and Imbecility*, published in London in 1877, has recently been translated into the Russian language by Dr. Tomaschewski, with a Preface by Prof. Mierzejewski; at the same time the Medico-Psychological Society of St. Petersburg (*"Société des Psychiatres"*) has conferred on Dr. Ireland the diploma of corresponding member of its body.

SIR JOSIAH MASON'S Scientific College at Birmingham will open to students on October 1 next, when an introductory address will be given by Prof. Huxley.

THE list of scientific works to be issued by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. is headed by a translation of Strecker and Wislizenus' *Organic Chemistry*, by Dr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Greenaway. Their work is based on the sixth edition of the Gorman original, which has been for many years in general use in German universities, and contains all the most modern theories and discoveries to the present date. This is followed by nine new additions to the International Scientific Series, of which two, Prof. Wurtz' book on *The Atomic Theory* and Prof. Karl Semper's *Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life*, are ready for publication. These will be followed by the late Prof. Clifford's work on *The First Principles of the Exact Sciences* and Prof. E. Morselli's treatise entitled *Suicide: an Essay in Comparative Moral Statistics*. The essays on *Physiology for Practical Use*, edited by the late James Hinton, are now to be issued in one volume.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. OPPERT has just published a very interesting brochure, entitled *L'Ambre jaune chez les Assyriens*. In this he tries to show that the king of the broken obelisk, who has been supposed to be either Tiglath-Pileser I. (B.C. 1130) or Assur-natsir-pal (B.C. 883-858) alludes to the search for amber in the Baltic. He translates the passage in question: "In stormy seas its merchants fished for pearls; in the seas of the culmination of the star Cynosura they fished for yellow copper" (i.e., amber). He believes that the first part of the sentence refers to the pearl-fishery in the Persian Gulf; the second part to a knowledge of the fact that the Baltic from which the Amber was brought was where a *Ursae minoris* was near the zenith. We are told by classical authors that Cynosura was the star by which the Phœnicians steered, in contradistinction to the Greeks, who used a *Ursae majoris* for the same purpose. The brochure is full of learning and ingenuity. It were to be wished, however, that the identification of the star and the translation of the words following (which would be more naturally rendered "which is like bronze") were more certain.

ANOTHER volume has just been added to the valuable series known as the "Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine." This is an *Arte de la Lengua de los Indios Baures de la Provincia de los Moxos*, edited from the original MS. of Father Antonio Magio by MM. L. Adam and C. Leclerc (Maisonneuve et Cie.). The Baures Indians are closely related to the important Moxos tribe, and occupy a large part of the southern half of the Bolivian province of that name. They were discovered about 1675 by Cypriano Baraza, a Jesuit missionary, who was put to death by them in 1702. He found them in a more advanced state of civilisation than their neighbours, the Moxos and Chiquitos. The grammar of Antonio Magio was compiled by that missionary in 1749. The editors have added to it another and shorter grammar, which seems to have been written by a certain de Asis Coparcari somewhat later, as well as a vocabulary drawn up by d'Orbigny. The philological value of the volume, it need not be said, is considerable, as the curious idioms of Bolivia are but little known in spite of the interest they possess for the student of language. The names of the editors are the best guarantee of the excellence of their work.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND Co. will publish shortly an entirely new edition of *The Chaldean Account of Genesis*, by George Smith, edited, revised, and corrected by Prof. Sayce.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND Co. will publish *A Hebrew Grammar and Exercise Book*, compiled especially with a view to its use by Jewish students by Miss Ada S. Ballin and her brother, Mr. F. L. Ballin.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE DÜSSELDORF AND BRUSSELS EXHIBITIONS.

THE Retrospective Art Exhibition now open at Düsseldorf, the sixth held in the Rhenish provinces during the last twelve years, is well worth a visit from all those who are interested in mediæval art. The building erected for the occasion is octagonal, with adjuncts on five sides copied from old examples, and fitted up to illustrate five successive periods of art. The earliest in style is a *facsimile* of the chapel of the Teutonic commandery of Ramersdorf, near Bonn; the others represent interior apartments of wealthy citizens' houses of from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The arrangements, admirably carried out, reflect the highest credit on the committee of management. The grouping of the objects is picturesque and pleasing, and at the same time scientific and instructive, the only fault being that the cases are somewhat overcrowded. The descriptive catalogue (306 pages, price one mark), with short prefatory notices to each section, is a model in its way, though its permanent usefulness would be considerably increased by the addition of indexes.

A MS. of Rabanus (No. 414), with four folios of an illustrated Book of Gospels at the commencement, executed at Coblenz, deserves attention from the resemblance of the drawings to those in the celebrated Utrecht Psalter. I must also mention a sleeve of the alb of St. Ludger (523), in which he was buried in 809, of Oriental byssus, with gold and purple embroidery; a small Byzantine banner (524) of violet Oriental silk, with a figure of the Madonna embroidered in gold and colours, and decorated with pearls and silver-mounted stones; a curious gilt wooden pyx (525), the foot, bowl, and cover being entirely covered with beads arranged to imitate enamels. Passing over a remarkable collection of ecclesiastical vestments, I would draw special attention to a red chasuble—not catalogued—evidently made up from an heraldic mantle of

the fourteenth century, charged with the three English lions *passant, guardant, in pale*, the ground being occupied by foliage and small figures of the most exquisite finish. Finer work I have never seen. The section of goldsmiths' work is very rich, and I doubt whether any exhibition yet has afforded an equally good opportunity for the study of enamels. There are about thirty specimens from Roman times, chiefly *fibulae*; the important reliquary from Limburg on the Lahn, a medallion with a figure of a saint belonging to Prince Charles of Prussia, the case of St. Peter's staff from Trier, reliquaries from Minden and Herford, and the portable altar of St. Andrew's, Trier, all of the tenth and eleventh centuries; the well-known reliquary of St. Matthias, Trier, 1210; the coffer of the Emperor William, 1248, from Aachen, and a contemporary triptych belonging to Prince Charles, besides later works, including not only specimens of Rhenish manufacture, but also examples by John Penicaud, John Courtois, Peter Reymond, and J. Nouailher of Limoges. Among the earlier and more remarkable examples of goldsmiths' work are the chalice (567) and drinking-cup (568) of St. Ludger, from the Abbey of Werden; a ciborium of carved rock crystal (597) of the tenth century, and a hexagonal sacramental tower (598) of the eleventh century from Minden; the altar-cross of St. Peter's, Fritzlar (603), ninth to the thirteenth century; a reliquary cross (603A) of the tenth century from St. John's, Herford; a series of eight portable altars of the tenth to thirteenth century—one of these (652) from Paderborn Cathedral of the highest interest as being the only known work executed by the monk Rutger, of Helmarshausen, whose treatise *Schedula diversarum Artium*, printed under the pseudonym of Theophilus, is well known to all archaeologists. There is also here a valuable collection of reliquaries, pastoral staves, morses, holy-water vats, thuribles, cruets, candlesticks, and a couple of monumental brasses, one with the effigy of Cardinal Nicolas of Cusa (died 1464) engraved in 1488. I will not do more than allude to the collection of precious book-bindings, as these will doubtless re-appear at the special exhibition of book-bindings to be held at Cologne next year. There are also many interesting specimens of carvings in ivory from the fifth to the seventeenth century, as also of sculpture in stone and wood, metal-work, arms, stone-ware, pottery, and terra-cotta.

The exhibition at Brussels, though on a much larger scale, is in every other respect inferior to that of Düsseldorf. The arrangement is not nearly as good, and apparently the committee have had a difficulty in filling the space at their disposal; it would be difficult to account otherwise for the presence both of the numerous forgeries and of the still more numerous works of extremely slight value here exhibited. The exhibition held at Mechlin in 1864 was far richer in specimens of ecclesiastical art than the present; but this is doubtless the result of the hostility to the Church displayed by the Government, who are also strongly suspected of wishing to strip the churches of their art treasures. The catalogue of three sections only—out of the eleven under which the exhibits are classed—has as yet appeared. The descriptive notices of the tapestries, coins, medals, seals, and MSS., and the introductions to these sections are well and carefully written, but, with the solitary exception of class G, the volume is remarkable for the utter absence of order. The section of printed books, apart from the collection borrowed from the University Library at Ghent, is an utter failure; Colard Mansion, for instance, is represented by one volume.

The great attraction of the exhibition is the series of tapestries comprising 184 specimens

from about thirty collections, but these again are neither exhibited nor catalogued chronologically. There is a fairly good collection of church vestments and of Belgian lace. I would call special attention to a cope of the fourteenth century with representations of the Crucifixion and of the martyrdoms of the twelve Apostles, and to another embroidered from the designs of Gerard Horenbout for the abbey of St. Bavon at Ghent at the end of the fifteenth century. Among the paintings there is a wonderfully striking portrait of a man by Quentin Metsys. The most noteworthy specimens of goldsmiths' work are an admirable altar-cross (117) and a reliquary (118) from Walcourt by the goldsmith Hugo, of Walcourt, who later on became a monk and executed a wonderful collection of church plate for his own abbey of Oignies, and for those of Fosses and Nivelles. The larger portion of the Oignies treasury now belongs to the Sisters of Notre Dame at Namur, who have lent two reliquaries (137, 138), and a book of Gospels (143) illuminated and bound by him in a most exquisite cover, adorned with niellos, filigree-work, and chasing. The following are also specially deserving of notice:—A shrine from Huy (63), with twelve large enamels, by a goldsmith of the Liège district, working c. 1200 from Byzantine models; the crown of the Counts of Namur (114), thirteenth century; a large polyptych (315), executed in 1254, for the Abbey of Floreffe; a statuette of St. Blaise (115), from Namur; a reliquary monstrance (222), from Tongres, and a triptych (116), from Namur, both adorned with splendid translucent enamels of the fourteenth century; and a series of ivories comprising a leaf of a diptych of the sixth century (49) from Tongres; a diptych (81) from Tournay, and a gospel book with a plaque (314) from Tongres, both of the ninth century; a coffer of the eleventh (50); a portable altar (113); the pastoral staff of Jacques de Vitry (144), of the twelfth century; a set of writing tablets (112), of the fourteenth, with its original leather case, from Namur; and a Madonna (476), attributed to Michelangelo. Also a good Merovingian fibula (82), from Tongres; an altar candlestick (51), of the twelfth century, from Bruges. There is also here a very large collection of works in latten and bell-metal, among which I have only time to note a very curious early bell (147), probably of the eleventh century; and the fine pelican-lecterns of Chièvres (460) and Tirlemont (546); the eagle-lecterns of St. Ghislain (433) and of Hal (468); and the paschal candlestick of St. Ghislain (452).

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Council of the Society of Arts are trustees of the sum of £400, presented to them by the Owen Jones Memorial Committee for the purpose of expending the interest thereof in prizes to students of the schools of art who in annual competition produce the best designs for household furniture, carpets, &c., regulated by the principles laid down by Owen Jones. The prizes will be awarded on the results of the annual competition of the Science and Art Department. The Council now announce that the next award will be made in 1881, when six prizes are offered for competition, each prize to consist of a bound copy of Owen Jones's *Principles of Design* and the society's bronze medal.

*Sons of the Brave*, by P. R. Morris, A.R.A., is the picture chosen for reproduction in *L'Art* this week. It is etched by Charles O. Murray.

THE teaching of the Koran seems to be but little regarded in one respect in the palace of the Sultan, for we understand that the distinguished Turkish painter, Abdul Hamid Bey,

has just received a commission to paint the portraits of the Sultan and the Imperial Prince.

THE Paris Municipal Museum and Library, installed at the Hôtel Carnavalet, are to contain for the future collections of an historical character only. All objects not coming under this category are to be withdrawn, and will be sold by public auction.

THE death is announced of M. Ch.-Jules Labarte, member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, at the age of eighty-three. His chief works are: *L'Histoire des Arts industriels au Moyen-âge et à l'Époque de la Renaissance*; *La Peinture sur Email dans l'Antiquité et au Moyen-âge*; and *Le Palais impérial de Constantinople et ses Abords, tels qu'ils étaient au X<sup>e</sup> Siècle*.

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND CO. have in the press a work by Robert Edis, entitled *Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses*. It is virtually an amplification of the Cantor Lectures delivered a few months since, and will be illustrated with numerous designs and examples of decoration and furniture.

THE same publishers will issue immediately the first volume of Woltmann and Woermann's *History of Painting*, which treats of painting in the Middle Ages. The translation has been prepared under the supervision of Prof. Sidney Colvin, and the illustrations are numerous.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. will publish shortly a translation, with notes, by S. R. Koehler, of Maxime Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching*.

THE same firm announce as forthcoming in their "Text Books of Art Education," *German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting*, by H. Wilmot Buxton and E. J. Poynter, and *Ancient Sculpture, Egyptian and Greek*, by George Redford. The next volumes in their "Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists" will be *Fra Angelico and Masaccio*, by Catherine Mary Phillimore; *Fra Bartolomeo and Andrea del Sarto*, by Leader Scott; *Sir David Wilkie*, by J. W. Mollett, M.A.; and *Gainsborough and Constable*, by G. M. Brock-Arnold.

*Old and New Edinburgh* is the title of a new work by Mr. James Grant which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish in November next. It will be illustrated with original engravings, and will be uniform with *Old and New London*.

THE newly published Report of the Archaeological Society of Athens gives us a short account of the results of the excavations at Daulia, the ancient Daulis, in Boeotia, made first in the presence of M. Phintiklès, and then under the superintendence of M. Stamatakis. In the excavations on the acropolis, where there are the remains of Cyclopean walls, M. Phintiklès found seventeen fragments of pottery similar to that found at Mykenae and on other prehistoric sites. Subsequently, a few painted fragments of pottery were discovered, "like those found at Mykenae, in the character of the clay, the ornamentation, and the form," as well as a stone axe-head resembling the Mykenae ones, a bronze ring with ornaments and a plain green stone, two stone weights and a whetstone, all three of a Mykenae pattern. No terra-cotta image or object of ivory and glass was met with. Outside the acropolis, in a hollow in front of the gate, excavations have also been made, but they have not yet advanced far enough to yield anything of importance.

M. YOSHIDA, the Japanese Minister to the United States, has become quite an adept in painting, and has recently made some most successful sketches of the scenery of the Alleghanies and the Cheat River valley.

THE jubilee of the Halifaz Literary and Philosophical Society will be celebrated at the close of the month of October in a somewhat

novel fashion. The upper room of the museum will be temporarily cleared out, and it will then be fitted up after the manner of a house two centuries ago. The parish is rich in furniture of the period referred to, and chairs, beds, tables, cupboards, and china, pictures, crockery, and ornaments will be got together, all of dates between 1620 and 1690. The pillory and the executioner's axe will likewise be exhibited. The latter has for many generations been preserved at Wakefield in the offices of the lady of the manor.

M. C. VOSMAER finishes his study of Adriaan van Ostade in *L'Art* this week by considering his influence over certain of his followers and pupils. Illustrations are given from the etchings of Cornelis Bega and Cornelis du Sart.

THE ringing of the curfew bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon. The bell, which was presented to the town by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII., is placed in the tower of the Church of the Holy Cross, and is rung for the six winter months of the year commencing September 11.

A GRACEFUL method of recognising talent, such as the French nation alone would have thought of, is to be found in the fact that the French Minister of Public Instruction has lately presented to Mdlle. Baretta, of the Comédie Française, a magnificent Sèvres vase commemorative of the day when the monument to Corot was inaugurated at Ville d'Avray. It will be remembered that on that occasion Mdlle. Baretta read some verses of Coppée's with great effect. The vase, accordingly, is decorated with a view of the house and the tomb of the master on the borders of the lake of Ville d'Avray, while to the right stands a figure of a Muse holding a rose in her hand, with the inscription beneath, "Offered to Mdlle. Baretta by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts." On the reverse side are inscribed some lines by Coppée.

THE casts prepared in Lucca for the Berlin collection have now been completed. They consist chiefly of works by Matteo Civitale, the originals of which exist in the cathedral of Lucca, and are noted for their beauty and historical interest. The collection of casts in the museum at Berlin is rapidly becoming the most extensive in Europe, or probably is so already; and the casts, being expressly prepared by the most skilful casters known, are all of the most perfect description.

ON September 13 the King of Italy inaugurated the first exhibition of works of art of the Donatello Society of Florence, occupying the first storey of the Palazzo Serristori. The exhibition is of unusual interest, as it contains (*inter alia*) numerous pictures by distinguished French artists. A communication was made to the President of the Royal Academy through the Italian ambassador, and another by private letter to Mr. Millais, requesting the favour not only of their personal contributions, but of their assistance in promoting the exhibition of other works of English painting. Unfortunately, the applications were made too late in the season. Both the President and Mr. Millais, in the most courteous terms, expressed their regret that on this occasion it would be impossible to procure and to forward specimens of English art to Florence. Both gentlemen alluded in warm terms of regard to the interest which they felt in the projected exhibition in the ancient capital of Italian art, as well as their hope that on a future occasion English pictures might be sent.

M. FR. LENORMANT is contributing to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* some notes on the towns situated on the coast of the Adriatic. Although the notes are of course on archae-

ological and artistic subjects, they give a good idea of the towns visited by M. Lenormant—towns that lie quite out of the line of the usual tourist, and which M. Lenormant's account will scarcely tempt him to visit. Of one of them—Termoli—he says,

“Dans ma carrière de voyageur je n'ai rien vu d'aussi repoussant de saleté que la vieille cité de Termoli, si ce n'est peut-être la ville haute de Syra, qu'elle m'a rappelée par bien des traits. C'est un dédale de petites ruelles au milieu de maisons croulantes. Un fumier gluant et infect que le soleil ne parvient pas à sécher y couvre d'une couche épaisse le pavé plein de trous et de fondrières. Dans cette fange grouillait pêle-mêle des enfants déguenillés et à demi nus et un peuple de cochons noirs beaucoup plus nombreux que les habitants de notre espèce.”

Nevertheless, this filthy city is most splendidly situated, and has an ancient cathedral of great interest to archaeologists. M. Lenormant owns, however, that no artistic interests could induce him to sleep in such a place. Beside M. Lenormant's “Notes,” there are several other articles of interest in the *Gazette* of this month; but space will not allow us to speak of more than of M. de Chennevières' enthusiastic laudation of M. Gaillard's magnificent etched portrait of *Leo XIII.*, of which the *Gazette* gives an impression, and of M. Paul Gout's learned critique on the works of Viollet-le-Duc, the third and last instalment of which is given in this number.

THE improvement in the *Art Journal* is still more noticeable in this month's number. It contains an interesting paper upon the history of James Ward's fine landscape of *Gordale Scar*, which, after remaining rolled up in the British Museum for twenty-seven years, was purchased in 1878 for the National Gallery for the sum of £1,500. It now appears that this picture was given to the National Gallery in 1830 by Lord Ribblesdale, and was refused. A letter from the veteran artist to his son, lamenting the fate of this grand work, will be read with much interest. It is, however, extremely sad, showing that his mind, if not affected, had sunk into a low and almost despairing condition at this time (1857), when he was in his eighty-eighth year:—

“I look back,” he writes, “and around upon all my laborious and successful exertions through a long, long life, as to its reward, only as so much trash, and the *Fine Arts* as having a sort of curse hanging over it, reminding me of a passage in the Bible, ‘Thou shalt destroy all their images and all their pictures.’ For it is an accursed thing, and all history, more or less, has proved that fact, and I wish you and everyone dear to me was in anything else than the Arts.”

On the banks of the Volkhov, near Old Ladoga, there still exist the picturesque remains of an ancient fortress, dating, it is said, from the time of Riurik, the founder of the Russian empire, who resided at Old Ladoga before his removal to Novgorod. These ruins have survived, without any special precautions, for many centuries, but are now threatened with complete demolition, the stones being carried away, under cover of the night, to form the foundations of new buildings. It is now more than ever desirable that a relic of so much historical interest should be looked after and saved from utter destruction.

### THE STAGE.

#### MR. IRVING IN “THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.”

*The Corsican Brothers* is a melodrama well provided with the scenic effects and events which the theatrical public is wont to prize. Melodrama has its grades, however; and *The Corsican Brothers*, which Mr. Boucicault was the first to adapt from the French eight-and-twenty years ago, is not to be dismissed

as a merely conventional work—a commonplace thing of clap-trap, lime-lights, and stage carpentry. It would be easy, assuredly, to over-value the literary qualities of the play: not a line of it stays in the memory, nor does it pretend to wit or poetry, or even to any particular grace or force of diction. But the story, when it was first told, had the advantage of absolute novelty; plays are said to have progenitors invariably, but the lineage of *The Corsican Brothers* was not traceable. No such characters as the twin-born Fabien and Louis dei Franchi had ever trod the stage on any previous occasion. And prosaic as the treatment was, something of the genuine spirit of romance clung to the fable, which further commended itself to many minds by reason of its supernatural or metaphysical elements. The ghosts of the stage have always possessed an admiring public, and the ghost in *The Corsican Brothers*, gradually rising, and slowly sidling across the boards, was quite a new invention in theatrical apparitions.

Still the play might not have endured but for the opportunities it offers to actors of distinction. The late Charles Kean first produced *The Corsican Brothers* in 1852, the second season of his management of the Princess's Theatre, and personated the twin-brothers with a success which underwent no diminution when Mr. Fechter, the original player of the characters in Paris, represented them in London. Whatever he might lack of the Frenchman's charm of manner and graces of aspect, Charles Kean was without doubt the superior tragedian. The part, or parts, seemed to suit peculiarly the repressed manner, the slowness and quietude of movement, the fixedness of gaze and expression, and the ominous sombreness of tone which were almost habitual with him. And success in portraying Fabien and Louis depends less upon the actor's professional acquirements than upon his natural and physical characteristics. He is not called upon to distinguish the twins by any of the rapid changes of appearance and costume usual when parts are “doubled”—to employ the technical term. The brothers are supposed to present a striking personal resemblance, yet the one is of the town, the other of the country. Fabien is a sort of Corsican Nimrod, leading a retired, rural, sportsman's life in his ancestral *château*. Louis is a Parisian law-student, of civilised habits, but suffering much from the pangs of disappointed love. Mr. Irving is careful to point out the difference between the brothers, if his efforts in this respect are not wholly satisfactory. As Fabien, the actor seemed more self-conscious than is his wont, and betrayed a theatrical restlessness of deportment; his dress was too fine and fanciful for a country gentleman, even of Corsica; and his frankness of manner sometimes lapsed needlessly into roughness. What was chiefly lacking at this portion of the play, however, was that key-note of mystery and impending doom which Charles Kean was so heedful to strike. Though he bears himself calmly and with dignity, Fabien is gravely occupied with a presentiment of his brother's danger. There is nothing in Mr. Irving's performance to suggest this until he has been

for some time upon the stage, and he scarcely impresses upon the audience that he is the subject of “supernatural soliciting” until he has commenced his formal narration—which he conducts with excellent art, be it said—of the family legend. In Mr. Irving's hands, Louis dei Franchi becomes a more mature student than the stage has been accustomed to; but the actor's manner is never youthful, and his rather saturnine representation of the melancholy of a boyish lover extends a depressing influence even to the audience. It is, perhaps, in the last act, devoted chiefly to the desperate duel in the forest of Fontainebleau, that Mr. Irving is seen to the most advantage, if there may be difficulty in reconciling this cold, solemn, self-controlled, self-contained, avenging Fabien with the attitudinising sportsman, clothed in bright green plush, who figured so actively in the first act. Some evidence of the fire within, of the Corsican's consuming passion for vengeance, should be discoverable for all the gravity, the severe calm, and steady deliberateness of Fabien's demeanour in his challenge and duel. The details of the combat—first with swords and then with daggers—are most adroitly contrived and carried out; Mr. Irving is cunning in fence and an adept in stage artifices, the while he here obtains valuable aid from Mr. Terriss, whose *Château-Renaud*, however, is generally deficient in colour and substance.

It may be gathered that Mr. Irving's performance occasioned some disappointment; more of ardour, of coherence, of impressiveness and intensity was unquestionably expected of him in justification of his revival of the play. Mr. Irving can be trusted to reconsider and amend his efforts; at the same time it may be doubted whether his representation of the twins will ever rank among his more complete successes. If, in a degree, the player failed, the play fully asserted its power still to give pleasure. It has never before been so handsomely supplied with accessories. The masked ball at the opera-house is a superfluous incident which rather interrupts than assists the natural current of the story. At the Lyceum the scene has been turned to the account of spectacle in a very special manner, while excuse has thus been furnished for new and striking musical embellishments. The glade at Fontainebleau in winter, with snow upon the ground, is a signal example of the completeness to which the art of scene-painting is now carried.

DUTTON COOK.

### STAGE NOTES.

THE theatrical event of the month in France is the re-opening of the Odéon, a little tardily, under the management of a gentleman who was once before connected with the classic theatre of the Rive Gauche, and who is likely to restore some of the traditions it was M. Duquesnel's pleasure to override. To begin with, there is an alteration in the prices: these are, generally speaking, diminished, so that the playgoers of the *Quartier des Ecoles* have a reason for not deserting their immediate neighbourhood; but the price of the pit has been raised, though this alteration is not likely to be persisted in—it finds little favour with students, who are both critical and diligent



frequenters of the pit. Seats can now be secured beforehand, but this plan, it is getting to be realised, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and the student would rather "make queue" for an hour or two on the evening he wants to go than be debarred for a month from going because the piece is popular and every seat has been reserved. In London, it may be said in passing, we are likewise realising that the system of booking all good seats in advance is not wholly in our favour (though it is wholly in the managers'), for the moment a piece is pronounced worth seeing it becomes impossible to see it. The Odéon performances have begun with some interest, but not very brilliantly. There is a somewhat feeble and correct little work, the dramatic trifle of a *débutant* who was thought to be promising; but the main piece of the evening is *Les Parents d'Alice*, by M. Charles Garraud, a dramatic author who is hardly a beginner, but who has not yet become celebrated. The piece has an inappropriate title, for it suggests a dramatic study of the "parents" rather than the arousing of particular interest in the fortunes of Alice herself; and the people who are presumably studied are a man and his wife, the keepers of an old curiosity shop, where false Rembrandts are knocking against Kouen potteries with the mark forged, and where armour which does not date back farther than our present century is set against tapestries somewhat more venerable, and now, indeed, in their last stage of decay. But these people, who, with a considerate eye to stage effect, are so good as to live among such picturesque surroundings, are not, it seems, the parents of Alice at all. Alice is the illegitimate child of a very fine lady indeed, whose indifference to her has for a long time been as great as the brutality and venality of the others. But neither the very fine lady and the world she lives in, nor the humble and brutal *marchands de bric-à-brac* are especially interesting; and one's solicitude for Alice is but of a languid kind. Porel and M<sup>me</sup>. Griot bestow as much as they can of the realism which is the fashion of the moment on their portraiture of the squalid couple; but it may be doubted whether their art will enable the piece to remain long in the bills. In spite, however, of its faults, *Les Parents d'Alice* displays the dramatic temperament of the author.

M. CHARLES MONSELET, who has long been known as one of the wittiest and lightest of the French *feuilletonistes*, is preparing a one-act comedy for the Odéon, in which his daughter will perform a principal part. This young lady, who seems to inherit some of her father's humour, has a secondary rôle in *Les Parents d'Alice*, but in it she has not much opportunity of making a mark.

At the Théâtre de la Renaissance, *Giroflé Girofla* is being played to large houses, and M<sup>lle</sup>. Jeanne Granier, the most refined and simple of French actresses of opera bouffe, or what has now become comic opera, is welcomed on her return. A brief revival of *La Petite Mariée* is in preparation, and this will be succeeded by a new opera. The Renaissance company is now probably the strongest in Paris for work of its kind. It includes an excellent comic actor who was lately at the Gymnase, and is quite a finished artist—brightly and intellectually comic, and not a mere buffoon. M<sup>me</sup>. Desclauzas, too, has rare sense of comedy, a fine presence—a presence which has now been fine for a good many years—and a perfect knowledge of how to make her effects. Then for pure musical gifts, and a quiet sort of personal charm, there is M<sup>lle</sup>. Jeanne Granier herself—the child of the Renaissance, so to speak, for it was there that she first met the public when she was but a

girl. No one delivers with such exquisite precision as she does the lovely music of Lecoq. Orchestra and chorus, too, in taste, though not in volume of sound, put to shame most English performances of opera bouffe. Lecoq, to be heard fairly, must be heard in Paris.

## MUSIC.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE directors of these concerts gave on Thursday evening, September 16, a programme with the following inscription, "Humorous Night," but comic or burlesque night would have been a far more appropriate title, for the pieces and songs for the most part contained drollery rather than humour. We except, however, the *Village Musicians* of Mozart. It is certainly entitled "a Musical Joke," yet, though a caricature of bad players and bad performers, it contains many fine and genuine traits of humour. The comic element was duly appreciated by the public, such as the extravagant *cadenza* in the slow movement (excellently played by Mr. A. Burnett), and the excruciating chords at the close of the *presto*, when all the players apparently lose their heads and finish in different keys; but many of the finer and more delicate touches passed unnoticed.

The "Toy Symphony" of Romberg, written for a lot of toy instruments—such as the Cuckoo, the Quail, the Nightingale, &c.—is a clever imitation of Haydn's "Toy Symphony;" but it is intended as an amusement for children, and not for public performance by adults, excepting under special conditions, such as the performance given at St. James's Hall a few months ago, and noticed in these columns.

The first part of the programme concluded with the *presto* and *finale* from Haydn's "Farewell Symphony." It is related that Prince Esterhazy had been from home with his band for six months, and Haydn, by means of this musical picture, expressed the wish of the musicians to return home to their wives and children. Suddenly, in the midst of a lively *tutti*, one of the musicians blew out his light and left the orchestra. One by one all the players retired in like manner, till only one, Tomasini, the Prince's favourite fiddler, remained. At last he blew out his light also, and retired. "Since they all go, we must go too," said the Prince. The musicians were all assembled in the ante-chamber, and the Prince, turning to Haydn, said, with a smile, "Haydn, I have understood; tomorrow the gentlemen may depart." At the performance on Thursday, the conductor (Mr. F. Cowen) remained at his desk, his eyes on the score and beating time, until informed by a servant that all the players had departed. Spohr, we believe, was the first to use a bâton in Germany; if so, the Covent Garden version would not be the correct one. It is, however, generally given in this fashion, and a joke must not be the subject of serious discussion.

No one of the great musicians was fonder of fun than Haydn, and many droll anecdotes are related of him. His character is well reflected in his music, which is full of wit and humour. Yet he took a serious view of his art, and considered his talent as a good gift sent down from above which it was his bounden duty to cultivate and develop. From time to time, however, he did not hesitate to perpetrate even musical jokes. Beside the "Toy Symphony" and the one just mentioned, there is the symphony entitled *La Distratta*, into which Haydn has introduced a curious piece of pleasantry in the last movement. The fourth string of the violins is tuned down to F, and during twelve bars the players are occupied one after another in gradually screwing up the string to G.

Mr. C. Hallé gave a fine performance of Weber's *Invitation*. Had the eminent pianist wished to play something in keeping with the rest of the programme, he might have chosen for his solo one of Clementi's collection of musical caricatures, in which he has mimicked the most celebrated composers for the piano—Mozart, Haydn, &c.

Beside the instrumental pieces mentioned, the first part of the programme included Weber's *Turandot*; *Humorous Meditation on a German Air*, by Scherz; and *The Wedding March of Punch and Judy*, by Fitzgerald. The piece by Scherz consisted of a series of variations in the various styles of Bach, Mozart, Wagner, &c.; *The Wedding March* was merely an absurd and irreverent travesty of Mendelssohn's *Wedding March*.

There was a large audience, and the concert was so successful that the programme was announced again for this week.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

Now ready, price 25s.

**JOURNAL of the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.** Vol. XLIX. Edited by H. W. BATES, F.R.S., Assistant-Secretary.

## CONTENTS.

1. ITINERARIES of the SECOND KHEIVIAL EXPEDITION: Memoir explaining the New Map of Miliin made by the Egyptian Staff Officers. By Capt. R. F. BURTON. With Map.
2. A VISIT to LISSA and PELAGOSA. By Capt. R. F. BURTON.
3. AN ACCOUNT of the COUNTRY TRAVERSED by the SECOND COLUMN of the TAL-CHOTIAI FIELD FORCE in the SPRING of 1879. By Lieut. R. C. TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps; lately attached to the 1st Gurkha Light Infantry. With Map.
4. THE MODIFICATIONS of the EXTERNAL ASPECTS of ORGANIC NATURE produced by MAN'S INTERFERENCE. By Prof. GEO. HOLMES, F.R.S.
5. NOTES upon some ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS made in KORDOFAN and DARFUR. By Major H. G. PROUT. With Map.
6. ZENOS FRISLANDIA is ICELAND, and not the FAEROES. By Admiral BRIDGEMAN. With Map.
7. ZENOS FRISLANDIA is not ICELAND, but the FAEROES: an Answer to Admiral Bridgeman. By R. H. MAJOR, F.R.S., &c.
8. APPROXIMATE DETERMINATION of POSITIONS in SOUTH-WESTERN CHINA. By E. COLBORNE BAKER.

\* Fellows are requested to apply for their Copies at the Office of the Society, 1, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, W.

London: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street, W.

DOMESTIC STATE PAPERS, CHARLES I. 1640.

Now ready, in Imperial 8vo, pp. 808, price 15s., cloth.

## CALENDAR of STATE PAPERS,

Domestic Series, of the Reign of CHARLES I. preserved in H.M. Public Record Office. Vol. XVI. 1640, edited by W. D. HAMPTON, F.R.S., and published under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of H. M. Secretary of State for the Home Department.

\* This Calendar presents notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all enquirers into the history of the period to which it refers. Many of them have been hitherto unknown. The papers in Vol. XVI. cover the five summer months of the year 1640, pregnant with great events, which intervened between the summoning of the Short and Long Parliaments.

LONDON: LONGMANS & CO. and TRUBNER & CO. Oxford: PARKER & CO. Cambridge: MACMILLAN & CO. Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK and DOUGLAS & FOULIS. Dublin: A. THOM & CO.

Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.; Non-Subscribers, 4s. 6d.

## EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES of

a REPORTER. Giving Twenty Years' Experience on the Press, showing the Easiest and Surest Method of becoming an Efficient and Rapid Photographic, Shorthand Writer, and containing valuable Hints on all Branches of Reporting. Amusing and interesting to Members of the Press, and invaluable to Young Photographers and Tyros in the Art of Reporting. Written and published by FRANCIS J. LOCK, Author of "The Rifleman's Companion," "How to Become an Expert Shot," "Martini v. Snider" (3/6.0), &c.

23A, Market-street, Leicester.

## AUTHORS advised with as to Printing

Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Reports, Newspapers, &c., economically, and in the best style by YATES & ALEXANDER, Lonsdale-buildings, 37, Chancery-lane. Estimates furnished.

## FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM. The original, best, and most liberal. Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free. F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

## F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole

of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £5 6s. to 50 guineas.  
Drawing-room Suites, from £9 9s. to 45 guineas.  
Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.

And all other goods in great variety.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

## PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.  
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.  
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.  
Annihilates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.  
Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

## TRÜBNER & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEAP EDITION OF MR. ARNOLD'S POPULAR POEM ON BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

**THE LIGHT of ASIA; or, the Great Renunciation.** Being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism. By EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., &c., &c. Crown 8vo, illustrated boards, or limp parchment wrapper, 2s. 6d.

**CHINESE BUDDHISM: a Volume of Sketches, Historical, Descriptive, and Critical.** By the Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS, D.D. Post 8vo, cloth, 18s.

**THE LIFE or LEGEND of GAUDAMA,** the Buddha of the Burmese. With Annotations, the Ways to Nirvana, and Notes on the Phungies, or Burmese Monks. By the Right Rev. P. BIGANDET, Bp. of Kumthia, Vicar Ap. of Ava and Pegu. Third Edition. 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 21s.

THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, 1880.  
**MIRACLE PLAYS and SACRED DRAMAS: an Historical Survey.** By Dr. KARL HASE. Translated from the German by A. W. JACKSON, and Edited by the Rev. W. W. JACKSON, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Post 8vo, cloth, 9s.

**THE ENGLISHMAN and the SCANDINAVIAN: or, a Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Old-Norse Literature.** By F. METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, Translator of "Gallus" and "Charicles," Author of "The Oxonian in Iceland," &c. 8vo, cloth, 18s.

**LINGUISTIC and ORIENTAL ESSAYS.** Written from the year 1846 to 1878. By ROBERT NEEDHAM CUST, late Member of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service; Hon. Sec. R. Asiatic Society; and Author of "The Modern Languages of the East Indies." Post 8vo, cloth, 18s.

**THE GREAT AFRICAN ISLAND: CHAPTAINS on MADAGASCAR.** By the Rev. JAMES SHREE, Jun., of the London Missionary Society, Author of "Madagascar and its People," &c. Demy 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, cloth, 12s.

**THE BIRDS of CORNWALL and the SCILLY ISLANDS.** By the late EDWARD HEARLE RODD, Edited, with an Introduction, Appendix, and Brief Memoir of the Author, by JAMES E. HARTING, F.L.S., F.Z.S. Post 8vo, with Portrait and Map, cloth, 14s.

**RECOLLECTIONS of TRAVEL in NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.** By JAMES C. CRAWFORD, late Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand; Resident Magistrate, Wellington, &c. 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, cloth, 18s.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY for the PEOPLE.** By JOHN LANCELOT SHADWELL, Author of "A System of Political Economy." Crown 8vo, limp cloth, 1s. 6d.

**THE CITIES and TOWNS of CHINA: a Geographical Dictionary.** By G. M. H. PLAYFAIR, of Her Majesty's Consular Service in China. 8vo, cloth, 25s.

**THE RACES of AFGHANISTAN: being a Brief Account of the Principal Nations inhabiting that Country.** By Surgeon-Major H. W. BELLER, C.S.I., late on Special Political Duty at Kabul. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

**METRICAL TRANSLATIONS from SANSKRIT WRITERS.** With an Introduction, many Prose Versions, and Parallel Passages from Classical Authors. By J. MUIR, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. Post 8vo, cloth, 14s.

**MODERN INDIA and the INDIANS: being a Series of Impressions, Notes, and Essays.** By MONIER WILKINS, D.C.L., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. Third Edition, Revised, post 8vo, with Illustrations and Map, cloth, 14s.

**THE MORALS of EVOLUTION.** By M. J. SYLAGE, Author of "The Religion of Evolution," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

**EVOLUTION and INVOLUTION.** By GEORGE THOMSON, Author of "The World of Being," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

**ACROSS the ZODIAC: the Story of a Wrecked Record.** Deephord, Translated, and Edited by PERCY GREG, Author of "The Devil's Advocate." 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 21s.

**SELECTIONS from the KORAN.** By EDWARD WILLIAM LANE, Author of an "Arabic-English Lexicon," &c. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with an Introduction by STANLEY LANE POOLE. Post 8vo, cloth, 9s.

LONDON TRÜBNER & CO. LUDGATE HILL.

The New Volume of **MR. KINGLAKE'S HISTORY OF THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA**, Vol. VI.—"THE WINTER TROUBLES," will be published on Wednesday, 13th October.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

## The Treatyse of Jysshynge Wyth an Angle.

By DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

*The Subscription List for this Work will close on the 1st of October; after this date the Published Price will be 18s. Intending Subscribers are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher by this date.*

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

**READERS of FICTION, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, TRAVEL, FRENCH and GERMAN LITERATURE, and WORKS of EVERY CLASS**

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT THE

**Club Premises and the Circulating Library**

(which contains a large selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music) of the

**GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY, NEW BOND STREET,**

where Subscribers' names are entered daily.

The following are a few of the advantages offered by the Grosvenor Gallery Library:—

- 1st. The BOOKS ASKED FOR are AT ONCE SUPPLIED.
- 2nd. TWO VOLUMES of the NEWEST BOOKS for ONE GUINEA a-year.
- 3rd. THREE VOLUMES of the NEWEST BOOKS for ONE GUINEA AND A-HALF a-year.
- 4th. FOUR VOLUMES of the NEWEST BOOKS, DELIVERED FREE, for TWO GUINEAS a-year.
- 5th. SIX VOLUMES of the NEWEST BOOKS, DELIVERED FREE, together with USE of the CLUB, for THREE GUINEAS a-year.

N.B.—Specially Advantageous Terms are quoted to Country Subscribers.

All information promptly supplied on application to Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, Grosvenor Gallery Library (Limited), New Bond-street.

On September 23th (One Shilling), No. 250.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For OCTOBER.

With Illustrations by GEORGE DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.

CONTENTS:

WASHINGTON SQUARE. By HENRY JAMES, Jun. (With an Illustration.) Chapters XXV.—XXIX.

NOTES on WATER-COLOUR ART. I.—The Early Masters. By HARRY QUILTER.

COUNTRY PARSONS.

THE PAVILION on the LINKS. (Part II.) Chap. V.—Tells of an Interview between Northmour, your Mother, and Myself. VI.—Tells of my Introduction to the Tall Men. VII.—Tells how a Word was cried through the Pavilion Window. VIII.—Tells the last of the Tall Man. IX.—Tells how Northmour carried out his Threat.

THE HOMES of TOWN POOR. By the Rev. HARRY JONES.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

FALLING IN LOVE.

VENETIAN FOLK-SONGS.

TO A FRIEND recently LOST. By GEORGE MEREDITH.

WHITE WINGS: a Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XLVI.—After the Gale. XLVIII.—"A Good One for the Last." XLIX.—Adieu!

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

A NEW STORY by HENRY JAMES, JUN., entitled "A PORTRAIT of a LADY," commences in the OCTOBER Number of MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 252.

For OCTOBER. Price 1s.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

1. THE PORTRAIT of a LADY. By HENRY JAMES, Jun. Chapters I.—V.

2. A TURKISH HISTORIAN of a WAR with RUSSIA. By EUGENE SCHUTLER, Consul-General of the United States in Roumania. (Conclusion.)

3. HE THAT WILL NOT WHEN HE MAY. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Chapters XXXIX.—XLI.

4. GLASTONBURY BRITISH and ENGLISH. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D.

5. THE STORY of YVES. By Mrs. MACQUOID. (Conclusion.)

London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Price Half-a-Crown.

## THE MODERN REVIEW:

CONTENTS FOR NO. III., OCTOBER.

1. CRITICAL METHOD. II. By Professor KUENEN.

2. THINGS NEW and OLD in ITALY. By Mrs. WILLIAM GREY.

3. NATURE and LAW. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

4. FACTS and FANCIES about FAUST. I.—The Poem and the Poet. By H. SCHÜTZ WILSON.

5. THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA. By WILLIAM BINKS.

6. PHILOSOPHICAL NECESSITY: a Defence. By CONSTANCE PLUMPTRE.

7. ENGLAND'S OPTIM DEALINGS. By the EDITOR.

8. GILBERT WAKEFIELD. By Mrs. HERBERT MARTIN.

9. NOTES and NOTICES. By CHARLES HARGROVE, E. LANE-POOLE, EDWARD CRODD, &c.

Published for the Proprietors by JAMES CLARKE & CO., London: JOHN HEYWOOD, Manchester: and may be had by order of all Booksellers.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

For OCTOBER, 1880. No. DCCLXXX. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

DR. WORTLE'S SCHOOL.—PART VI.

MEMORY.

THE ENCHANTED BRIDLE. A LEGENDARY BALLAD.

BUSH-LIFE IN QUEENSLAND.—CONCLUSION:—TRYING THE

DIGGINGS.—PROSPECTING.—THE BOWER-BIRD'S NEST.—

EXPLAINS MATTERS IN GENERAL.—THE END.

THE ROOF of the WORLD.

LOIS: A SKETCH.

LIFE and DEATH. THREE SONNETS.

SOCIETY and THE SALONS BEFORE THE FRENCH

REVOLUTION.

THE STUMP MINISTRY: ITS FIRST SESSION.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

## THE HAMNET SHAKSPERE. Edited

by ALIAN PARK PATON. Vol. I., price 16s., and Part VI., CONO-

LARUS, price 2s. 6d., now ready.

London: LONGMANS & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

No. 439, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*History of Political Economy in Europe.* By Jérôme-Adolphe Blanqui. Translated from the French by Emily J. Leonard. With Preface by David A. Wells. (George Bell & Sons.)

THE translator has done good service in offering to the public this excellent version of Blanqui's work, the great value of which lies in the lines of enquiry it suggests and the problems it raises. Economic history divides itself into two branches, which M. Blanqui has treated together under the same title, and without any attempt to distinguish between them. The one traces the actual economic evolution of society, and the changes it effects in the nature, production, amount, and distribution of wealth; the other investigates the development of economic philosophy or theory. A relation exists between these two branches, for the actual economic structure, institutions, and condition of a community powerfully influence the course of thought with respect to them; and, on the other hand, economic theories often react on the policy and practice of nations and their material prosperity. Still the two investigations ought to be kept distinct in name as well as in thought. "The history of political economy" is properly the history of economic theory only, not of the actual practice of mankind and its material consequences. The distinction is well brought out in Dr. Johnson's reply when Boswell told him Sir J. Pringle had said that Adam Smith was not qualified to write about trade because he had never been in trade:—"He is mistaken, sir; there is nothing that requires more to be illustrated by philosophy than trade does. A merchant seldom thinks but of his own particular trade." Trade is something very different from the philosophy of trade, and a history of the philosophy of trade should be something very different from a history of trade. The confusion into which the title and method of Blanqui's work may lead even an expert economist appears in the Preface to the present translation by the Hon. David Wells. Political economy, he observes, began with the division of labour and exchange, and man

"became a political economist at the moment when he began to exchange the products of his labour, and to provide for increased abundance and better and more varied products, through the division of labour, the protection of life and property, and the invention of tools and machinery for the facilitating of both production and exchange."

A child does not become an astronomer as

soon as it looks at the stars, nor a physiologist as soon as it breathes and feeds. M. Blanqui seems, indeed, to have a little confused his own mind, as well as the minds of some of his readers, by the attempt to weave into one narrative, and under one name, (1) a description of successive practical systems affecting the production and distribution of wealth, such as slavery, monasticism, feudalism, free labour, free trade; and (2) an account of successive theories put forward in ancient and modern times by men like Plato, Xenophon, Aristotle, Quesnay, and Adam Smith. He slides without warning, and apparently without distinct perception, from the one to the other. In one passage or sentence he treats of the development of economic philosophy, or of systems of economic theory; in the next, of the actual economic movement of society and its practical systems of producing and distributing wealth. Mr. Wells, following him, slides in like manner from the one to the other when he says that it is indeed true that, in the latter half of the eighteenth century,

"the record of the experience of mankind in the work of bettering their condition was, for the first time, carefully and philosophically studied, and the principles reducible from such experience formulated, but the experience itself dates back to the very dawn of civilisation."

The geological record is many million years old, but geology itself began its history even later than political economy. The misuse of economic terms is becoming a serious obstacle to clearness of economic thought and discussion. "Money," "capital," and "profit" are used in innovating and inconvenient meanings; and, if we may judge from the language of Mr. Wells, it will soon become uncertain whether by "political economy" is meant the science itself, or the phenomena which the science investigates.

In the main, Blanqui's work divides itself into two distinct parts, in the first of which (chaps. i.-xxii.) he treats for the most part of the actual economy of society in ancient times and during the Middle Ages, and the practical systems, such as slavery, villenage, feudalism, monastic discipline, in force. In the second part (chaps. xxiii.-xlv.) he treats chiefly of the successive theories of writers and philosophers in modern times. Throughout both, a tendency to rhetorical generalisation shows itself, betraying the author sometimes into curious and somewhat bewildering paradoxes. Thus, for instance, in his Introduction, he says:—

"In all the revolutions there have been but two parties confronting each other—that of the people who wish to live by their own labour, and that of those who would live by the labour of others. Patricians and plebeians, slaves and freemen, Guelphs and Ghibellines, Red Roses and White, Cavaliers and Roundheads, Liberals and Conservatives, are only varieties of the same species" (p. 28).

And in his last chapter but one:

"Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and modern times have in succession passed before us, and everywhere the same problem has been presented; everywhere the struggle between the slave and the master, the rich and the poor, the employer and the workman. This struggle, which still lasts under new forms, has given birth to all the systems of political economy

which have succeeded each other, from the Economics of Xenophon, who proposed to brand slaves on the forehead to prevent them from escaping, to the socialistic theory of Fourier and the co-operative companies of Owen. The mind is confounded at the similarity of tone in these social experiments, which always meet with obstacles, and yet constantly recur to die and to be born again from generation to generation" (p. 521).

The mind is indeed confounded by such a combination. To describe the contests between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the Houses of York and Lancaster, and the Roundheads and Cavaliers as phases of one and the same struggle between people wanting to live by their own labour and people wanting to live by the labour of others is a remarkable example of the lengths to which a love of generalising will carry an ingenious mind. And were it even true that this struggle has given rise to every successive economic theory, we should still have to repeat a protest against confounding the practice with the theory founded on it, and the phenomena with the theory of the natural laws discoverable in those phenomena.

The truth is that Blanqui's work should be studied for the sake of the enquiries it opens up, not as an authority or guide in conducting them; and for the problems it raises, not for the solutions it offers. The historical knowledge of his day was indeed far behind that of our own on much of the ground it travels over. An important truth which the work can hardly fail to impress on the reader is that political economy is not a body of universal and immutable truths, but an assemblage of theories and speculations differing in different ages and countries, and taking their form and colour from surrounding conditions of thought. Yet this was hardly Blanqui's own view. He believed at least that an age of universal acceptance of the economic principles which he himself embraced had arrived:—"No economic school dares openly to advocate the exclusive system, and no one longer believes that any country can grow rich by the ruin of its neighbours." That there is now more than one Transatlantic economic school that dares openly to advocate the exclusive or protective system will be seen by the readers of an article in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Political Economy in the United States." M. Blanqui adds:—

"When a line of railroads shall enter Marseilles and Moscow, there will no longer be either German or French political economy, and the Prussian custom duties will have ceased to exist. People will no longer discuss the matters which occupy so much of our thought to-day, except to regret that they should have deliberated so long instead of acting."

Railroads have spread farther than M. Blanqui anticipated, yet they have no more put an end to wars of tariffs than to war in the literal sense. Blanqui wrote in a more hopeful generation than our own, to which he has left a work of great value, the chief benefit of which, however, will be missed by the reader who follows it as an authority and a guide in pursuing the investigations it eloquently exhorts to and illustrates.

T. E. C. LESLIE.

*Chinese Buddhism.* By the Rev. Joseph Edkins, D.D. (Trübner's Oriental Series.)

THIS is in some respects a very disappointing book. Chinese scholars speak so often in praise of the accuracy and fullness of the native histories and historical encyclopaedias that we naturally expected to find in so considerable a volume, by a writer so well acquainted with their language, a methodical and complete introduction to the history of Buddhism in China. The present volume is little more than a revised edition of papers written by the author at various intervals during the last quarter-of-a-century. The author says\*: "The above was written about twenty-two years ago. The whole question has assumed new aspects since that time. I leave, for the present, what I formerly said, unaltered." Dr. Edkins is here speaking of a theory he had propounded with regard to conscience; but it is to be regretted that he has failed to perceive how fatally accurate a description these words convey of the greater portion of his whole book.

It is not only that much of what is now published has been superseded since it was first written. No writer, however learned in Chinese, can hope to understand modern Chinese Buddhism without a correct knowledge both of that earlier Buddhism out of which it has been developed and of the various Chinese ideas by which it has been modified. In the first of these two necessary qualifications Dr. Edkins is so lamentably deficient that the reader is led to doubt whether in many points—some of them of vital importance for the subject he is discussing—he has not misunderstood his native authorities. Thus, when he says (p. 46) of certain books—"They close his public life as a teacher, and are regarded as the mellowest and richest of his productions. They were adapted to excite the longing of his disciples for higher attainments. This was his meaning when he said, 'I am not to be destroyed, but shall be constantly on the mountain of instruction.' This, says the writer, is what is intended by Buddha entering the Nirvāna, where there is neither life nor death. He is not dead, because he lives in his teaching."

Here the last sentence is no doubt a good Buddhist figure of speech; but did the author really write, or had he any such idea, as that of Buddha (or anyone else) *entering*, at death, *into* Nirvāna? It may be so; though both the expression and the idea are in absolute contradiction to the doctrines of the early Buddhists. But Dr. Edkins has no perception of the strangeness of the passage; his attention was, therefore, not called to the point, and he may very possibly have misinterpreted his author's meaning. If he has not, then it would be of the greatest interest to know when the idea first arose, and what gave rise to it. But there is, throughout the volume, no attempt to trace the development of any doctrine; and, as the name of the writer just quoted is not given, it is left to any other Chinese scholar, who might attempt to do so in this instance, to discover the passage for himself.

It is only once or twice that our author condescends to give his Buddhist authority for any particular statement that he makes;

and he seems to regard all Chinese Buddhist books as equally good evidence, not only for Chinese Buddhism, but for Buddhism generally, whether early or late, and whether Indian or Chinese. In one passage the authorities are, however, discriminated, and one is chosen to the exclusion of the others; but for a curious reason. "From this point I prefer to follow *San-kiau-yi-su* and Eitel in numbering the Patriarchs, while continuing to take the story of their lives from *Fo-tsu-t'ung-ki*, because the author is full of anecdote" (p. 73).

Such a reason for the choice of the authority to be followed by an author in giving a narrative of historical events seems to show that he considers the whole history so absurd and foolish that any attempt to arrive at truth is out of the question. But any reader who should thereby be led to expect in this work any entertaining anecdotes will be much disappointed; and, as Dr. Edkins does attempt to arrive at historical truth, we could wish he had chosen his authorities for some better reason.

His method of historical argument is scarcely more successful than his choice of authorities, as the following extract, concerning the Patriarchs just mentioned, will show (p. 156):—

"Dr. Hamilton says, speaking of the Swaracs, or Jains, a still existing Buddhist sect in India, that they worship twenty-four great teachers who are either called *Avatars*, or *Tirthankaras*. *Tirtha* is an incarnation, or an heretical teacher, or a non-Buddhist ascetic of any sect. Rhode supposed the Jains to be descendants of the Asuras and Rakshas—races hostile to the early Hindus. But they were rather a school. The Chinese have the series of twenty-four Patriarchs. They may be assumed to be the same with the Jaina twenty-four Patriarchs."

On this conjecture he founds a somewhat elaborate theory carried out through several pages. But, unfortunately, the mere coincidence of the number really falls to the ground when we recollect that the number of the Buddhist Patriarchs (as given in this volume, p. 435) is twenty-eight in India and five more in China; while of these thirty-three names only one occurs in the list of the Jain Tirthankaras,\* and of this one (Pārsva) the accounts of the lives of the two persons so named differ in every respect. What is the reason for drawing an arbitrary line at the twenty-fourth Patriarch? Dr. Edkins does not adduce a single instance of any native writer who has done so; and the list of the Patriarchs, as given by Mr. Beal,† agrees in number with the list found in this volume, though it differs in several of the names. The argument, therefore, amounts to this:—The Jains and the Buddhists are both heretics; now the Jains have twenty-four Tirthankaras and the Buddhists have more than that very same number of Patriarchs; therefore (though the names and legends of the two lists contradict each other throughout) the "Patriarchs" in the two lists may be assumed to be the same persons!

With these defects in historical method, Dr. Edkins gives in his first four chapters a life of Gotama, and in the fifth an account of early Buddhism in India. The former

follows the general lines of the legend as already known from other sources, but contains a number of the queerest statements; and, as the chapter and verse of the authority relied upon are not given, the reader is at a loss to know whether these are really to be found in any Chinese writer or not. Now and then the author is evidently speaking in his own words; as when, after a mention of the seven Buddhas, we find the passage: "One would like to know whether the Mohammedan series of seven sages, selected out of the Jewish and Christian scriptures from Adam to Christ, is imitated from this Hindu series of seven sages." So, when it is said, "Buddha was born B.C. 623," we know that this statement is not derived from any Chinese source; for (as, indeed, Dr. Edkins himself points out) this is not the date accepted by the Chinese Buddhists. But, when we read, "At seventeen he was married to a *Brahman* maiden of the Shakya family called Yashodara," it is impossible to tell whether some Chinese author has really made a statement in such direct contradiction to all the accounts hitherto accessible to us; or whether Dr. Edkins has not derived this information from some European writer.

Then, again, in the account of the First Council, we have the following incident:—

"Kashiapa appointed that Ananda should sit on the lion throne, with a thousand secretaries before him. They took down his words while he repeated the Dharma as he had heard it from Buddha. Evidently he had a good memory. Kashiapa was an old man; Ananda was comparatively young."

Is this a real innovation of the Chinese? is the passage an exact rendering of any Chinese original, or can the words mean that a thousand monks present at the council repeated the words which Ananda spoke?

There then follows in chaps. vi., vii., and viii. a very interesting and valuable sketch of the outward history of the Buddhist order of mendicants in China—which kings favoured it and which persecuted it; when new missionaries came over from India, or new pilgrimages resulted in the acquisition of new scriptures; at what time certain important schools sprang up, who founded them, and what has been their success; and so on. A good deal of this has been treated of incidentally by Beal or Eitel, but so much information on these points cannot be found elsewhere collected in so accessible and useable a shape. The facts related sound credible enough; and, though no information is given as to the source whence each statement is derived, it must be left to Chinese scholars to judge as to the trustworthiness of the results arrived at.

In chap. ix. we have an estimate of the Buddhist moral system, which is naturally condemned as being inconsistent with the system followed by the author himself. As Dr. Edkins says:—

"The Christian may be permitted to criticise with severity a system which denies the authority of God, identifies the moral nature of men and animals, teaches mankind to look to man instead of to God for redemption, and exercises the imagination with the most monstrous fictions of the unseen world and of the future state." "The most melancholy

\* At p. 194; see also p. 163.

\* *Indian Antiquary*, ii. 134. † *Ibid.* ix. 148.



example of decay in moral and religious instinct is in the denial of a sovereign moral ruler in the universe." "In the Buddhist account of human sins and duties no obligation is intended except the duty of lessening the sum of human misery, and promoting happiness." "We cannot wonder that the Buddhist system of ethics, having such deficiencies and such faults, has failed to produce high morality among its votaries. What virtue the people have among them is due to the Confucian system. Buddhism has only added to it idolatry and a false view of the future state."

It would be unreasonable to expect a different judgment from so devoted and earnest a missionary as Dr. Edkins; but he might have attempted the task, however unpleasant, of describing with some fullness, as a mere matter of some historical interest, that method of adding to human happiness which he so unsparingly condemns. Has he not, after all, devoted a book to the system of error and folly of which that method is the corner-stone? It is precisely on this point that the comparison of Chinese with early Buddhism would be most instructive; but the account here given is not only meagre, but even, in some fundamental points, awakens distrust. Dr. Edkins takes for granted that the Buddhist method, as followed in China, is based on the theory of soul which underlies his own belief. This may well be; but, as the early Buddhists held differently, it is by no means a matter of course.

Chap. xvii., pp. 273-88, is a sketch of Chinese Buddhist literature full of useful information; but it is fragmentary and incomplete, and also contains some very questionable statements.

"The first fixing of the Buddhist canon was at the Councils of Rājagaha and Pataliputra. . . . The origin of the primitive Buddhist books which are common to the Northern and Southern Buddhists is, then, anterior to B.C. 246."

But it is now admitted that the former of these two councils never took place; and, as a matter of fact, not a single book has been yet discovered "common to the Northern and Southern Buddhists," much less one of the great age here claimed. No doubt both schools have books of Vinaya or monastic discipline, and both have Suttas or general discourses, but these books and Suttas are not in any case identical.

Then, speaking of the division into books of the "Greater and Lesser Vehicles," Dr. Edkins rightly places the latter first in order of time; but who will support him in fixing them—as he does at p. 279—in the fifth century B.C.?

Even in the details given of the contents of the books, meagre as these details are, it is impossible to feel great confidence.

"Among works specially deserving of attention is *Fan-wang-king*. This book on the discipline or Vinaya is the *Brahmajāla*, 'Net of Brahma.' Mr. Gogerly, in the *Ceylon Friend*, published a brief [why brief?] translation of the work. See Beal in *Second Congress of Orientalists*, p. 134. It states the rules which guide the Bodhisattva."

If Dr. Edkins had looked at the very accurate translation he refers to he would have seen that *Brahmajāla* does not mean "Net of Brahma," that it is not a book

of Vinaya, and that it does not "state the rules which guide the Bodhisattva" (whatever that may mean). It is difficult to avoid a doubt whether his description is any more accurate of the Chinese work than it is of the Pāli one.

It will be seen that the European reader must not expect to find in *Chinese Buddhism* a critical, full, or accurate historical account; that the Chinese scholar will not find it of much service as a guide to better authorities; and that it conveys no adequate idea of Chinese Buddhist ethics or philosophy. It compares in method very unfavourably with Mr. Beal's well-known work on the same subject, *The Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese*; and it is written in a bald and jerky style of which the extracts quoted (for other purposes) afford not unfavourable specimens. But there are nevertheless scattered through these papers a considerable number of historical data which will be useful for reference; and the student of Buddhism will find it of great convenience to have here collected together in one volume a popular view of the present state of English missionary opinion on the outward aspects of Buddhism in China. In using the volume he may always turn with confidence to the very full and accurate Index which has been added by Mr. Wylie—an Index which is not only a model of what such an index should be, but which awakens the desire that we may soon receive an independent work from so painstaking a scholar as its author.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

*Maiden Ecstasy.* By T. G. Hake. (Chatto & Windus.)

DR. HAKE'S new volume of poems, though characterised by the same general peculiarities as its predecessors, possesses a greater unity of subject than any of his former books. The author has exercised his strong and peculiar power of recondite and poetical suggestion upon a single theme—maiden love of the more mystical and less passionate kind; and he has treated this theme in a succession of poems, each handling the emotion as displayed in a different subject.

The titles of the poems, "The Actress," "The Poetess," "The Dancing Girl," &c., sufficiently indicate the arrangement, though some of them are, as is usual with Dr. Hake, rather more enigmatical than these, such as "The Sun Worshipper" and "The Self-Conscious." In this theme the author has secured a favourable opportunity for the exercise of his two chief poetical talents—elaborate description of the least hackneyed and commonplace kind of the impressions given by the aspect of nature, and indulgence in unconstrained mental excursions into the shadowy regions of allegory and mystical suggestion. The paths thus laid out are pleasant ones for the feet of lovers of poetry, and they will not fail to walk with delight in them. One of the best of the poems as a whole is "The Spirit's Kiss," an illustration of the familiar fancy in which one of a pair of lovers promises to remain in spirit with the beloved till he also shall die. Another, "The Actress," is more unequal in expression, but admirable in conception and design. The

companion piece to this (in which, in a way admitting of more than one allegorical interpretation, a great mistress of her art and of men's love finds her beauty and power waning, and, turning her part into reality, stabs herself to death on the stage) is to be found in "The Dancing Girl," the lowly artist who finds a King Cophetua to recognise and reward her. Not least characteristic of the author is the poem called "The Visionary," which, in its turn, finds a counterpart in "The Sun Worshipper." "The Maid of Song" opens in different key from that usual with Dr. Hake.

"When autumn leaves are crisp and dry  
And hop like famished sparrows o'er the grass,  
When murky streams, turned noiselessly awry,  
Round little icebergs pass,  
When hungry winds creep stealthily along  
And paw the shivering rushes:—wooded dale  
Hears not the maid of song,  
Mute in the silence of the nightingale.

"But when the passage-birds of spring  
Burst like warm winds into the melting wood  
That thaws to hanging verdure while they sing  
To earn love's livelihood,  
'Tis then the joyous maid of song reveals  
Her passion notes, and covers the blank day  
With sweetly trilling peals,  
As flowers drop off the early blossomed May."

With this simple description of outward objects the opening of "The Spirit's Kiss" may very well be contrasted. Though not, perhaps, equal to some passages in *Legends of the Morrow* it is an admirable piece of "soul-painting," as Dr. Hake himself would call it.

"Through its pale chrysalis her parting soul  
Sees round it glow, in wide and dazzling maze,  
Flowers of all hues wreathing a sombre pool,  
The while, with dying gaze,  
Her eyes untwist the beams as from a spool  
Of gorgeous sun-spun rays.

"She gathers in those colours, green and red  
And azure, winding them with films of gold  
Around her spotless spirit thread by thread,  
That, when her wings unfold,  
In earth's flower-woven vesture garmented  
She may her heaven behold.

"He, near her, sees the pool frown deep and dark  
As overgrown with grass against its rim  
Floats helmless, oarless, her deserted bark  
Oft piloted by him  
Ere for her passage hence those waters dark  
Were shadow-scored and dim.

"Yet is she gay, the gloom cannot beguile  
Her eyes from where her golden thread begins.  
Intent upon the wreath she has a smile  
As angel-like she spins  
The disentangled beams, and talks the while  
Of the pure heaven she wins."

These lines will only be called a conceit by those who do not take the trouble to conjure up for themselves the mental picture which Dr. Hake has drawn. It is in his special faculty for this sort of draughtsmanship that his poetical secret lies. He has a peculiar knack of furnishing galleries of these pictures which require a certain amount of effort on the part of the reader, but not effort enough to deny the gallery a place in the Castle of Indolence—that is to say, in other words, the castle of literary enjoyment. That his poetry is not exactly the poetry that the runner may read by no means detracts from its merits, for the slight effort of attention required to bring out the tints and lines of the picture helps to make it all the more distinct when it has once emerged.

There is less diversity in *Maiden Ecstasy*

than in its author's previous volumes; and this, with the fact that his characteristics are, or at least ought to be by this time, thoroughly comprehended by the public, dispenses us from the necessity of lengthened comment. But there is no falling off in these pages; and, indeed, in some of the poems, especially in "The Actress," there may be said to be an advance. It is an almost indispensable accompaniment of Dr. Hake's allegorical and indirect fashion of treating his subjects that he should sometimes seem to wander off into episodic and digressive passages. The poem just noticed is unusually free from this, as is also its companion, "The Dancing Girl." These two pieces would form a very suitable introduction to their author's work, containing, as they do, most of its prominent characteristics with comparatively few of its more esoteric peculiarities. In reading *Maiden Ecstasy* the critic has only one thing to complain of, and that is that it contains no poem short enough to be cited as a whole; while work which is so essentially thoughtful as Dr. Hake's does not, except in the case of a few descriptive passages, lend itself to excerptation.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*Parables from Nature.* By Margaret Gatty. With Notes on the Natural History and Illustrations by W. Holman Hunt and others. New and Complete Edition, with Memoir of the Author by her Daughter, Juliana Horatia Ewing. (G. Bell & Sons.)

MRS. GATTY'S *Parables from Nature* have so high and permanent a place among children's classics that a standard edition of them has become desirable. With this we are furnished in the handsome volume before us, wherein the interpretation of the Parables is rendered easy by means of instructive annotations; and the charms of the author's fancy are increased by the artists' responsive skill. Nothing that we can say is wanted to procure a welcome for Mrs. Gatty in every home where there are children or those who sympathise with children; but her many admirers will be grateful to Mrs. Ewing for having, in the present edition of her mother's best-known work, given them such particulars of the author's life as will enable them to realise the scenes and circumstances which fed her fertile fancy and bent it in that direction where she achieved so much success.

Margaret Gatty was the younger of the two daughters of Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's chaplain, and inherited both from her father and mother a love of learning and a power of turning it to account. Left motherless in her infancy, she grew up within the quiet walls of a Yorkshire parsonage. Books were her chief companions, and from these, as well as from constant intercourse with men of culture, her education was derived. It does not seem that she underwent any systematic course of training; but her innate love of study and the abundant materials around her supplied her with all that she needed. That her time was well employed is obvious from the facts that she attained considerable proficiency in art before her childhood was over, and that when she was seventeen she began to translate Dante's *Inferno* into English

verse, and to illustrate each canto with appropriate designs. In 1839 she married the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, where the remainder and most productive period of her life was spent. "Her marriage," says her daughter, "like that of her parents, was founded upon congeniality of aims and pursuits, and her work met only with additional help and encouragement in her new home."

Her first book, entitled *The Fairy God-mothers*, was published in 1851, and four years afterwards the first series of *Parables from Nature*, with illustrations by the author herself, appeared. It is interesting to trace the origin of this, Mrs. Gatty's most characteristic work. She had been much struck with the beauty of *Adams's Allegories*, and especially with that of "The Old Man's Home" and "The King's Messengers;" but she was very much distressed that the mosses and green lizards should have been made emblems of sin in the story of "The Distant Hills," and thought it a very undesirable association of ideas for the minds of children. The subject awakened in her mind the memory of Quarles's *Emblems*, which had been her delight in childhood, and prompted her to her first essay in moral teaching through natural objects. With these her acquaintance was something more than superficial, as the notes to the present edition abundantly show. Her powers of imagination and extensive range of reading enabled her to carry on with much success the plan she had adopted, and five volumes of *Parables* appeared between 1855 and 1870. On these her reputation is mainly based, but we should not be doing justice to her industry and enterprise if we omitted to mention that within the same period she published numerous volumes of tales and a scientific treatise on *British Seaweeds*, and also started upon its successful course the admirable serial known to all children as *Aunt Judy's Magazine*.

Mrs. Gatty died on October 4, 1873, working almost to the end in spite of the disease which, during the last ten years, had invaded limb after limb and function after function until the intellect alone remained unimpaired. Her daughter's criticism upon her writing is one in which most readers will concur; and, if we cannot call Mrs. Gatty a genius, we may readily allow that her sincerity, common-sense, and unaffected love of goodness render her a far better companion for children than many an author to whom that term has been applied. Her tales are uniformly wholesome as well as attractive, and it is, in our opinion, no slight recommendation that "not one of them depends for its pathos upon early death-beds or unavailing regrets."

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

*Domesday Studies: an Analysis and Digest of the Somerset Survey, and of the Somerset Gheld Inquest of A.D. 1084.* By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. (Reeves & Turner.)

In this book Mr. Eyton is continuing to work on the same principles and methods which he adopted in his previously published analysis of the Dorset Survey, and has made similar use of the Gheld Inquest of the five

Western counties. This document, of which some portions are still extant, having been bound up centuries ago with the Exeter Domesday Book, sometimes even being interleaved with it, is the valuation for the Dane-geld of six shillings on every hide levied by William the Conqueror in 1084. For Somerset it is unfortunately incomplete, as appears from the fact that the totals of the preserved inquests do not amount to the sum which is known otherwise to have been paid by the county, and because there is no assessment of certain hundreds and liberties which are comprised in lists certainly contemporary, and perhaps even written by the same hand. So far as the inquests go, they give the names of hundreds, which Domesday does not, and sometimes afford a clue to names of manors accidentally omitted, and also generally give personal names more fully and correctly. All the information contained both in Domesday and in these inquests is carefully arranged in the second volume in tables, with the modern names and acreage added, and reference to these tables is simplified by indexes of persons and places.

The more Domesday book is studied, the more certain it becomes that the returns were not a statement of area but of valuation, and that the measures of land are based on that principle. Mr. Eyton's calculations prove that the hide in Dorset averaged 240 acres, while in Somerset it averaged 249½, from which it is clear that Somerset was the poorer county of the two. Again, the twelve hides of the Hundred of Glastonbury contained nearly 350 acres each, and the Manor of Milverton, which was geldable as one-eighth of a hide, contained more than 1,100 acres. There are frequent instances of a low hidation in Saxon times being increased by the Conqueror's officers, apparently not on account of increased value, but merely as abrogating a privilege. The Commissioners could do this with the greater ease, as the tax fell on the tenants, not on the lord, whose demesne lands were exempt. Another point of importance on which Mr. Eyton insists is the difference between the *carucata* and the *terra unius carucacae*, which have been frequently confounded. The former, like the hide, was variable, and in two instances given by Mr. Eyton included 147 acres and 154½ acres respectively; while the *terra unius carucacae*, the plough-land, was 120 statute acres, and as the full plough-gang consisted of eight oxen, *terra quatuor bovium* was the same as *terra ad dimidiam carucam*—that is, sixty acres.

The gheld acre must also be distinguished from the statute acre, being, like the hide, a measure of valuation and the twelfth part of a virgate. Mr. Kemble had apparently shown that a virgate was equal to ten of such acres, but Mr. Eyton finds that there is a defect in the description of the manor on which his calculations were based, so that they are necessarily incorrect.

The notes contain suggestions for settling many other Domesday problems which recur in every county; while the tables, which form the body of the book, are invaluable to the student of Somersetshire topography.

C. T. MARTIN.

*Studies in the Eighteenth Century in Italy.*  
By Vernon Lee. (Satchell & Co.)

THE writer who has adopted the name of Vernon Lee is happy in the choice of a subject to which as yet very little attention has been paid. Italy during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance has attracted more than its due share of interest; but, in the indifference with which till recently the eighteenth century was regarded, Italy has received the most conspicuous neglect. It was natural that this should be the case. The French Revolution brought its ideas to Italy, and gave a new form to its smouldering aspirations. A new sense of nationality awoke, and the oldest civilisation in Europe renewed its youth and assumed a modern aspect. In the stir and excitement of the awakening, it looked back to the memories of its past glories, and did not care to linger over the centuries of servitude and impotence. The literature of the eighteenth century was as much out of harmony with the new Italian spirit as were its politics, and the writers of modern Italy did not recognise any debt to their immediate predecessors. Even their own countrymen had no motive to magnify or even to esteem the Italians of the eighteenth century.

Into this neglected region Vernon Lee enters as into an old curiosity shop, whose contents he wishes justly to appraise. He claims for his book that it is a study of aesthetics, and he recalls the services which, even in its least glorious time, were rendered by Italy to art. It is true that pictorial and plastic arts were dead in Italy, as they were in the rest of Europe; but the artistic instinct of Italy had only taken another direction, and, in spite of the benumbing influences which had chilled the national life, still was strong enough to develop from the rude amusements of the people a distinctive national drama in the plays of Goldoni and Gozzi, and was engaged in creating the last great art of music. This but slightly recognised service Vernon Lee seeks to bring into due prominence, and to restore to Italy her proper claim to reverence as the mother and nurse of European culture.

With this end in view Vernon Lee does not undertake to write a consecutive history even of the subjects with which he mainly deals. It is not so much method and system that he sets before himself as the desire to show cause why his subject has an interest. He himself is full of genuine enthusiasm and entire sympathy with the men and women of the past age. They are to him living beings, and he traces their lives with keen delight. He gives us vivid pictures of Italian society, and of the influences among which the artistic sense of the Italians had to work. Italy in the eighteenth century seems dull because there was no need of reaction. There was no great social or political movement. The intellectual heritage of the Renaissance still remained, and it was only necessary to adapt it to the restricted forms of activity which the conditions of Italian life allowed. They were not stimulating to lofty effort. Epic and dramatic poetry was impossible; lyric poetry was cut off from politics; religious life was dead, and social life was frigid. The literary productions of Italy were academic lyrics,

written on complimentary occasions, trivial and bombastic because inspired by no strong individual feeling. There was little room for anything that was strong, genuine, spontaneous, and heart-felt. But there was immense literary productiveness, which delighted to organise itself in a fantastic fashion. The fortunes of the "Arcadian Academy" have attracted Vernon Lee's attention among the literary curiosities of the eighteenth century. He has traced how a select company of pedantic *litterati* in Rome conceived the plan of restoring Arcadia; how they changed their real names for those of idyllic shepherds; how the conceit spread till the Arcadian Academy had its branches in every Italian town. Great schemes for reviving Italian literature were hatched in the prim gardens of the Academy. Solemn meetings were held at which each one yawned over his neighbour's poetry, and burned only with desire to read his own. The proceedings were ponderous and proper, the verses were dull and frigid, the literary *coterie* had its squabbles, even its great schism, when Gravina, the jurist, disputed the mastery with the pedantic Abbate Crescimbeni. Still, the very existence of such an association supplied Italy with a centre of union which it had nowhere else. This literary club, with its branches throughout the land, did much to overthrow social and local exclusiveness, and to create a larger national feeling. How Arcadia flourished, and how it was attacked, its fortunes and its fall, Vernon Lee records with kindly sympathy and humour.

But amid this literary affectation was stirring something real. If Literature could do little for herself, she was to be helped by her sister, Music, which in her vigorous movement was to impress on the literature that she needed for her own purposes some traces of her own simplicity and grandeur. The adopted son of Gravina, the bilious pedant who squabbled about matters Arcadian, was Metastasio, whom the need of writing operas forced into strength and pathos unknown before. Not only did music advance with rapid strides within her own domain in the favouring soil of Italy of the eighteenth century; she also had vitality enough to infuse with a new spirit the academic deadness of literature. It is with this that the greater part of Vernon Lee's book is occupied. He shows the nature of the musical life of Italy, and gives a long account of the life and writings of Metastasio.

In dealing with "the musical life," Vernon Lee has happily enough exhumed the musical tour in Italy of Dr. Charles Burney, father of Mme. d'Arbly, who, in 1770, stirred by his enthusiasm for the history of music, which he was engaged in writing, set out to see and hear for himself what was being done in Italy. Following in his steps, with due commentary and explanation, Vernon Lee takes his reader for a similar tour. Round the centre thus given he sketches the chief Italian musicians and their characteristics, and presents a vivid and attractive picture of the full, rich growth of Italian music. Jommelli, Porpora, Marcello, Pergolesi, Galuppi, and the rest are once more set before our eyes, and their well-nigh forgotten activity again receives its meed of praise. Vernon Lee is a thorough

enthusiast in his subject. He feels more sympathy for the large, stately, dignified music of the eighteenth century than he does for the more emotional, dramatic, and subtle music of the present day. He says many things that will be unpalatable to the *genus irritabile* of musicians. He has little respect for their modern traditions. Thus of the modern opera he says,

"It is, we fear, easier to recognise in our operas the frantic cries, shrieks, and whimperings, the noisy concerted pieces, and the vulgar scenic displays, which disgusted Gray in the works of Rameau and Campora, than the touching situations, exquisite melodies, and highly polished and pathetic performances which delighted Rousseau in the operas of Pergolesi and Jommelli."

Of church music he says:—

"These great composers do not, like some later ones, own several styles, one for the gods and goddesses and the other for the satyrs and maenads; wherever their art is employed, for whatever purpose it is destined, it is equally noble, not because it is used to express the feelings of Scipio, or of St. Eustace, or of Harlequin, but because it is their art, which to them is a thing sacred."

He even ventures to attack the pianoforte and all its works:—

"An instrument like our pianoforte, with a loud, thick, muffled tone, on which you could execute with considerable disadvantage the music written for other instruments, besides the sentimental and thundering imbecility written expressly for it; with sufficient power of expression to supersede other instruments, and with power of mechanical dexterity unlimited enough to ruin itself—such an instrument, such a compromise, could not have existed in the eighteenth century; and could not therefore usurp all musical privileges, make people lose all notion of adaptation of sound and style, accustom them to unlimited noise and to dubious time, and foster that wholesale ignorance of music in general which is inevitable where a performer need aim only at mechanical dexterity."

For these and such-like sentiments we leave Vernon Lee to settle with musicians. But it is his own preference for the musical style and method of the eighteenth century which makes his account of it so forcible and interesting. "The mainspring of Italian music," he truly says, "was the exclusive and passionate worship of the human voice." He tells us how singers were trained, and how they lived and sang, and were petted; how composers wrote for them, and how, after one season, an opera disappeared to make way for a new one in that great age of musical production. He then passes on to show how the requirements of the age developed the opera, and how the necessities of the opera stage produced in Metastasio a new and purely Italian form of dramatic literature.

It is somewhat surprising to compare the reputation which Metastasio enjoyed in his lifetime with the neglect which is now his lot. Voltaire was full of admiration for him, and pronounced him to be greater than the Greeks; Rousseau declared that he was the only living poet who was a poet of the heart. Yet now his works moulder upon the shelf, and we are bound to confess that when we try to read him we find more to admire in his characters and situations than in his language and style. Vernon Lee recalls us to the conditions under

which Metastasio wrote. He has the faults of his age, but he has the merits which the requirements of his age produced. Music moulded his drama, and gave the germ to its conceptions. His characters were constructed for stately scenic representations which did not admit either of realism or of sensational displays of emotion. They are clear, forcible, and life-like, yet noble and restrained. The plot of a musical drama must necessarily be simple, and afford powerful situations rather than aim at developing character or introducing complications. So, too, as regards style, the musical recitative requires short speeches with rapid alternation of passion, clearly and briefly expressed. There is no room for rhetoric or for elaborate imagery, and provision must be made for the melodies by strongly marked lyrics. Moreover, the librettist must regulate his composition by the capacities of the singers, and their need for rest at intervals; he must divide his parts fairly, and must see that the principal parts admit of the singer doing full justice to all his vocal endowments. Under such conditions Metastasio wrote, and his merit is that he so completely adapted himself to them. "To conceive an emotional situation, to develop it gradually yet swiftly, marking each step, each movement, even as a musician would develop a theme—this was Metastasio's aim and glory." The drama which he produced is deficient in many of the elements which would be thought most requisite at the present day, but it had artistic qualities of its own which are worthy of some notice at our hands.

We will not follow Vernon Lee into the other point which he has dwelt upon more slightly, the development of a genuinely national comedy in the hands of Goldoni and Gozzi. We have said enough to show that Vernon Lee's book is eminently suggestive, and we shall be surprised if it has not the effect of turning many other enquirers into the same field. We observe that already the *Rivista Europea* has translated his chapter on the "Musical Life." It is, in fact, rather curious that Italy should have been so long almost unnoticed by the recent reaction in favour of the eighteenth century. On his last page Vernon Lee shows a shuddering foreboding lest the things he has been speaking of with fervour become a fashionable rage.

"This music," he says, "of Pergolesi, of Durante, of Lotti, of Jommelli, and of Cimarosa, will certainly soon be remembered and sought for, and printed and performed, well or ill. The Italian eighteenth century will contribute its share to our realistic culture; its men and women will be exhumed, restored, put into glass cases, and exhibited mummy fashion in our historical museums."

Perhaps Vernon Lee may himself contribute to this result. He may have reminded the dwellers in Queen Anne houses that it is yet possible for them to revive toccatas of Galuppi or canzonets of Porpora on viols, harpsichords, and hautboys. They may still have solemn musical evenings, such as Dr. Burney enjoyed when the intervals were used by the performers to take snuff, and by the servants to snuff the candles.

M. CREIGHTON.

#### SCHOOL BOOKS.

PROF. PALEY has been very active of late in connexion with the series of "Cambridge Texts with Notes." To edit separately, within the space of a few months, three such plays as the *Agamemnon*, the *Eumenides*, and the *Persæ* is a somewhat remarkable achievement even in these days of rapid book-production. Of course, if these works were more *réchauffés* from the author's larger edition of Aeschylus, the wonder would cease. But they are not so; indeed we think them in some respects considerably superior to it. Prof. Paley seems to us to possess in a marked degree some of the principal qualities of the ideal editor of a school-book. He has studied the Greek dramatists most thoroughly and observantly, yet in his school editions he is content "not to seem but to be" learned, and to limit his notes (in a manner which we wish some of his younger contemporaries in the same field would imitate) to their proper function of throwing light upon the text. We do not always agree with Prof. Paley's explanations of difficulties, and we cannot honestly say that we admire his style of translation (e.g., "I am in a majority"—i.e., my mind inclines that way from every consideration—to know certainly that the son of Atreus is as he is"). But, at least—and that, after all, is the chief thing—he gives us in every note such a view as a genuine scholar may hold, expressed in such language as an average schoolboy may understand. We notice in the first chorus of the *Agamemnon* some little apparent discrepancies between text and notes (see vv. 101 and 123). The first may be intentional, the second looks like an oversight, but we hope that both may be removed in a future edition. At v. 1143 we are glad to see that Prof. Paley does not approve the dreadful reading *θερμὸν οὖς*, to which (alas!) Dr. Kennedy has lately declared himself a convert. An ingenious emendation of the passage has lately been suggested by Mr. T. Miller, "*ἐγὼ δὲ θερμὸν οὐ στήν' ἐν πύλοις βαλῶ*;" *στήν* being acc. sing. of the same stem which gives us *στάγες* in *Ap. Rh.* iv. 626.

ANOTHER volume in this series is the late Mr. Long's *Select Epistles of Cicero*, with notes and Preface, reprinted from the "Grammar School Classics." This makes a very attractive little work in its new shape. The letters are extremely well selected, perfect (it is needless to say) in Latinity, and (it is perhaps not needless to say) transparently simple and easy. On the whole, we think teachers of low forms, who have so long found themselves almost necessarily limited to Caesar as the one well-edited easy Latin author, will welcome this little book as a great addition to their repertory.

We have received two volumes of "White's Grammar School Texts"—*Homer's Odyssey*, Book I., and *Xenophon's Anabasis*, Book IV. The plan of this series is probably well known to our readers. There are no notes, but their place is taken by a copious vocabulary. Such books are obviously intended for the veriest beginners; and it may be doubted, in spite of time-honoured precedent, whether for such readers Homer is a suitable *pabulum*. Setting this apart, the vocabulary to Dr. White's *Odyssey* I. is well constructed with regard to the needs of the learners, and the etymological matter which it contains seems to be derived from good authorities. The Introduction, however, which deals mainly with the epic dialect, seems hardly up to the present level of Homeric scholarship. We should have thought that it was now generally recognised that to talk of Homer as employing "the figure *Tmesis*" is a putting, so to speak, of the cart before the horse. And, surely, it is no longer usual, even in the humbler sort of "grammar schools," to explain forms like *Ἀτρεΐδαι* and *θαλάμοιο* as produced by

changing *ov* into *ao* and *oio* respectively. There is also an article on Prosody which makes some odd remarks on the sound of the Digamma, and its position as "the sixth letter of the alphabet in the language of the Pelasgi." We should be glad to know, too, what is "the adverb *o*" (*sic*) which is mentioned on p. xvi. as an exception to the rule for the quantity of final *u*. We believe that *o*, *z*, occurs as a sort of grunt or snuffling noise in Aristophanes, but it seems odd to speak of this as an "adverb."

In the notes to Mr. Cluer's *Memorabilia* of Xenophon (Macmillan) is one of the strangest blunders which we have encountered for a long time. The phrase *ἀνταποδοῦναι ταύτων* (applied to paid teachers) is actually rendered "slaves to their own desires." Besides actual mistakes, we observe in these notes traces of a certain *naïveté* which does not inspire confidence; as where (on p. 206 and elsewhere) the author thinks it necessary in a book intended for more or less advanced pupils to comment at length on the ordinary construction of nominative with infinitive; or where (on p. 208) he illustrates the genitive after *ὑπεροπῶν* by a passage in Sophocles where a genitive follows the noun *ὑπερόπτας*; or, lastly, where (on p. 306) he remarks without further comment that "the optative without *ἄν* is sometimes used for the optative with *ἄν*." On the whole, we cannot regard this edition as successful from the point of view either of scholarship or of pedagogy.

MESSRS. LONGMANS send us a useful little school edition, by Sir George Cox, of *Horace, Epistles, Book II., and Epistola ad Pisonea*. These the author describes in his Introduction as "a series of continuous treatises on poetry, the last being merely a fragment." After reading on the title-page that the text is Orelli's, we are naturally a little surprised to find, from the Preface, that, in the few places where Maclean and Orelli differ, "the text in the present volume agrees with that of Mr. Maclean." This, however, is a matter of no great consequence, and it is perhaps hardly worth while to enquire here whether Sir G. Cox's preference for Maclean's readings is always well founded. His notes seem to us in the main successful, hitting a happy mean between discursiveness and dullness. But we do not think that his explanations of the difficult passage, *A. P.* 128-35, are quite satisfactory. Surely "communia" cannot mean "what everyone knows." Such a view seems wholly inconsistent with the recommendation which follows, "rather to dramatise the *Iliad* than to bring out for the first time *ignota indictaque*." And we rather regret that, in his note on v. 137, Sir George seems to countenance the opinion which Orelli calls "*merito nunc ab omnibus explosa*," that, in alluding to the "Scriptor Cyclicus," Horace may have had in mind the opening of the "Small *Iliad*" of Leschea. We can see no similarity whatever between this opening and the line which Horace quotes. Lastly, the "*acervus*" of v. 47 must refer to the famous paradox so called, and not, as Sir George suggests, to the cumulative syllogism.

MR. SKRINE edits *Georgic II.* of Vergil for Macmillan's series of "Elementary Classics." He gives us a capably written Introduction, and some notes which show both taste and scholarship. But the gem of the book is an Appendix containing some really delightful extracts from a letter written in Italy, which illustrate in the most fresh and interesting manner imaginable what Mr. Skrine calls "the connexion between the land and the poem"—Italy and the *Georgics*. If any teacher desires to interest a pupil in Vergil's poetry, he cannot do better than put this little book into his hands.

From the Clarendon Press we receive an



edition of the *Alcestis*, by C. S. Jerram, and four *Select Orations of Cicero*, by J. R. King. Mr. Jerram's *Alcestis* is careful, and in the main satisfactory, though the notes are crowded to an unnecessary extent with quotations. We notice a few slips, mostly of no great consequence. At v. 198, Mr. Jerram says that "the reading in the text ( $\alpha\theta\rho\theta' \alpha\delta$ ) is clearly preferable to that suggested by Nauck,  $\alpha\theta' \rho\theta' \alpha\delta$ ." But, in fact,  $\alpha\theta' \rho\theta' \alpha\delta$  is the original reading, and  $\alpha\theta\rho\theta' \alpha\delta$  is Nauck's conjecture. And, if we compare v. 145 ( $\alpha\theta\rho\omega \tau\delta\delta' \alpha\delta\epsilon \delta\epsilon\alpha\theta\rho\eta\varsigma$ , &c.), it will probably be apparent that  $\alpha\theta' \rho\theta' \alpha\delta$  is the better reading—"He may fail to realise his trouble now, but a time will come when he shall realise it." At v. 48, there seems to be an error in speaking of "the 'if' clause;"  $\epsilon\iota$  here means, of course, "whether," and is not conditional in the ordinary sense of the word. And the remark on v. 117, that "the optative without  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  denotes unconditional impossibility," seems to us, if we understand it, utterly and wildly untrue. Has Prof. Goodwin written in vain, and is it still believed that there is in Greek a mood connoting the idea of impossibility?

MR. KING'S four select orations are the *Actio Prima in C. Verrem*, the *De Imperio Cn. Pompeii*, the *Archias*, and the *Ninth Philippic*. The selection is a good one, but we cannot speak with high praise of this commentary so far as we have been able to examine it. In the first two chapters of the *Verres* Mr. King seems to us to have three times misunderstood his author. On chap. i., l. 14, he says, "*sua* is emphatic, marking the groundlessness of his hopes." But *sua* here seems merely to contrast with the preceding *omnium*. In the same chapter he renders *religionem* "regard for the dictates of religion," when it clearly means the "sanctity" of the judges' oath. And, in chap. ii., l. 17, he seems to us to mistake the real force of the antithesis *sanctum violare* and *munitum expugnare*,—"to break down alike religious and material—or physical—defences," and draws a contrast between "attempting" and "effecting" corruption which seems quite alien to the sense of the passage.

THE *Primer of Greek Syntax* by E. D. Mansfield (Rivingtons) is a sequel to the *Primer of Greek Accidence* by Messrs. Abbott and Mansfield lately reviewed in these columns. The work, in our judgment, is not without defects; but these are, on the whole, outweighed by its merits, and it is certainly superior to any existing manual on the same scale. A classification of Greek case-usages which will satisfy all scholars is not as yet to be hoped for; but, in the meantime, Mr. Mansfield's attempt to supply one is as successful as any that we can name. Perhaps he draws too hard a line between the genitives of aim and relation; and we think that to throw into different classes such examples as  $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\varsigma \tau\omicron\upsilon \nu\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\upsilon$  and  $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\delta\epsilon \phi\rho\omicron\nu\eta\sigma\epsilon\omega\varsigma$  indicates a certain degree of artificiality in his system. The syntax of the verb is, on the whole, excellently treated by Mr. Mansfield, though we should have liked a fuller discussion of the uses of the future participle, taking account of the facts recently pointed out by Prof. Paley in the *Journal of Philology*; and we must protest against the limitation (implied in sect. 181) of the apodosis with optative and  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  to "remote and unpractical conditions." On the contrary, this form of apodosis, as is well known, is often used as a polite way of stating the expectations and even the intentions of the speaker.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON send us three other books, all emanating from the new High School at Plymouth. Mr. Bennett's *Selections from Caesar* are so arranged as to give the beginner a general idea of the whole of Caesar's

government of Gaul. The notes are very short and simple; and, as is probably best in a book for very young readers, they deal almost entirely with questions of grammar and construing. The same author's *Second Latin Writer* comprises an Introduction explaining with much clearness and accuracy the more obvious points of agreement and difference between Latin and English idiom, and a collection of exercises and stories for translation into Latin prose considerably more interesting and lively than is usual in books of this nature. A *Practical Greek Method*, by Messrs. Ritchie and Moore, two of Mr. Bennett's assistants at Plymouth, is a very clever attempt to reduce the study of elementary Greek to an exact science. The reader is led on literally step by step, a page of accidence alternating throughout with a page of translation from and into Greek, from the alphabet to a point from which he may pass at once to the reading of an easy author and the writing of Greek prose of a simple kind. The somewhat Procrustean limits within which the authors have confined themselves in constructing their exercises necessarily make these latter rather dull. But it would be impossible for a boy of average intelligence to work fairly through this little book without carrying away a thoroughly sound and practical knowledge of at least the elements of the language.

MR. COLLINS'S *Unseen Papers* (G. Bell and Sons) is a collection of short passages in prose and verse, without notes, from the best-known Latin authors. The author complains that the passages given in similar books of extracts are, as a rule, too difficult for their purpose. It is impossible to speak positively without an actual trial; but, judging by the method of simple inspection, we should not call Mr. Collins's extracts particularly easy. However, we have no doubt that in judicious hands the book might prove useful.

WE cannot say as much for Mr. Blomfield Jackson's *Second Steps to Greek Prose Composition* (Macmillan), a book containing as many actual misstatements, and hardly less misleading half-truths, as we have ever seen collected in so small a compass. The article on  $\kappa\alpha\iota$ , which Mr. Jackson is pleased to call the "particle of uncertainty," is full of loose, and sometimes quite unmeaning, statements, as, e.g., that " $\kappa\alpha\iota$  throws doubt on infinitives and participles," that it "is held to modify" (he does not tell us in what way) "relative and temporal words," and that with the optative it "makes commands, inferences, assertions uncertain" (what is an "uncertain command"?). The treatment of conditionals is even worse, exhibiting not even a trace of a rational classification. After this, we are scarcely surprised to find Mr. Jackson recommending for use in ordinary Greek prose composition the  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\chi \epsilon\iota\rho\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$  of poets and late authors—such phrases as  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , and  $\tau\rho\iota\beta\alpha\rho\beta\alpha\rho\omicron\varsigma$ . The Greek prose of the "Lower Sixth Form in King's College School" must possess considerable interest for the student of literature if it is written in conformity with its teacher's precepts.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE hear that Messrs. G. Bell and Sons have in hand a *Selection of English Sonnets by Living Writers*, edited and arranged by Mr. S. Waddington, to which is added an Appendix Note on "The Sonnet: its History and Composition." Mr. D. G. Rossetti, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and Archbishop Trench will be largely represented in the volume; and it will also contain sonnets by Mr. Tennyson, Cardinal Newman, Mr. Swinburne, Lord Hanmer, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Earl Lytton, Mr. E. W. Gosse, Mr. Austin

Dobson, Mr. A. Lang, Miss Christina Rossetti, and about forty other authors.

IT is announced that the official records of the American Civil War, now being prepared under the direction of Col. Robert N. Scott, will be issued in four series—viz., (1) formal reports of military operations, with correspondence, orders, &c., and an atlas; Confederate accounts of any event immediately following the Union—in all, eighty volumes octavo, of some eight hundred pages each; (2) correspondence, &c., relating to prisoners—four volumes; (3) other correspondence, &c., Union—eight volumes; (4) ditto, Confederate—four volumes.

WE understand that the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent Charge will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. JOHN SULLIVAN, a Jersey notary, has in the press a volume on the language of the Channel Islands, which contains several poems and songs written by him in the Norman idiom of the twelfth century, and Prince L.-L. Bonaparte has accepted the dedication of the volume to him. Mr. Sullivan is also writing the history of the Channel Islands. His former Jersey dialect poems were very highly praised by Victor Hugo.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in the press two volumes of a series of histories of the dioceses in England and Wales. The aim of this series, taken as a whole, is to supply a comprehensive history of the Church in England by utilising the labours of specialists and the local and other material within their reach. Each volume will, however, be complete in itself, and will trace the history of the diocese with which it deals from the first planting of Christianity in the district until the present time. The writers engaged are well known. The volumes now almost ready are *Canterbury*, by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, and *Sarum*, by the Rev. Canon Jones.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK will publish shortly a facsimile of *The Boke of Saint Albans*, with an Introduction by Mr. William Blades, uniform with the *Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle* recently issued by him.

PROF. TYNDALL is to inaugurate the Glasgow Sunday Society on the 25th inst.

THE Cambridge edition of the works of Charles Dickens, which will shortly be published by a Boston firm, will consist of thirty volumes. The edition will be more fully illustrated than any other in England or America, containing no fewer than 650 steel plates or wood-cuts from the best designs, including etchings in reproduction of F. Barnard's portfolio. A people's edition will also be issued in fifteen volumes, containing upwards of two hundred engravings, and some hitherto unpublished pieces from the pen of Dickens.

MR. F. H. BALFOUR, of Shanghai, is said to be about to publish a work on Taoism, extracts from which, embodied in a paper entitled "The Naturalistic Philosophy of China," were read at the last meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN are about to bring out a book entitled *The Cruise of Ulysses and his Men; or, Tales and Adventures from the Odyssey*, by C. M. Bell, with illustrations by Paul Priola.

THE subject of Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson's introductory address before the Aristotelian Society on October 11 will be "Philosophy in Relation to its History."

MR. SHEPHERD'S promised bibliography of Thackeray will, we are informed, be ready very shortly. The work is entitled: *The Bibliography of Thackeray: a Bibliographical List of*

the *Published Writings in Prose and Verse of William Makepeace Thackeray* (1829-1880). It will be issued in two sizes—in the size and form of Mr. Shepherd's previous Bibliography of Ruskin, and on fine paper of size to match with the sumptuous *édition de luxe* of Thackeray, to which it forms a companion and supplement. As only a hundred copies will be printed of each size, intending subscribers should communicate with the editor, Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, of whom alone the work is to be obtained, at his private address, 5 Bramerton Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

WALT WHITMAN will shortly give in one of the London magazines his estimate of the leading English poets of the nineteenth century.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK will shortly publish the following:—The second volume of *An Illustrated Popular Commentary on the New Testament*, edited by Prof. Schaff, D.D., containing St. John's Gospel, by Prof. Milligan of Aberdeen and Dr. Moulton of Cambridge, and the Acts of the Apostles, by Dean Howson and Canon Spence; *Notes on Genesis; or, Christ and his Church among the Patriarchs*, by the Rev. N. Keymer, M.A., Vicar of Headon; and *A Commentary on the Apocrypha*, by Prof. Lange. They will also publish translations of the following works:—Prof. Dorner's *System of Christian Doctrine*; the second volume of Prof. Hagenbach's *History of Doctrines*; Meyer's *Commentary on Thessalonians*; and *The Christ*, by Ernest Naville.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in preparation, at the suggestion of the Liverpool School Board, a series of English History reading-books for use in elementary schools. The volumes already arranged for are as follows:—Standard I., *Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror*, by F. York-Powell; Standard II., *Richard I. and Edward I.*, by Mrs. Armitage; Standard III., *Outline of English History to the End of the Tudor Period*, and Standard IV., *Outline of English History from the Tudor Period to the Present Time*, by Samuel R. Gardiner; Standard V., *English Parliamentary Government*, by James Rowley; and Standard VI., *British Rule in India*, by the Rev. Sir George William Cox, Bart.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish the following new works in the course of the ensuing season:—*Holland*, by Edmondo de Amicis, translated from the Italian by Caroline Tilton; *The Lyrical Drama: Essays on Subjects, Composers, and Executants of Modern Opera*, by H. Sutherland Edwards; *The Irrigation Works of India, and their Financial Results*, by Robert B. Buckley; *Incidents of a Journey through Nubia to Darfoor*, by Sidney Ensor; *Sketches from Nijal, Historical and Descriptive, with Anecdotes of the Court Life and Wild Sports of the Country in the time of Maharaja Jang Bahadur, G.C.B.*, to which is added an Essay on Nipalese Buddhism by the late A. A. Oldfield, M.D.; *Accented Four-Figure Logarithms and other Tables: for Purposes both of Ordinary and of Trigonometrical Calculations, and for the Correction of Altitudes and Lunar Distances, and Accented Five-Figure Logarithms of Numbers, from one to 99,999, without Differences, arranged and accented by Lewis D.A. Jackson*; *A Dictionary of Ethnological and Philological Geography*, by B. G. Latham; a new edition of *Memoirs of a Griffin*; or, *a Cadet's First Year in India*, by Capt. Bellow; *Hitopadesa: a new Literal Translation from the Sanskrit Text of Prof. F. Johnson, for the Use of Students*, by Frederic Pincott; *The Expiring Continent: a Narrative of Travel in Senegambia, with Observations on Native Character, Present Condition, and Future Prospects of Africa and Colonisation*, by Alex. Will. Mitchinson; *Turkey: Old and New*, by Sutherland Menzies;

*The History of India as told by its own Historians—The Local Muhammadan Dynasties: Vol. I., Gujerat*, by John Dowson, forming a Sequel to Sir H. M. Elliott's work on "The Muhammadan Period of the History of India;" *In Zululand with the British, throughout the War of 1879*, by Chas. L. Norris-Newman; *Man-sukhi and Sundar Singh: a Hindu Tale* (Hindustani and English), by H. B. W. Garrick; *An Integral Calculus*, simplified for Schools, and *A Calculus for Engineers*, by W. P. Lynam; a new novel by Charles Mackay; a new and enlarged edition of *The Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement*, by H. Nutcombe Oxenham; *Analytical Index to Sir John Kaye's History of the Sepoy War* and Col. G. B. Malleon's *History of the Indian Mutiny*, combined in one volume, by Frederic Pincott; *A Treatise on the Personal Law of the Mahomedans*, by Syed Ameer Ali Moulvi; *An Arabic Manual*, by Prof. E. H. Palmer; *The Victoria Cross: an Official Chronicle of the Deeds of Personal Valour achieved in the Presence of the Enemy during the Crimean and Baltic Campaigns, and the Indian, Persian, Chinese, New Zealand, and African Wars, from the Institution of the Order in 1856 to 1880*; *The History of China*, by Demetrius Chas. Boulger; and new editions of *On Duty, Lone Life: a Year in the Wilderness*, and *Prairie Farms and Prairie Folk*, by Col. Parker Gilmore ("Ubique").

SOME of the best of Hauff's charming *Märchen* are being translated into English by Mr. Percy E. Pinkerton. The volume is to contain many illustrations, and will be issued about Christmas. It will be the first attempt to make English children familiar with these tales, which have always had a great vogue in Germany.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS will publish shortly *Trade and Economic Statistics*, being a revised edition of about fifteen papers on these subjects, by Stephen Bourne; a new and revised edition of Vol. III. of Prof. Paley's *Euripides*; *Horace's Odes*, Englished and imitated by various hands, containing about two hundred specimens from about one hundred translators from the early part of the seventeenth century to a recent date, including pieces by Addison, Crashaw, Dryden, Herrick, Marvell, Milton, &c., selected and arranged by C. W. F. Cooper; *Aunt Judy's Annual Volume* for 1880, edited by H. K. F. Gatty; *Sylvestra: Studies of Manners in England, from 1770 to 1800*, by Annie Baine Ellis; *We and the World: a Story for Boys*, by Mrs. Ewing, with seven illustrations by W. L. Jones; new editions of *Mrs. Overthway's Remembrances*, and of *Jan of the Windmill: a Story of the Plains*, by Mrs. Ewing; *Mother Molly: a Story for Young People*, by F. M. Peard; *Our Pets and Playfellows in Earth and Water*, by Gertrude Patmore; *The Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge*, fourth edition, revised; and, in "Bohn's Libraries," *Plutarch's Lives*, a New Translation, in four vols., by A. Stewart, embodying the Lives by the late George Long, and Lappenberg's *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, translated by B. Thorpe, new edition, revised by E. C. Otté.

In addition to our notices of "University extension" last week, we would call attention to the lectures set on foot under the auspices of the University of Durham in Durham and Northumberland. They were begun last year in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and were so successful that a second centre was formed round Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. The movement was warmly taken up by the miners in Northumberland, who have themselves made arrangements for a third course to be delivered this autumn in the district round Morpeth. This spontaneous demand for systematic teaching, especially on

the subject of political economy, is a remarkable testimony to the intelligence and earnestness of the north-country miners.

MR. D. CHRISTIE MURRAY's new novel will be published during October by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. It is entitled *Life's Atonement*, and will be issued in the usual three-volume form.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN AND WALLACE, of Edinburgh, announce for immediate publication *Alfred Tennyson: his Life and Works*, by N. C. Wace. It will contain the fullest biography yet published of the poet, a commentary on his works, a history of their reception, and a complete Tennyson bibliography.

THE same firm have in preparation *Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph*, by Marcus Dods, D.D., author of "Israel's Iron Age," being the new volume of their "Household Library of Exposition;" and also, as the new volume of their "Cabinet of Biography," *Great Orators—Burke, Pitt, Sheridan, and Fox*, by Henry James Nicoll, author of "Great Scholars."

PROF. HENRY MORLEY has undertaken to deliver a course of six lectures on "Characteristics of English Literature" at the St. James's Lecture Hall, Eden Grove, Holloway. The opening lecture will be given on the evening of the 15th inst., and will deal with the effects of the French Revolution on the literature of the nineteenth century.

M. JAMES DARMESTETER, the well-known Zend scholar, is also a student of Shakspeare, and is now editing *Macbeth*—which is more popular in France than *Hamlet*—for French students, with English text and full notes, &c., in French. The edition will not be a mere Dryadust one, but will deal with Shakspeare's development in metre, mind, and art, on the lines (more or less) of the New Shakspeare Society and its leading members. M. Darmesteter has also a fresh hint or two about the date of the play.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will issue in a few days the first of a new series of History Readers for use as special-subject reading-books, specially adapted to the requirements of the Education Department as expressed in the circular to H.M. Inspectors, No. 187. They will be written by Mr. H. Major, who is well known as the author of many popular series of school books. Part i. will treat of British history from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1066, with descriptions of manners and customs, biographies, and pictures of former states of life as contrasted with the present.

UNDER the general title of "The Chief Ancient Philosophies," the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is about to publish a set of books dealing with the principal systems of ancient thought. *Epicureanism*, by Dr. W. Wallace, and *Stoicism*, by the Rev. W. W. Capes, are in the press. It is the aim of the series to present ancient philosophy in its relation to modern speculation—that is, in something more than a dry historical light.

*Dimplethorpe* is the title of a new story by the author of "St. Olave's," which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MESSRS. CHAS. GRIFFIN AND Co. will shortly publish a seventh edition of *The Science and Practice of Medicine*, by William Aitken, M.D., F.R.S.; *A Selection from the Miscellaneous Scientific Papers of the late Professor Macquoin Rankine*, edited by W. J. Millar, C.E., with Memoir by Prof. Tait; and a new work by Mr. Henry Southgate, entitled *Suggestive Thoughts on Religious Subjects*.

*Polybiblion* calls attention to an article by M. Charles Graux, published in the *Archives des Missions scientifiques*, on the Greek MSS. in

the Royal Library of Copenhagen; to *Le Calvinisme de Béarn, Poème béarnais de Jean-Henri Fondeville*, published for the first time, with an historical notice and a Béarnais-French dictionary, by MM. H. Barthety and L. Soulice; to *La Céramique péruvienne de la Société d'Etudes américaines fondée à Nancy*, by M. Jules Renauld; &c.

THE fifth part of the work entitled *The War of 1877-78*, edited by Major-Gen. Zyko, has just appeared at St. Petersburg. It contains a description of the fighting at Shipka, and an account of the operations of the Rustchuk division, the latter headed "Seven Months on the Lom and the Jantra." Besides a large number of engravings, the work is illustrated with several plans. The topographical plan of parts of the Shipka Pass and the map of the theatre of action of the Rustchuk division are distinguished by clearness and care in the execution. The portraits include those of the Cesarevich and the Grand Duke Vladimir.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEIN AND ALLEN have in preparation for issue during the coming season:—*Asgard and the Gods*; *The Captain's Dog*; *Roselaves*; *The Fishermen of Rhava*; *Fabled Stories from the Zoo*; *Grandmama's Recollections*; *Woodland Notes*; *The Heroism of Christian Women of our Time*; *Glimpses of Bird Life*; *Industrial Geography of the United States*; *The Royal Relief Atlas*; *A Manual of Insects injurious to Agriculture*; *The Microscope: Theory and Practice*; &c.

A THIRD edition of Mr. Peter Bayne's *Essays in Biography and Criticism* has just appeared at Chicago.

MR. WM. REEVES' announcements include:—Robert Schumann's *Music and Musicians*, Second Series, edited by F. R. Ritter; *Life and Works of Henry Smart*, by Dr. Spark; *Reeves' Musical Directory for 1881*; *Musical Acoustics (the Student's Helmholtz)*, by J. Broadhouse; *Templeton and Malibran: Reminiscences of these Renowned Singers, with Original Letters and Anecdotes*, by W. H. H.; *Exercises in General Elementary Music*, by Miss Paige; *Life and Works of Handel*, by A. Whittingham; *The Musical Standard*, Vol. XIX.; and *The Artist for 1880*.

THE twenty-fifth annual report of the Cambridge Free Public Library shows a very trifling decrease in the total issue of books for the past year as compared with that immediately preceding. Readers are allowed to help themselves to the books in the reading-room library; and it is gratifying to learn that not only has no volume been lost within the twelvemonth, but that a small book taken from the room five years since has been returned to the shelves. The total number of volumes in the libraries is 24,747.

SIR CHARLES ISHAM has, at Mr. Furnivall's request, lent his copy of "The Passionate Pilgrimage. By W. Shakespeare. At London. Printed for [the pirate] W. Iaggard. . . . 1599," to be facsimiled by Mr. Griggs for his series of Shakespeare Quarto facsimiles; and the volume will be issued shortly. The only other copy of the *Passionate Pilgrimage* is in the Capel collection at Trinity College, Cambridge, but, as the Master and Fellows will not let any volume leave the library, Sir Charles Isham's loan of his little treasure has been most welcome.

THE last volume of the *Godgeleerde Bibliotheek*, published under the editorship of Dr. Doedes, Professor of Theology at the University of Utrecht, contains a Dutch translation by Dr. Raabe of Max Müller's *Hibbert Lectures*. The editor in his Preface makes some reservations as to the orthodoxy of the work, but he recommends it to students of theology and clergymen in

Holland. He calls attention in the Preface, p. xvii, to a German work by W. J. Müller, *Die Africanische auf der Guineische Gold-Crust gelegene Landschaft Fétu* (Hamburg, 1673), in which the worship of fetiches is described, nearly a hundred years before the publication of the work of de Brosses on the same subject.

MR. WILLIAM FRASER, Assistant Keeper of the Register of Sasines, has been appointed Deputy Keeper of the records in the Register House, Edinburgh.

THE Padre F. Fita is correcting, for publication in a separate form, his "Recuerdos de un Viaje," which has lately appeared in *La Ilustración Católica* of Madrid. The journey was a literary one, for the examination of MSS. and archaeological remains in some of the least-known parts of Spain, and the results are of the highest interest and importance.

THE *Euskal-Erria* of September 20 announces for the end of the year a *Collecion de Leyendas*, by J. E. Delmas, of Bilbao, and prints one of the tales as a specimen. This work will be the first serious attempt to collect the legends of the Spanish Basques.

THE Manchester Society of Friends have established a Friends' hall of residence for students in connexion with Owens College. A permanent building is now to be provided for the hall, at a cost of £12,000. Messrs. Tangye Bros., of Birmingham, have founded a scholarship of £60 a-year, tenable at the hall, in connexion with the Friends' School at Sidcot, Somersetshire.

MR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE, though in India, keeps up his work for the New Shakspeare Society, and has finished his Introduction to the *Two Noble Kinsmen*. He will, with Miss Eleanor Marx's help here, compile a history of opinion on the authorship of the play. While full of the special notes of the work of Shakspeare and Fletcher in the 2 N. K., Mr. Littledale the other day turned again to *Henry VIII.*, and allotted its scenes anew to its two writers, Shakspeare and Fletcher. He then compared his results with Mr. Spedding's and Mr. Tennyson's, and found them to coincide in every particular. Mr. E. Rose, also, when lately examining *Henry VIII.* from its time side, found that the two great confusions of time in the play were due to Fletcher, while on coming to Shakspeare's work again, there he was with his "to-morrow morning," thus carrying on his scheme of dramatic time from his earlier scenes. Mr. Littledale has noted some rather striking instances of identity of thought and treatment in the Fletcher parts of the *Two Noble Kinsmen* and *Henry VIII.*

MR. G. F. SEWARD, nephew of the late well-known Secretary of State at Washington, and for a short time United States Minister at Peking, is about to visit Shanghai in order to complete a work which he is writing on the migrations of the Chinese, a subject of interest apart from the bearing it may have on the question of emigration to the United States and several of our own colonies.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. have in the press a little book on *Shakspeare and the Bible*, containing parallel passages from each under headings "Ambition, Anger, Beauty, Conscience," &c. The "Forewords" to it are to be written by Mr. Furnivall.

THE Russian Society for the Relief of Distressed Authors and Scholars propose opening a Pushkin exhibition in St. Petersburg in October, and invite any persons who may possess relics of the great national poet to send them in on loan. The exhibition will consist of—(1) Portraits and other likenesses of Pushkin; (2) autograph MSS.; (3) editions of his works; (4) translations into foreign languages; (5) illustrations

to his works; (6) compositions set to music; (7) objects belonging to Pushkin; (8) portraits of his relatives and friends, and, generally, all memorials of the poet.

AMONG the forthcoming publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge we notice:—*The Churchman's Life of Wesley*, by R. Denny Urlin; *The North African Church*, by the Rev. Julius Lloyd; *Sketches of the Women of Christendom*, by the author of "Chronicles of the Schöenberg-Cotta Family;" *Leo the Great*, by the Rev. C. Gore; *Commentary on the Bible*, Vol. V. (The Apocryphal Books—Esdras to Maccabees); *The Lily of Leyden*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; &c.

DR. MURRAY has given up to Prof. Trautmann, of Bonn, the finishing of his edition of *Rauf Coilzeur* for the Early English Text Society. And as the poem is on the adventures of a collier with Charlemagne, it will take its place in the society's series of Charlemagne Romances, edited mainly by Mr. Sidney J. Herrtage.

THE Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Boston, U.S.A., has eight volumes of his new edition of Shakspeare stereotyped. His first edition was in eleven volumes, and was published in 1853. This new one will be in twenty small, or ten thick, duodecimo volumes. It will have exegetical notes at the foot of the page, and critical and textual notes at the end of each play. That it will rouse the wrath of Dr. Ingleby's "Still Lion" is probable, as Mr. Hudson is known as a somewhat free emender of Shakspeare's text.

THERE can be but few persons engaged in literary work who have not had frequent occasion to consult Mr. Quaritch's General Catalogue of 1874 and the Supplement issued in 1877. Mr. Quaritch has laid us under fresh obligations by publishing in a similar volume the numbers issued between July 1877 and November 1879; and the Index, which is as excellent as usual, enables the reader to bear testimony that the "mighty maze"—the volume extends to no less than 2,395 pages—is "not without a plan." Mr. Quaritch tells us in his Preface that he has devoted forty-five years to the work which has made his name so familiar to book-lovers all over the world; and, if we had only his Catalogue to thank him for, he would have won himself thereby no mean place in the Republic of Letters.

AMONG American publishers' announcements we notice:—*The Iron Gate*, a volume of poetry, by O. W. Holmes; *Fragments of Christian History*, by Prof. Joseph H. Allen; *Sanskrit and its Kindred Literatures*, by Laura Elizabeth Poor; a *Memoir of Governor Andrew, with Reminiscences*, by Peleg W. Chandler; *Certain Men of Mark—living characters*—by Geo. M. Towle; *Verses*, by "Susan Coolidge," and new children's stories by this writer, Miss Alcott, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, and Mrs. Juliana H. Ewing; *New England Bird-Life*, by Dr. Elliott Coues; *Art Suggestions from the Masters*, by Mrs. Susan N. Carter; *A Doctor's Suggestions to the Community*, by Dr. Roosa; and *My Investment on the Mississippi*, by George C. Benham.

THE death is announced of Miss Geraldine Jewsbury, author of *Zoe*, &c.; of Mr. George Browne, Q.C., author of works on *Divorce*, *The Possibility of Guaranteeing Titles to Real Property*, and on *Probate*; of Mr. Charles Johnson, for more than forty-four years Professor of Botany at Guy's Hospital, editor of *Sowbys' English Botany*, and author of *Grasses of Great Britain*, *British Poisonous Plants*, *Ferns of Great Britain*, &c.; of Mr. William Hector, author of two series of papers on the Judicial Records of Renfrewshire; and of Prof. Samuel Stehman,

an eminent naturalist, and Professor of Comparative Philology in the Pennsylvania University.

We have received *A Short History of German Literature*, by Prof. James K. Hosmer, second edition (St. Louis: Jones; London: Trübner); *The Divine Problem*, and *A Rational View of Jesus and Religion*, by E. W. McComas (New York: Lovell); *The Faults of Speech*, by A. M. Bell (Trübner); *The Insect Hunter's Companion*, third edition (Sonnenschein and Allen); *Vox Populi: a Sequel to "The Philosophy of Voice,"* by Charles Lunn (W. Reeves); *Ally Sloper's Comic Calendar for 1881* (Judy Office); &c.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the current number of the *China Review* Mr. Watters brings to a conclusion his somewhat acrimonious criticisms on Messrs. Beal's and Giles's translations of Fa-hien's travels. Accurate scholarship is doubtless the gainer by his criticisms, but we wish he could have shown a more generous appreciation of the difficulties under which Prof. Beal produced his very creditable translation. Many difficult passages become simple to one who has expert native scholars at his beck and call, and Buddhist monks and priests ready at hand to explain technicalities. Prof. Beal in his study in England had none of these, but was dependent for help on very imperfect Chinese dictionaries. Both Mr. Giles and Mr. Watters are in the more privileged position. Mr. Giles, as Mr. Watters points out, has repeatedly stumbled, and it may even be supposed that, were Mr. Watters to undertake a translation of the whole work instead of criticising isolated passages, it would be found that there were vulnerable places in his armour. The unmeasured attacks of M. Julien on M. Pauthier's translations from Chinese have furnished an example which some are unfortunately tempted to follow. But circumstances alter cases, and a style of criticism which was ill-judged in Julien's case has no excuse in the present instance. Mr. Balfour's translation of the "Book of Recompenses," with illustrative stories, gives a fair specimen of the kind of moral teaching which, being independent of all denominational doctrine, is yet the backbone of the religions of China. To the European mind it sadly wants point, as does also the "Essay of a Provincial Graduate," translated by Mr. Bourne, though the last is interesting as showing the kind of literary excellence required to win honours at the examinations. Mr. Jamieson's chapter of the *Lu-li* is on registration and taxation, and, like all the preceding portions, this one is sure to prove of permanent value to students. The same may be said of Mr. Parker's Canton syllabary. Cantonese is one of the richest dialects in the language, containing upwards of seven hundred distinct syllables; and in this respect, as well as in the preservation of the final consonants, it compares favourably with the Pekingese, which contains little more than half that number of syllables. To philologists, therefore, its preservation, as well as that of the other dialects of Central and Southern China, most of which preserve archaisms which have been lost in the Northern mandarin dialect, are of great importance. The number ends with some short notices of new books, and notes and queries.

*Kensington* contains the first instalment of what promises to be a very interesting paper, by Dr. Sullivan, of Queen's College, Cork, on "The Aryan Soul-Land." The object of the writer is to set out the beliefs of the early Irish as to the condition of departed spirits, and to explain and illustrate them by a comparison with the similar beliefs held by other tribes of the Aryan family. It is impossible for any

enquirer into so far-reaching a subject to go to original authorities for every detail; and, in quoting the Kriya-yoga-sāra as his authority for the beliefs of the ancient Aryans of India, Dr. Sullivan does not seem to be aware that that work is a comparatively quite modern compilation, forming part of the Padma Purāna. For this branch of his subject he should have gone rather to the Vedas themselves—if not in the original, in the works of Dr. Muir or other competent scholars. The ancient Irish beliefs in Soul-Land are, however, set forth in this paper with much skill and in considerable detail; and they are full of importance for a right appreciation of the curious and instructive history of the widely prevalent belief in a soul—supposed to exist, during life, inside the body; and to continue to exist, as a separate being, after the body dies. This notion of the Irish Pagans being not inconsistent with the beliefs afterwards introduced by Christian missionaries, a number of the earlier legends associated with it continued to exist in Ireland after the introduction of Christianity; and Dr. Sullivan is able to show that several modern Irish customs and superstitions can be explained only by a reference to those pre-Christian ideas.

THE *Russische Revue* contains an interesting account of the Russian variants of the mediaeval legends which linked Judas Iscariot with the mythical Oedipus, representing him as having unintentionally slain his father and married his mother, being the victim of a relentless fate, which drove him onwards to his final crime. Another interesting article is that "On the Fusion of Foreigners with Russians," pointing out how readily foreign and native elements amalgamate in Russia, and how much that country owes to immigrants from foreign lands. In many cases the names of the strangers who brought fresh blood into Russia have become so altered that their original form is now irreconizable. Thus it is difficult to trace in the thoroughly Russian Khomutof the English Hamilton; still harder to see in Sokovnin the Swedish Uexküll. Of the forty-five field-marshalsh whom Russia has possessed since 1700, members of the Imperial family not being included in the number, only two could claim a purely Russian descent. Russian literary men have generally had foreign blood in their veins. Pushkin traced back in the male line to a German ancestor, in the female to an African. Gogol was of Polish extraction. Lermontof could trace back to Scottish gentry on his father's side, and to Tartar nobles on his mother's. In Jukovsky, Polish and Turkish elements were combined. Derjavin and Karamsin were descended from Tartar chieftains.

THE September number of *Le Livre* is good. It opens with a paper by M. Motteroz on the future of chromo-typography, which he holds to be a bright one. Readers, he thinks, will not much longer be content with sober black and white, and will demand embellishments of colour. We shall own that some recent experiments in coloured-ink printing do not impress us altogether favourably. The number contains a chromotype illustration which is certainly free from most of the drawbacks of the usual chromo-lithograph. M. Drumont sends a long article on the St.-Simon papers and their fortunes which is interesting enough, though it seems to us to be written in an extremely unbecoming spirit. We have, indeed, seldom seen anything in worse taste than the references to M. Faugère and to men of such eminence as MM. Henri Martin, Renan, Hauréau, &c., unless it be the references to M. Drumont himself. He is, we are glad to learn on the very best authority (his own), a person "qu'anime le généreux désir de consulter les papiers inédits," "un écrivain de bonne volonté qui ne demande rien à personne," &c., &c.

Nevertheless the *Anecdota* of St.-Simon are matters of such great literary interest that any information about them and about the strange embargo which has so long been laid upon them is welcome. A translated paper by Mr. Blades on the "Enemies of Books" will be welcome to French readers, and the useful illustrated articles on heraldic bindings are continued.

SEÑOR F. DIAZ SANCHEZ, in the *Revista Contemporanea* of September 15, begins his "Guia de la Villa y Archivo de Simancas" by an interesting historical sketch of the town and castle, with a mention of the earliest documents deposited in the latter. There is another instalment of the life of Antonio de Nebrija, by H. Suaña Castellet, showing the many-sided studies of this great scholar of the Renaissance. In continuation of previous articles, J. Zaragoza cites a despatch of Bishop Palafox to Pope Urban VIII. complaining bitterly of the misconduct and avarice of the regular clergy in Mexico (in one case they had demanded 3,000 dols., and enforced a deposit of 700 dols., before burying a corpse), and of their opposition to all his efforts at reform. Becerro de Bengoa has a well-written summary of late discoveries of floating invisible organisms, under the title "Invisible Life in the Air."

### THE MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE arrangements for the approaching meeting of the Library Association at Edinburgh have been finally concluded. The Association will assemble in the rooms of the Royal Society on Tuesday, October 5, at ten o'clock, when the chair will be taken by Mr. T. Small, librarian of the University and a vice-president of the Association. After the report of the council, papers will be read on "Early Printing in Scotland," by Mr. J. T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, and on "Some of the Eminent Librarians of Edinburgh," by Mr. W. Black, of the S.S.C. Library. The members will then visit the Royal College of Physicians. In the afternoon, papers will be read on "The Free Libraries of Scotland," by Mr. Thomas Mason, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Mr. John MacLachlan, of Dundee, will read a paper on "How the Free Library System may be economically carried out in Counties," and Mr. Benjamin Lomax, of Brighton, on "The Classification of History." Visits will then be paid to the Advocates' Library, the Signet Library, and New College Library. The Local Committee will entertain the Association at dinner at seven o'clock.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. T. D. Mullins, of Birmingham, will read a paper on "The Librarian and his Work," and Mr. H. R. Tedder, of the Athenaeum Club, will move a resolution on the training of librarians. Mr. E. B. Nicholson, of the London Institution, will introduce the subject of Sunday opening; and Mr. James Marshall, of the Advocates' Library, will give an account of "An Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation." In the afternoon, papers will be read on "Assyrian Libraries," by Mr. Leonard Wheatley, and on "The Great Libraries of Scandinavia," by Mr. Gilbert Goudie. Mr. J. Small will read "Notes on the History of the Edinburgh University Library," after which that library, with some others, will be inspected.

On Thursday morning, Mr. Cornelius Walford will describe "A Proposal for Applying a System of 'Clearing' to Duplicate Volumes;" Mr. Macfie will read a paper on "Copyright in its Relation to the Supply of Books for Libraries and the Public;" and Mr. Bailey, of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, on "An Index to Scientific Bibliographies." In the afternoon there will be a paper on "Buckram: a Palinode,"



by Mr. E. B. Nicholson, who will move a resolution on the subject of binding. In addition to these papers there will be discussed reports on Title-Entry Rules, Indicators, and the General Catalogue of English Literature. The members of the Association will participate in the entertainments given in the National Gallery on the occasion of the opening of a collection of Scottish paintings, and in the Botanic Garden by the Senatus of the University in connexion with the visit of the Social Science Association.

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CATALOGUS librorum officinae Elsevirianae. (Lugduni Batavorum ex officina Elseviriana c1600-1700.) Hrg. v. C. F. v. Walther. Leipzig: Weigel. 4 M.  
 CLARK, E. O. An Analysis of Criminal Liability. Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d.  
 DUMAS, Alexandre. Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 2 fr.  
 LEGER, L. Nouvelles Etudes slaves; Histoire et Littérature. Paris: Leroux. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 LEGOUVÉ, E. Nos Filles et nos Fils, Scènes et Etudes de Famille. Paris: Hetzel. 7 fr.  
 PICOT, E., et C. NYROP. Nouveau Recueil des Fables françaises des XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècles, publié d'après un Volume appartenant à la Bibliothèque royale de Copenhague. Paris: Morgand & Fatout. 6 fr.  
 SCHMIDT, E. v. Die Philosophie der Mythologie u. Max Müller. Berlin: C. Duncker. 2 M. 40 Pf.

#### THEOLOGY.

- BUEHLER, Ch. Der Altkatholicismus historisch-kritisch dargestellt. Leiden: Brill. 6s. 6d.  
 HARTMANN, E. v. Die Krisis d. Christenthums in der modernen Theologie. Berlin: C. Duncker. 2 M. 70 Pf.

#### HISTORY, ETC.

- BIGLOW, M. M. History of Procedure in England, from the Norman Conquest. The Norman Period, 1066-1201. Macmillan. 10s.  
 CHRISTIE, R. C. Etienne Dolet: the Martyr of the Renaissance. Macmillan. 18s.  
 FOA-SOMER, H. Histoire de Philippe II. Paris: Plon. 15 fr.  
 HAMILTON, W. D. Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Reign of Charles I. Vol. XVI. 1649. Longmans. 15s.  
 MICHELIS, A. L'Invasion prussienne en 1792 et ses Conséquences. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 ROEBRICH, R., u. H. MEISNER. Deutsche Pilgerreisen nach dem heiligen Lande, hrg. u. erläutert. Berlin: Weidmann. 2 M.  
 SCHWEIZER, P. Correspondenz der französischen Gesandtschaft in der Schweiz. 1664-71. Basel: Schneider. 10 M.  
 SOLTAT, W. Ueb. Entstehung u. Zusammensetzung der altägyptischen Volksversammlungen. Berlin: Weidmann. 16 M.  
 STENCKA, Herbert. Descriptive Sociology. No. VII. Hebrews and Phoenicians. Compiled and abstracted by Dr. H. Scheppig. Williams & Norgate. 21s.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE, ETC.

- CHUB, C. Die Ctenophoren d. Golfes v. Neapel u. der angrenzenden Meeres-Abchnitte. Leipzig: Engelmann. 75 M.  
 HARTMANN, E. v. Zur Geschichte u. Begründung d. Pessimismus. Berlin: C. Duncker. 3 M.  
 STOKES, G. G. Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. I. Cambridge University Press. 15s.  
 ZITTEL, K. A. Ueb. den geologischen Bau der libyschen Wüste. München: Franz. 2 M. 40 Pf.

#### PHILOLOGY.

- SANDYS, J. E. The *Bacchae* of Euripides, with Introduction, Critical Notes, and Archaeological Illustrations. Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d.  
 WANICK, G. Zum Vocalismus der schlesischen Mundart. Bielefeld: Fröhlich. 1 M. 40 Pf.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

Rome: September, 1880.

While scholars in Milan are seeking to identify the ancient building to which are to be attributed the structural remains now coming to light near the *palazzo* of the Counts Turati, the archaeologists of Como are rejoicing over important discoveries which have lately taken place.

Toward the middle of last April levelling works were being carried out in the garden of the Liceo Volta, on the foundations of a mediaeval tower which probably formed part of the walls of the city destroyed in the war against the Milanese in 1127. To the agreeable surprise of everyone it was discovered that these foundations were entirely composed of Roman remains. More than sixty cinerary urns of granite

were counted, besides nine of marble, nearly all bearing Latin inscriptions. There were, in addition, many architectural remains, such as shafts of columns, marble capitals, and fragments of a lengthy inscription which must have done duty on the front of some public building. The work can proceed but very slowly on account of the great difficulty encountered in dismantling this very massive structure, and also because of the great care it is deemed prudent to exercise with a view to preserving these ancient monuments from further damage. Of the scientific importance of the excavation nothing can for the present be affirmed, the inscriptions being not as yet made known. It is hoped that they will soon be published by Canon V. Barelli.

This discovery will furnish an excellent occasion for at last undertaking the foundation of an archaeological museum worthy to receive the many precious relics preserved at Como. The collection will principally consist of inscriptions, formed for the most part of the numerous marbles presented by the Giovio family, which have hitherto been heaped together—I cannot say preserved—in the storerooms of the Liceo. To this collection the one of pre-Roman antiquities due to the special care of Canon Barelli, and placed in one of the halls of the same institution, will form a valuable adjunct. So far we can only admire the zeal displayed by those who have collected these objects from different parts of the neighbouring country. But it would be a most judicious step to classify the different utensils belonging to each particular necropolis, so as to place before the student only what can help him to identify the different manifestations of local art, and to keep the remaining specimens, which are really only so much lumber, in the storerooms.

I am informed that another important discovery has been made in Este. Here, for several years past, the municipality, aided by some lovers of the archaic monuments of their country from among the more intelligent citizens, has been making excavations in the ancient cemeteries that surround the city, and here are coming to light pre-Roman tombs and others belonging to the age of the Empire. A public museum has been already formed, which will acquire more and more material if only the excavations are carried out with the same care with which they have hitherto been executed under the superintendence of Signor Prosdocimi. I may mention that, from the resemblance presented by the relics found in the more ancient tombs—said to have belonged to the Euganei—to the funeral utensils in the most primitive sepulchres opened at Bologna, and particularly as regards the designs on the bronze *cistae*, we hope to be able to determine many historical questions, and to resolve many problems on which speculation has hitherto busied itself in vain.

But the subject of the antiquities of Este is so wide that it would require for itself alone, not one, but many letters. As I am recording the latest discoveries, I must content myself with mentioning that among the relics of the classical age was found a bronze tablet, bearing a valuable fragment of a Roman law. I am not aware of the exact spot of this excavation, nor, what is of more importance, is the text of the inscription known to me, but, as I am informed, Prof. Lazzarini is now at work upon it. It is to be hoped that before long we shall have an exact copy of it in the *Notizie* published by the Ministry of Public Instruction.

Another epigraphic discovery of no slight importance has been made in Venice. Signor Lorenzo Seguso has found, among some ancient structural remains, a marble slab bearing a Latin inscription in well-shaped characters, similar to those executed with the brush. This is no other than the famous inscription of

Quintus Aemilius, which has been until now generally believed to be spurious (*cf. C. I. L. V. i. p. 15, n. 136*). The stone, which is not now less perfect than it was in 1669, when it was copied for the first time, had been lost, and the inaccuracies of the transcription had given rise to the suspicion that it might be the work of a forger. But an examination of the original removes all doubt.

The disappearance and refinding in this way of an ancient monument are not quite without precedent. Signor V. Promis, of Turin, stated, at a meeting of the Reale Accademia delle Scienze, on February 16, 1880, that in a *palazzo* situate in the Via delle Finanze had been found the shaft of a column which bore the inscription given under No. 8078 in vol. V., ii., of the *Corpus*, and which is there quoted from the ancient transcriptions, the original having been sought for in vain. The inscription on this shaft was published by Guichenon, who saw it at Susa. In 1704 the column had been transported to the Giardino Reale at Turin, but from that time all trace of it was lost until 1781. In that year de Levis wrote that he had found it "in the vaults of the *casa* now called Galliziano d' Arache, and formerly Salmatoris." After this nothing more was known of it, and the monument was sought for in vain by C. Promis in 1869, when he published his *Storia dell' antico Torino*; and with equal want of success by Mommsen in 1877, when the *additamenta* to the fifth volume of the *Corpus* were given to the world. Fortunately, we may prophesy of the Turin column that it will run no further risk of returning underground, its new owner having presented it to the Museo delle Antichità. But it is impossible to predict the final destination of the Venice marble, as its new proprietor has declined to waive his rights in favour of anyone.

On September 4 there was opened at Pieve di Cadore, on the occasion of the festivities in honour of the inauguration of the monument to Titian, a small museum of antiquities found within the district. This institution owes its existence to the encouragement given to the project by the advocate Dario Bertolini, of Portogruaro, who during the past year was commissioned by the Ministry of Public Instruction to examine the relics exhumed at Pozzale. Here there were found sepulchres with inscriptions in characters similar to those of the Etruscan alphabet, and Roman tombs; as well as in the adjacent territory the remains of some public building also of the classical age. To this edifice belongs the inscription given under No. 8801 of the above-quoted volume of the *Corpus*. Since I have mentioned the name of Bertolini, who has rendered such signal service to archaeology by his discovery of and comments on the Christian cemetery of Concordia Sagittaria, I may state that before long he will publish an important monograph, embodying the result of his excavations in the ancient Julia Concordia Colonia. It has recently been discovered that the River Lémene used to flow through the city; and during the excavations underneath an old bridge which has been dug out there were found many objects, some of which are very curious—as, for example, the pieces of lead meant to be hung round the necks of *amphorae*, and which are covered with inscriptions. There is a brick on which, while the clay was yet soft, were engraved some verses, the first few of which, if I remember rightly, are from Virgil.

The present year has therefore been very fruitful for the study of ancient epigraphy. Before concluding this letter, I must mention another similar and important discovery made at Pesaro on July 20. Between the Palazzo Basignani and the Royal Prefecture, as some excavations were being extended in order the better to examine a building of which some

corners had already come to light, there was found under the public way, and near a fairly preserved mosaic pavement, a bronze tablet, almost perfect, nearly a metre in length, and inscribed with a decree of the Collegium Fabrum, already known from other inscriptions, and which, having met in *schola deae Minervae Augustae*, elected as its patrons Petronius Victorinus, his wife, Setina Justa, and other members of the family, L. Valerius Maximus and M. Acilius Glabrio being Consuls—that is to say, in the year 256 A.D.

If this document does not furnish material for fresh studies in epigraphy, it will at least determine an important topographical fact, revealing to us that the building of which the remains have been found under the Palazzo Basignani and the Royal Prefecture was the *Schola Minervae*. In this place many antiquities have been found at different times. Here were dug up the bronze statuette which is now in the Florence Museum, the winged Genius of the Museo Oliveriano of Pesaro, and the Chimaera which is preserved in Modena.

F. BARNABEI.

## SCIENCE.

### THE KĀSIKĀ.

*Kārikā, a Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammatical Aphorisms*, by Pandit Vāmana and Gayāditya. Edited by Pandit Bālasāstri, Professor of Hindu Law in the Sanskrit College, Benares. (Benares, 1876, 1878.)

[Second Notice.]

AFTER thus having established two points—viz., that Vāmana and Gayāditya were joint authors of the *Kārikā*, and that they were Gaiṇas or Bauddhas, we return to the question as to their probable age. Much light on Indian chronology has been received, as is well known, from Chinese writers, whether from translators of Sanskrit texts, or from travellers, such as Fa-Hian, Sung-yun, Hiouen-Tsang, and others. Meeting in Mr. Beal's Catalogue of the Buddhist Tripitaka (p. 94) with the title of a work called *Nan-hae-ki-kwei-chouen*, being "Records concerning Visits and Returns to the Southern Seas," I consulted Mr. Kasawara on the contents of the work. He informed me that it was written by I-tsing, one of the best-known Chinese pilgrims, who left Guanchau, in China, in the eleventh lunar month of the year 671 A.D., arrived at Tāmralipti, in India, after a long voyage, in the second month of 673, and started from that place for Nālanda in the fifth month of the same year. After the lapse of some years, he returned to Tāmralipti, and sailed to Si-ri-fa-sai, in the Southern Sea countries.

It seems that he wrote his book, "The Accounts of Buddhist Practices sent, being entrusted to one who returns to China, from the Southern Sea Countries," in Si-ri-fa-sai, for he generally compares the practices of India with those of the Southern Sea countries. His work consists of two volumes, containing four books and forty chapters. Though he does not mention how long he was in India, yet, as he refers to the usurper Queen, Tsak-tin-mo-hau, whose date is 690, we see that he must then have been absent from China twenty years, and have spent eighteen years in India. We may gather, in fact, from remarks occurring in his work that he was born about 655, that he left China in 671,

arrived at Tāmralipti in 673, and was still absent in 690, at the time of the usurpation of Queen Tsak-tin-mo-hau. That usurpation lasted till 705, when the Tang dynasty was restored.

In the thirty-fourth chapter of his work I-tsing treats of learning in the West, and chiefly of grammatical science, the *Sabdavidyā*, one of the five vidyās or sciences. He gives the name *Vyākaraṇa*, grammar, and then proceeds to speak of five works, generally called grammar in India.

The first is called elementary *siddhānta*, and begins with *siddhirastu*. It was originally taught by Mahesvara, and is learnt by heart by children when they are six years old. They learn it in six months.

Most likely this refers to the *Siva Sūtras*, granted by the favour of Mahesvara. But, from the description given, this *siddhānta* must have contained much more than the fourteen *Siva Sūtras*. "There are forty-nine letters," I-tsing writes, "the compounds of which are divided into eighteen sections, and of which altogether more than 10,000 words are formed. These words are arranged in 300 slokas, of thirty-two syllables each."

II. The second grammatical work is called *Sūtra*, the foundation of all grammatical science. It is the work of Pāṇini, and contains 1,000 slokas. He was inspired by Mahesvara, and is said to have been endowed with three eyes. Children begin to learn it when they are eight years old, and learn it in eight months.

III. *Dhātu*. This consists of 1,000 slokas, and treats of grammatical roots. Evidently a *Dhātupāṭha*.

IV. Three so-called *Khilas* :—

(1) *Ashtadhātu*, consisting of 1,000 slokas (on declension and conjugation);

(2) *Man-ka*, consisting of 1,000 slokas (on *Kṛit* suffixes?);

(3) *Unādi*, consisting of 1,000 slokas (on *Unādi* suffixes).

Boys of ten years learn these parts of grammar, and finish them after three years.

Without dwelling on some difficult questions connected with these *Khilas*—which are rightly rendered by "uncultivated pieces of land"—we proceed at once to No. V., which is called *Vṛtti Sūtra*, a commentary on the foregoing *Sūtra*. We are told that "it is the best among the many commentaries. It contains 18,000 slokas, citing the words of the *Sūtra*, and explaining intricate matters very clearly. It exposes the laws of the universe and the precepts of Heaven and man. Boys of fifteen begin to study this commentary, and understand it completely in five years. This commentary is the work of the learned Gayāditya, who was endowed with great ability. His literary talent was so excellent that he understood matters of literature hearing them once, and did not require to be told twice. He revered the three venerable ones (Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, Patañjali?), and performed all religious duties. Since his death it is nearly thirty years."

If we take the lowest date for I-tsing's work, viz., 690 A.D. (because he mentions the usurpation which took place in that year), he would have been four years, as he says, in Si-ri-fa-sai, and thirteen in India, when he wrote the thirty-fourth chapter of his work;

and there is no reason why he should not have known, and, if he cared, have been able to ascertain the exact date, of the death of the author of one of the most famous grammars of that time, moreover a grammar which he recommends all true students, coming from China to India, to learn by heart. On the whole, his description of that grammar agrees well with the *Kārikā Vṛtti*, and it is almost impossible to imagine that he should have fixed by accident or fraud on the real name of one of the authors of that grammar, *Gayāditya*. Unless the whole of I-tsing's work could be shown to be a spurious compilation, we are justified in assuming that he knew a commentary on Pāṇini's *Sūtras* by *Gayāditya*, and that he believed *Gayāditya* to have died not later than 660 A.D.

I do not wish to disguise some difficulties connected with I-tsing's accounts of grammatical literature in India. After having mentioned the five principal works on grammar, he mentions what he calls a commentary on the *Vṛtti-Sūtra*, in 24,000 slokas. The title seems to be *Guni* or *Kuni*, and the author's name *Patañjali*. This, therefore, could only be *Patañjali's* *Mahābhāṣya*, which may, in a certain sense, be called a commentary on the *Kārikā Vṛtti*, because it is a fuller commentary on the same text. But why should it be called *Guni*? Is this possibly a name connected with *Gonikā*, the mother of *Patañjali*, who calls himself *Gonikā-putra* (Goldstücker, Pāṇini, p. 235), or with *Gonarda*, his supposed birthplace, from which he takes the name of *Gonardiya*? (Goldstücker, *loc. cit.*, pp. 235, 236).

Equally difficult is the next statement, viz., that he knew a commentary on the *Guni* by *Bhartrihari*, in 25,000 slokas. He calls it *Bhartrihari-discourse*. Is this meant for *Bhartrihari's* *Kārikās*? It cannot be meant for the *Vākyapadīya*, because that is described afterwards. I-tsing speaks of *Bhartrihari* as a Buddhist. After stating that this work of his in 25,000 slokas treats of the principles of human affairs and of grammar, and also gives a history of the rise and decline of many families, he adds that *Bhartrihari*

"was familiarly acquainted with the principles of the doctrine of 'only mind,' and a student of logic. His name and virtues were very famous throughout the five divisions of India and every neighbouring country. He believed deeply in the Three Ratnas, and meditated on the Two Sūnyas. He was a follower of the excellent religion, and belonged to the priestly order. But, overcome by worldly desires, he became seven times a priest, and seven times returned to the laity. He was a contemporary of *Dharmapāla*, and forty years had elapsed since his death."

The next work mentioned is "the *Vākyapadīya*, in seven hundred slokas and seven thousand words, treating of observation and inference, according to the scriptures." As it is likewise a grammatical work, we can hardly be wrong in taking it to be *Bhartrihari's* *Vākyapadīya*.

The last grammatical work defies, as yet, all identification. It is called *Pina*, or *Pinya*, or *Pida*, or *Vina*. It contains three thousand slokas by *Bhartrihari* and fourteen thousand in prose by *Dharmapāla*. It fathoms the deep secrets of heaven and earth, and treats of the philosophy of man (*Vinaya*?).

This must suffice for the present, but I hope that the work of this Chinese traveller which has helped us to fix the date of the *Kāśikā* will soon be rendered generally accessible by a translation which is now being prepared by Mr. Kasawara, and which will throw an unexpected light, not only on the life of the Buddhists in the famous colleges of Nālanda and Ballabhi, but likewise on Buddhism as established at that time in the "islands of the Southern Sea." It was in one of these islands that I-tsing spent a number of years and composed his works on the manners of the Buddhists on the continent and on the islands, and it is important to observe that those islands of the Southern Sea do not include the island of Ceylon. F. MAX MÜLLER.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Geschichte der Psychologie.* Von Dr. Hermann Siebeck. Erster Theil, erste Abtheilung: die Psychologie vor Aristoteles. (Gotha: Perthes.) Dr. Siebeck's work is the first instalment of three volumes, of which the first is to close with the development of Aristotelian psychology in patristic and scholastic philosophy; the second is to come down to the end of the eighteenth century; and the third to occupy itself with the psychological doctrines of our own day. Meanwhile, it may be feared that a history of psychology which begins by devoting 284 pages to the psychologists before Aristotle cannot expect to find more than a limited circle of readers. The interest, however, excited by Dr. Tylor's and others' researches into the beliefs entertained by primitive men about the soul and immaterial spirits would seem to make it probable that no inconsiderable number will care to know about the early psychological theories here discussed—theories which, by their naive simplicity, often stand in close relation to the popular creed with which anthropologists have made us familiar. Dr. Siebeck's style, indeed, is not in his favour, and, though he has tried to give his history a form "which shall be not exclusively confined to the comprehension of professional readers," it may be doubted whether the gropings after a theory of mind and an account of knowledge on the part of pre-Socratic thinkers can ever be made so lucid as to become interesting. The writer, however, has brought his facts well together; and his pages will be found an instructive commentary on the first book of Aristotle's *De Anima* and Theophrastus' chapters on Sense—the chief sources which we have for a knowledge of the early Greek psychologists. A special chapter on the beginnings of medical psychology will be found of considerable value from the account it gives of Epicharmus, Alcmaeon, and the tract *De Diæta*; and the student will learn with some interest that, already at an early period, the dream had come to be regarded as symbolising the condition of the body. Plato, of course, occupies a considerable portion of the volume; and the writer ends by showing that the mode in which Plato reversed the standpoint of Greek thought, and viewed nature, not as something which produces soul, but as, in the form of body, that which the soul uses, necessarily led to a dualism which Plato himself could only imperfectly explain, and which it therefore fell to Aristotle to solve. Dr. Siebeck's account of Aristotle's psychology itself promises to be a valuable work.

*The Balance of Emotion and Intellect: an Essay* introductory to the Study of Philosophy. By Charles Waldstein, Ph.D. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The author of this thoroughly fresh and readable little work candidly tells us that it has not grown up uniformly. The primary

aim was to counteract the "false opposition of emotion and intellect." To this was added the desire to combat the other related fallacies of opposing science to common thought, and philosophy to the special sciences. The final aim thus becomes the bringing forth of "the feeling for philosophy, the philosophic spirit and mood." In other words, the author, working against the analytic tendencies of the time, insists on the truth that the human mind is an organic whole, and that the ideal development is that which nourishes and disciplines the feelings as much as the intellect, such a development being best secured by the cultivation of philosophy. Hence the subject of philosophy occupies the larger part of the volume, the author thinking it well to illustrate what he means by the philosophic temper by giving a short sketch of the history of philosophy. If this somewhat mars the form of the book, it is very acceptable as a clear and interesting presentation of the main lines of philosophic enquiry in its relation to the dominant feelings and spirit of the particular age and country. The point of view, too, from which this evolution of philosophic thought is regarded, which is substantially that of Kuno Fischer, is not too familiar to English readers. The chapters on "The Relation of Feeling and Knowing" and "Science and Art," on the "Disciplinary Character of Philosophy," and on "Excess of Emotion and Intellect in Individuals and Nations" abound in interesting and suggestive remarks. Possibly the test of a right balance between feeling and intellect might have been laid down with more precision. The writer is evidently familiar with a variety of national characters, and he judges English thought and life from a thoroughly objective point of view. He is hard, though scarcely unjustly hard, on our "national dryness," by which he means the smothering of emotion "by a sham intellectual element." This ugly spirit "is fondled and nurtured and warmed by superstition and laziness of thought." "It manifests itself by an opposition to all joy and freshness of feeling." In other words, Dr. Waldstein is aiming another blow at the unlovely Puritanism that has already been so severely handled by Mr. Matthew Arnold. It is no doubt true and highly regrettable that the mass of our people lack emotional training, and hence flounder into such coarse forms of enjoyment when the pressure of work is intermitted. As our author says, Faust would hardly feel impelled to join the brotherhood of man on Hampstead Heath at Easter or Whitsuntide. We wish his words could be read by all who think it well to shut the people out from refining enjoyments on their weekly holiday. His contrast between an ordinary German and English town in the opportunities of joyous and elevating entertainment deserves all attention. Is there any reason in the eternal nature of things why we should go on taking our pleasures sadly and missing the most delicate bloom of life? We hope not, though the duty of enjoyment which Mr. Herbert Spencer has recently so well inculcated has been so long neglected that, as our author points out in an appendix, our language actually wants a vocabulary fitted for the sympathetic expression of pleasure, such as exists so copiously in the related German tongue. "If [he says] we compare the German language with the English, we are struck by the poverty of the latter as regards the expression of emotions, and especially of those indicating contentment" (p. 203). It is vain to plead that we feel much more than we express, for it is reasonable to assume that where there are feelings there will be found the appropriate words. Apart from this, the habit of expressing joy, and of showing a lively interest in others' pleasures, is a means of strengthening

the impulses of glad sympathy, and, as our vocabulary clearly shows, we are lamentably deficient in this habit. We hope that, if Dr. Waldstein sojourns any time among us, he may see the beginning of an inundation of the dry and arid tracts of the national mind by the fertilising streams of glad emotion.

*Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.* Compiled by Etwin Wallace, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford. Second and considerably Enlarged Edition. (Parker.) In these seventy pages Mr. Wallace has endeavoured to "string together the more important passages in Aristotle's writings and explain them by a brief English commentary." His little book naturally bears a close resemblance to the Aristotelian section of Ritter and Preller's *History*; but, whereas they give extracts from Aristotle followed by notes, Mr. Wallace's plan is to give a short paragraph of his own on a subject, and then to append the sentences from Aristotle on which it is chiefly founded. Dividing his work into six sections—on Logic, Metaphysics, Philosophy of Nature, Psychology, Moral and Political Philosophy, and the Philosophy of Art—he touches upon each of the chief topics in the various divisions, and supports his statements by a sentence or two from Aristotle. It seems probable that his main, though not his only, aim has been to construct a compendium of the Aristotelian philosophy that may be useful in the Oxford schools, and he has certainly brought together a number of short passages with which it is desirable that students should be familiar. It is inevitable that these "slices from the banquet" of Aristotle should have nothing like the full flavour and relish of the whole writings; and sentences which, taken with their context, are often not over-easy become, in isolation, still more obscure. It may, too, be doubted how far the knowledge to be gained from such reading is of value. The ordinary student's acquaintance with Aristotle must always, it may be said, be of a somewhat scrappy character; and this is, to some extent, true. But in the case of a great and difficult author such knowledge is to be deprecated rather than desired, and it is a pity to encourage the idea that a few sentences of English and Greek will tell a man all he need know of Aristotle's views as to the Soul or the State. Mr. Wallace seems to have chosen his points well, but, in putting them, he has, perhaps, pushed the virtue of brevity a little too far, and forgotten occasionally that sentences which convey to a well-informed mind the very gist of the matter may prove simply puzzling to minds which have the information still to acquire. In fact, if what Mr. Wallace has done was to be done at all, it needed doing on a larger scale. A mean might be found between the copious treatment of the subject by Zeller and the very meagre analysis of it in the work before us. If Mr. Wallace again rewrites his sketch, it is to be hoped that he will fill in his outlines with a good many more strokes.

THE second part of Messrs. Britten and Holland's *Dictionary of English Plant Names* (English Dialect Society) shows, perhaps, even a greater amount of research than the first. Though the book will be of service chiefly to the student of dialects and folk-lore, it contains much that is interesting to the British botanist. The qualifications of the authors for the work are abundantly proved, and it is especially fortunate that so expert a botanist as Mr. Britten has devoted himself to this difficult subject. The third and concluding part may be expected early next year, and with it a complete Index to the whole book (a temporary Index has been issued with each part) and an Introduction.

*An Elementary Text-Book of Botany.* Translated from the German of Dr. K. Prantl; the

translation revised by S. H. Vines, M.A., D.Sc., &c. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) Dr. Vines has hoped by translating Dr. Prantl's text-book to supply an undoubted want of a book which should serve as an introduction to Sachs' *Lehrbuch* (translated by Messrs. Bennett and Dyer), and which should resemble it in the treatment of the subject. Dr. Vines' experience and skill in reproducing German botanical literature has been fully exercised on the book, and there is evidence of care in the translation; but we venture to believe that the want has not been met by it, for there is an absence of clearness and freedom in writing which can only be set down to the hampering influence of the translation. The book is, in fact, almost as "advanced" as Sachs' *Lehrbuch*, and certainly not more simple as regards the descriptive language. It contains several minor mistakes. The best of the illustrations are from Sachs' *Lehrbuch*, and the others are in many cases very rudely executed.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Comissão Central Permanente de Geographia, which for the past four years has existed as a department of the Portuguese Ministry of Marine and the Colonies, has lately been incorporated with the Lisbon Geographical Society.

MGR. LAVIGERIE, Archbishop of Algiers, has received intelligence of the safe arrival of the Victoria Nyanza detachment of the second missionary expedition despatched to East Africa under his superintendence. On their arrival at Kaduma, on the south side of the lake, King Mtesa, at the request of Père Livinhac, the head of the Rubaga station, sent boats to fetch them and transport their effects to Uwaia, at the north-east of the lake, where they propose to found a new settlement. One of the party, Frère Max Blum, we learn, was killed on the road from Tabora to the Victoria Nyanza when the caravan was attacked by a band of robbers. The reports which Père Livinhac sends of the condition of affairs at Mtesa's capital are on the whole favourable for the future position of the Algerian missionaries; but it is a somewhat significant fact that they are unable to obtain any knowledge of the neighbouring countries and tribes, as they are not allowed to quit Rubaga.

NEWS has been received that M. Ollivier Pastré, whose expedition in West Africa we recently referred to, has arrived at the French post of Boké, on the Rio Nunez, after experiencing many hardships during his wanderings in the Futa-Jallon highlands, in the central plateau of which the Senegal, Gambia, and a number of other rivers take their rise. M. Pastré is expected to return to Marseilles almost immediately.

M. L'ABBÉ DESGODINS—who has rendered great services to geography, ethnography, and linguistics in Eastern Tibet—early in the present year made a short journey from Tachienlu, on the western frontier of China, to Shapa. On leaving the former place he followed at first the torrent which flows from west to east down into the lower ground within the Chinese border. Afterwards the road took a southerly direction, and followed the right bank of the Feitu River to Shapa. According to his barometer, it was found that between Tachienlu and Shapa there was a descent of about 4,250 feet. It is also said that at the latter place the trees are in leaf in the middle of February, while at the former this does not happen till the month of May. Shapa is situated almost opposite the Chinese market-town of Kiaochang, on the left bank of the Feitu, and is connected with it by a chain bridge. As is indicated by the name Shapa, signifying "sandy plain," the soil of this part

is chiefly composed of fine sand, with but a little yellow clay in it, washed down from the neighbouring mountains, and is therefore unsuited for rice cultivation. Maize, however, cotton, and ground-nuts are grown there, with a little buckwheat and millet for manufacture into spirits.

THE China Inland Mission have received the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of Mrs. W. McCarthy and Miss Kidd at Kweichow-fu, the capital of the Kweichow province, the most remote of the stations they have hitherto opened in the empire. The journey occupied two months and three days from Hankow, on the Yangtze-kiang, which is the nearest European settlement. Not only was the journey of these two ladies a long one, but in making it they had to traverse the whole breadth of Hunan, in which the anti-foreign feeling is stronger than in any other part of China.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA's expedition, which two years ago started for the Gulf of Boothia in search of the remains and relics of Sir John Franklin and his party, and to which we have before alluded, has at length been heard of again, and appears to have met with some success, showing that the apparently wild statements of the Netchelli Esquimaux had some foundation in fact. After enduring great sufferings and hardships, Lieut. Schwatka and his companions seem to have succeeded in tracing out this Esquimaux tribe—a work of no small difficulty; they also discovered relics of Franklin's expedition, and learned from the natives details of the sufferings it underwent from cold and starvation. The Esquimaux told Lieut. Schwatka that they saw a small party of officers, believed to be the last survivors of the expedition, black about the mouths and with no flesh on their bones, dragging a boat over the ice; they then disappeared, and their skeletons were afterwards found under the boat and in a tent. Fuller particulars of these interesting discoveries, for which we are indebted to the liberality of two New York merchants, will be awaited with much curiosity.

CAPT. H. W. HOWGATE's Polar colonisation scheme seems doomed to meet with nothing but obstruction and misfortune. After overcoming much opposition and numerous obstacles, Capt. Howgate started at the end of June in the little steam vessel, *Gulnare*, which had been purchased for him in this country by Dr. John Rae, and was believed to be well suited for the purposes of the expedition. In a few days, however, as we recorded on July 17, she put into St. John's, Newfoundland, with her machinery damaged. After the necessary repairs had been effected, a fresh start was made, and it was hoped that everything would at last be satisfactory. This hope has, unfortunately for science, not been fulfilled, for the *Gulnare* has returned to the United States, having proved quite useless for an Arctic voyage, and, as the season has been lost, the expedition has, as a matter of course, been abandoned, for the present.

SOME three months ago we noted that Mr. Leigh Smith, whose name is well known in connexion with Arctic work, had started in his yacht on a voyage to the Polar regions, in which we are pleased to learn he has already achieved a great success. The Austrian vessel *Tegethoff* succeeded in reaching Franz Josef Land some years ago, but had to be abandoned there; the Dutch expedition in the *Willem Barents* last year sighted this great goal of Arctic explorers; but to Mr. Leigh Smith belongs the honour of having landed on the mysterious continent on August 14, and of having brought his vessel safely back to Hammerfest. No

details have yet been received of the voyage; but the fact of Mr. Leigh Smith's success is, we believe, undoubted, and reflects great credit on the skilfulness of his arrangements.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geological Survey of India.*—Among the recent publications of this Survey is a memoir on the geological structure of the Rámkola and Tatapani coal-fields, by Mr. C. L. Griesbach. These coal-fields form the eastern arm of the great central area of Gondwana rocks, which stretch westwards from Tatapani for upwards of two hundred miles to near Jabalpur, and thence by a long south-eastern prolongation to near Sambalpur, where they come into close relation with the Tilchir field in Orissa. Formerly the Gondwana series must have had a much greater extension, since it has evidently suffered by long-continued denudation. The crystal-line rocks beneath the coal-fields in this area may be arranged in three groups, comprising the oldest gneiss, the crystalline schists, and the granitic rocks. A small exposure of sub-metamorphic rocks has also been detected. Mr. Griesbach was formerly attached to the Geological Survey of Austria, and on quitting that service travelled in South Africa, and afterwards resided for a considerable time in this country. Those who are familiar with his skilful pencil will recognise its work in the present memoir.

THE Nation states that the first volume of Surgeon J. S. Billings's *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.A.* (A—Berlinski), has just appeared. The present instalment fills 888 pages large octavo, in double columns, with the catalogue proper; while 126 pages additional are required for a list of the medical periodicals whose contents are here indexed, and the abbreviations by which they are designated.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will shortly publish a little book entitled *The Guests of Flowers*, by Mrs. Meeker. Its object is to explain in the simplest possible language how insects are useful to flowers, and to bring the results of recent scientific researches within the comprehension of children. It is intended to cultivate their powers of observation, and to teach them that the more they understand the more they will enjoy. Prof. Kerner lends the weight of his authority to the book, and in a letter to the author, which will be prefixed to it, tenders his sincerest thanks for the valuable assistance she has afforded him thereby.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

*Le Nom primitif des Aryas.* By J. van den Gheyn. (Brussels: Alfred Vromant.) Prof. van den Gheyn gives an interesting and clearly written sketch of what is known about the Aryans, their birthplace and wanderings, and adopts M. Baissac's etymology for the name. This is the root of the Greek *ἄριος*, the Latin *argentum*, from which he infers that the Aryans were originally the "whites" in opposition to the dark-skinned Dasyus whom they met in India. Unfortunately, however, the root here is *arj* or *arg*, not *ar* (or *ary*). M. van den Gheyn has read extensively and packed a good deal of information into a small space. Some of his statements are naturally likely to be disputed; but he has gone to the best authorities, and endeavoured to bring his knowledge up to date.

*Révélation étymologiques.* I. By Michel Schapiro. (Paris: Maisonneuve.) M. Schapiro has examined the modern names of certain weapons of offence which are usually supposed to have an "historical origin"—that is to say, to have been derived from the name of some place or person—with the object of showing that they



really belong to certain groups of words, and must be traced back to an abstract root. He has accordingly gone through the vocabularies of the classical, Romanic, Celtic, Germanic, Letto-slave, and Semitic languages, and in the course of his researches has certainly brought to light some curious facts. Thus he notices that "the word *baion*, in the sense of 'lance' or 'weapon of some kind,' is found in rabbinical writings of the eighth century, a period probably anterior even to the foundation of the city of Bayonne," from which he would conclude that the "historical origin" assigned to the word *bayonet* is false. But his knowledge of phonology and grasp upon scientific principles are weak, and he is constantly betrayed into such statements as that *Britania* (*sic*) is derived from the Spanish *breton*, "branch," *gladius* from the Greek *klados*, and *cala* from the Greek *kalon*. We are carried back to the days of pre-scientific philology.

Trübner's *Record* states that the Maya MS. in the Royal Public Library at Dresden has been reproduced in *facsimile* by a new process which has the merit of being mechanically exact. The Mexican MS. No. 2, in the Paris National Library, has been reproduced in photography, and the Codex Troano, in Madrid, in chromo-lithography. Though the Maya MS. was given in Lord Kingsborough's *Mexican Antiquities*, yet its errors and the great price of the work containing it made it of very little use to students of Central-American antiquities. The A. Naumann'sche Licht-druckerei have reproduced this MS. in *facsimile* by their polychromatic phototype, or light-printing in many colours, which they have just perfected. Prof. Forstemann has edited the MS., and has given a very interesting introductory history of it; speaking of former attempts to explain Maya inscriptions, and warned by their failures, he gives the MS. as it stands, and hopes it will be a help to future students of Maya writing. The *facsimile* has been reproduced in seventy-four plates on cardboard, issued in an elegant portfolio at 200 marks.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish shortly a work entitled *The Letter H—Past, Present, and Future*, a treatise on the popular philosophy of aspirates, with special reference to the letter H in English. Its main object is to establish a rule for the silent H by means of an appeal to the best contemporary usage. The author, Mr. Alfred Leach, has explored the field of Anglo-Saxon alliterative rhymes in search of historical data, and treats the subject from the point of view of comparative philology.

JOGESH CHUNDER DUTT has published the first volume of a translation of the *Rāgataranginī*, and will complete his work in two more volumes, bringing the history down to the conquest by Akbar.

THE Rev. E. M. Wherry, M.A., American missionary at Lodiana, India, is preparing for publication a comprehensive Commentary on the Koran, including Sale's preliminary discourse, with additional notes and emendations, together with a complete Index to the text, preliminary discourse by the editor, and notes. When 200 names are received, the author will go to press. The price is to be 10s., and Messrs. Trübner and Co. will receive subscribers' names.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. likewise propose to publish, by subscription, a metrical translation into English, by Mr. J. W. Redhouse, of a portion of the *Mesnevi*, the work of Jelālu'd-Din, er-Rūmī, of Qonya (Iconium), one of the most copious mystical poets of Islam.

*Mélanges de Linguistique et d'Anthropologie.* Par Abel Hovelacque, Émile Picot, et Julien

Vinson. (Paris: Leroux; London: Trübner.) Three scholars like MM. Hovelacque, Picot, and Vinson cannot but produce an interesting and instructive book. It consists of reprints from various French periodicals, several of them difficult to obtain, along with an Appendix by M. Vinson, containing "Essays in Tamil Verse." M. Vinson also gives us an interesting account of the Dravidian languages; as well as a reprint of the article in which he pointed out that the *thukiyim*, or "peacocks," brought from Ophir to Solomon bore not a Sanskrit but a Tamil name (*togei*), and that consequently the Dravidian race must have extended as far north as the mouth of the Indus in the age of the Phœnician voyages to the East. As might have been expected, M. Vinson also contributes a number of articles on the Basques and their language, which, however, will be found of interest to others beside Basque specialists. Among them is one on the curious legend of St.-Leo, the patron of Bayonne; another on the failure of Jeanne d'Albret to introduce Protestantism into the Basque country. M. Vinson has given the last blow to the antiquity of the so-called "historical Basque songs," and has brought forward some interesting specimens of the Basque language in the seventeenth century. Zend scholars will be interested by M. Hovelacque's essay on the revival of Zoroastrianism in the Sassanian age; and we would recommend M. Picot's article on the pronunciation of ancient Greek to Greek students. If the book has a fault, it is that it is too short, the result being that details seem unnecessarily introduced in some places and unnecessarily omitted in others.

## FINE ART.

PROUT AND HUNT.

*Notes by Mr. Ruskin on Samuel Prout and William Hunt.* Illustrated Edition. (Fine Art Society.)

To William Hunt and Samuel Prout belongs, for the moment, the discredit of being neither new enough to be fashionable nor old enough to be classic. Theirs is the disadvantage, just in our time, of belonging to the last generation—of representing, therefore, it may be presumed, discarded ways, methods of art upon which we have improved, ideals we have overpassed. The aestheticism of the day has left them far behind, nor will Mr. Ruskin's advocacy of them be even so much as listened to by those excessively sagacious people who have not realised the fact that it is possible to unite a perfect mastery of literary English with the keenest insight into pictorial art. That people busy only with "attributions" should regard thought, feeling, and imagination as *de trop* in criticism is of course to be expected—"fine writing" is naturally the name applied to Mr. Ruskin's literature by those who cannot be literary at all. But it seems that with some of the more enlightened—with some of those who care for art because of the beauty in art—that with some of these also Mr. Ruskin is at a discount; our greatest critic has been a critic too long to reflect accurately the opinion of the moment among cultivated folk. His, too, has been the irreparable mistake of appearing as a voice crying in the wilderness, instead of as one prophesying smooth things of people met in society. Yet a few simple persons still believe that, when he expresses an opinion upon art, there is good reason at least for

enquiring into the grounds of it. Without acquiescing inevitably in his judgments, these simple persons yet dare to cherish the superstition that a peculiar measure of insight was once vouchsafed to him, and has not yet been allowed to depart. They are willing to look more carefully at Prout and Hunt because Mr. Ruskin has held these artists to be worthy of patient analysis. And, to say at the beginning what we should say at the end, thorough study of Mr. Ruskin's *Notes* and of the illustrations that go with them justifies some revival of interest in this humble and old-fashioned art.

Between Prout and Hunt there would seem at first to be but little connexion. The subjects of Samuel Prout and the subjects of William Hunt are united neither by likeness nor by such contrast as may make the one complementary of the other. But the works of the two men were brought together last season in Bond Street because, at all events in Mr. Ruskin's opinion, the one is a master of painting, the other of pure draughtsmanship. The one is complementary of the other in this sense at least, and their generation was the same, the class of citizens for whom they worked generally the same. Mr. Ruskin himself, in a quiet way, has never written anything better than those passages in his *Notes* in which he describes the unambitious, limited, *bourgeois* buyers—genuine lovers of art, for all that—who met in the old rooms of the Water-Colour Society, before fashionable people had to pretend to care about art, and before artists began to think that they must pretend to be fashionable. Simple tastes were gratified by Prout and William Hunt, and it was simple men who pleased these tastes.

I cannot help thinking that Mr. Ruskin in some measure exaggerates the actual painter's quality in William Hunt. He recognises perfectly the limitations of Hunt's ideal—even the occasional vulgarity of conception in Hunt's work. For vulgar Hunt could certainly be, and not only in his roughest subjects. His urchins are at times forbidding; and, when they are forbidding, he is not repelled by them; but what is more vulgar than his most forbidding urchins is his servant girl arraying herself in her mean finery. A servant girl is not, I suppose, inevitably a bad subject for art. A French *bonne* or a trim English "young person"—neither has been found impossible or even very difficult material. But when the "young person" is *not* trim—when she is bedecked in shabby gauds—when the "young person" is five-and-thirty! It is then that William Hunt inclines to paint her, and the result as well as the theme is of hopeless vulgarity—is a thing from which art, which should be pleasure-giving, is removed how far! Very frankly and impartially, as it seems to me, Mr. Ruskin has admitted this. He has not seen what many now think they see—that William Hunt was at least sometimes a less consummate master of pure painting than his own contemporaries, towards the end of his life, were inclined to reckon him. We may grant his excellence in the still-life he greatly loved: we may grant, perhaps, the perfection of the famous butterfly which Mr. Ruskin tells us is "as good as Titian or any-

body else ever did"—the perfection of the English hot-house grapes—the happier perfection of the hawthorn spray. But we must note, I think, that when still-life is left aside with what after all must be, I suppose, its comparative facility, and when William Hunt betakes himself to the painting of interiors, to the grappling with atmospheric effects, the triumphant mastery is hardly visible any more. There is a fair success in the place of it. But it is a success that leaves the Dutch painters of interiors still far ahead of William Hunt. Here and there it seems there is an exception. A little water-colour lately bought for the National Gallery of Dublin is a wonderful union of simple story-telling with excellent painting. It is a kitchen or a cottage interior, sunny with the light of afternoon, and tidy with the tidiness of Sunday afternoon. The one occupant, a rosy girl with warm-coloured hair, has been trying to read a good book in the sunshine and the stillness, and has succumbed to both—the warm head has dropped aside in unmistakable slumber. The scene is perfectly painted, the story perfectly told.

But such painter's quality—or even such painter's quality as we see in the best hawthorn sprays, the best bird's-nests, the best plums or quinces—is not shown always; and, in his extremest praise of the still-life of Hunt, Mr. Ruskin seems to me unjust by implication to more than one other painter, and notably to Chardin. The still-life of Chardin is painted never less perfectly than Hunt's; the elaboration of it is never visible; for want of a better expression I must say that it is artistically, that it is largely done. And Chardin, too, had conspicuously the very virtue Mr. Ruskin claims for William Hunt—he did not paint still-life for the gratification of luxury or the glorification of the rich. He loved matter, vegetable matter say, for its own sake, for its hue and lustre, its purity of colour; or when he loved it and painted it for its association, it was for its association with humble life and with homely and frugal provision. Many painters have been engaged in the painting of costly fruit loaded on costly plate. Their idea of the fruits of the earth must have been derived from the dessert of a City Company. It was not so with William Hunt, though he loved the grape better than the pear, and the melon better than the apple. Still less was it so with Chardin, who was simple always, and always contentedly *bourgeois*.

It is only fair to say of William Hunt—and Mr. Ruskin says it better than anyone else can do—that, notwithstanding his occasional lapses into vulgarity of theme—a vulgarity all the more offensive because it is accompanied by such a patient elaboration of execution—he is yet pre-eminently the painter of hearty and honest country-folk, of a simple peasantry, "their country's pride." Many examples in the complete list of Hunt's work show this, but nothing shows it better than two drawings which were in the Bond Street exhibition, and one of which has been chosen for reproduction here. The one chosen for reproduction in the illustrated *Notes* is Mr. Orrock's drawing of *The Shy Sitter*—a young girl whose awkwardness seems at first wholly repellent, as she wriggles uneasily on her

chair, an unwilling model, her brown eyes, soft and timid as a hare's, still curious as to the result of the sitting. There is humour here, but not obtrusive humour—nothing to mar the fidelity of the record of character. But the yet finer drawing is that which is called *The Blessing*; in sentiment just such a grace before meat as Chardin, by-the-by, painted more than once—Hunt's rival, it seems, and, I think, a successful one, in record of humble character as well as in still-life. *The Blessing* has been etched by Mr. Waltner, and separately published. It is a thing quite unsurpassed for natural simplicity, natural piety, a certain homely and saddened sweetness; and as a portrait of serene old age it is only inferior, if it is inferior at all, to Gainsborough's picture of Orpin, the "Parish Clerk."

To pass from the selected colourist to the selected draughtsman. Photography is supposed to have done for Prout because it renders just the architectural detail which was indicated well enough by his delicate pencillings. And in giving to us that which seems in Prout's art the facile picturesqueness of old cities, photography has, no doubt, done something, if not to supersede Prout, at all events to supersede the necessity for him. That is because his touch was more individual than his mind—an individuality more marked than Prout's, an imagination stronger and more personal, has nothing to fear from photography even when it is exercised with cities. What has Méryon to fear from photography? What has Girtin? The one, even apart from the imaginative and creative side of his work, so mastered the last subtleties of light and shade, and was so at home with the characteristics of the architecture he loved, that with his art no craft of mechanical reproduction ever enters into competition. The other—Girtin—was quietly great in composition: pictorial and dignified without sense of violent departure from the actual scene; but Prout himself was often that—and instance after instance of his greatness in it Mr. Ruskin ingeniously points out. What really saved Girtin wholly from the rivalry of the photographer was his happy employment of sober colour, his control of subdued tone. Prout did nothing as individual as either of these men, for his draughtsmanship, though accurate and terse, was less expressive than Méryon's, and less noble—colder, less passionate. And his colour was never as happy as Girtin's; never so blended or so charming. The more Méryon finished an etching—I mean the less of a sketch it was—the finer it became. And among Girtin's water-colours it is those which are the most completed that express him most perfectly—that do the greatest justice to his art. But Prout's most considered works—the finished water-colours for the Water-Colour Society's exhibition—are among his least satisfactory; he is best before the short-hand has passed into long-hand—he is best as a sketcher.

In his pencil sketches, as in his great water-colours, Prout had a mannerism, but not an affectation; that is to say, the thing that was peculiar to him—that constituted his mannerism—was a trick and skill of the hand, and not a mental attitude consciously adopted. He was a draughtsman of stone, not wood;

Mr. Ruskin himself says so, and the limitation implies a mannerism. As age advances most men wax somewhat careless in their art, either with the hurry of lassitude or the speed of assured power. But as time went on the sketches of Prout increased in carefulness of finish and accuracy of detail, and Mr. Ruskin holds himself partly to blame for this; he allows fully that the sketches of Prout's middle period are the best: in the later work he lost in feeling as he gained in minute accuracy. With regard to the absence of individuality in Prout's mind—the absence of individual vision—Mr. Ruskin has a passage of carefully measured justice:—

"You might perhaps, and very easily, think that these Prout subjects were as much Proutised (Copley Fielding first used that word to me) as Turner's were Turnerised. They are not so by any manner of means, or rather they are so by manner and means only; not by sight or heart. Turner saw things as Shelley or Keats did; and with perfectly comprehensive power gave all that such eyes can summon to gold or veil the fatalities of material truth. But Prout saw only what all the world sees, what is substantially and demonstrably there; and drew that reality in his much arrested and humble manner indeed, but with perfectly apostolic faithfulness. He reflected the scene like some rough old Etruscan mirror—jagged, broken, blurred, if you will, but *It*, the thing itself still; while Turner gives it, and himself too, and ever so much of fairland besides."

There is one point in which Mr. Ruskin holds Prout to be the equal of Turner. Nay, he goes further, and says that it is a point in which *only* Prout is the equal of Turner. "Prout was and remains the only one of our artists who entirely shared Turner's sense of magnitude as the sign of past human effort or natural force." But he adds—I suppose, most truly—"of all forms of artistic susceptibility, reverent perception of *true* magnitude is the rarest." Now, it is clear that Prout had this sense of true magnitude. His drawing of the *Drachenfels*, reproduced here—to name one drawing only—shows it most completely. That deals with Nature, but there is question also of the sense of magnitude in the works of men, and here I think the very artists whom in this short notice of Prout I have most had need to mention—Girtin and Méryon—had it just as perfectly. It was sense of scale and size, more at least than beauty of detail, that gave to Girtin's architectural work much of its charm; and who can say that the sign of such sense is absent from the *Abside*, from the *Rue des Chartres*, from the *Arche du Pont Notre-Dame* of Méryon?

But Mr. Ruskin's *Notes*, if here and there we take exception to them, are full—are very singularly full—of penetrating comment, as where he says, speaking of *Evreux*, "You don't show how graceful a thing is till you show how large it is, for *all grace means ultimately the use of strength in the right way*." And again, where he says of the sketch of *Strasbourg*—in which the very top of the spire is dotted down separately on a spot of paper otherwise blank—"My own private opinion is, that he never meant to have room on his paper for it—that he felt instinctively that it was grander to have it going up nobody knew where; only that he could not

draw it so for the public, and must have the top handy to put on afterwards." And the Fine Art Society has been excellently advised as to the drawings which it was good to reproduce. The "delicate pencillings of Mr. Prout" are rendered generally in this volume with a peculiar success.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

### ART BOOKS.

*The Minor Arts.* By Charles G. Leland. "Art at Home Series." (Macmillan.) The first chapter of this little book, on the appearance and illustration of which much care has been bestowed, is devoted to the newly revived "minor art" of modelling *cuir bouilli* or boiled leather—an art which, judging from Mr. Leland's instruction and panegyric, has never been excelled as a means of wasting time and making a mess, since the few but feverish days of *potichomanie*. The number of absolutely useless articles you can make with the help of a little paper and glue and boiled leather ought to ensure it an immediate if not a lasting success. Invention, though it may be employed, is by no means necessary. If you want a card tray you model it on a plate; if a vase, on a china one; if a tankard, on a wooden block. The same pattern will serve for "an album or book cover, a panel for a cabinet or door, or a chair-back. The same sheet, if rolled when damp around a cylinder, such as a flourpin, and joined at the edges by careful stitching, and covering the stitches, may be converted into an ornamental tankard, a box, or a music case." Then you can finish with Arabic sentences in high relief. These, we are assured, "blackened and finished with a few touches of gold, are elegant ornaments, and cost next to nothing." Again, you can make sword hilts and quivers, horns and helmets. "Very elegant helmets, or morions, to hang up in a library, may be easily made from leather waste or *papier maché*. A bowl may serve as a block for a crown, but you can often hire an old helmet from a curiosity shop for a mould." Some few, perhaps, may resist these temptations; but he must be made of stern stuff indeed who can read p. 26 without longing for a gluepot and a skin of skiver. The love of art, the sense of humour, the desire for pecuniary profit can all be satisfied so easily and cheaply by attending to the following instructions. Think of this!—

"A droll toy, which would meet with ready sale at river sides, and by ponds in public parks, can be made by taking a decoy-duck of wood and spreading over it a coat of *papier maché*. When dry, split the paper duck thus formed, remove and re-unite the halves, put within at the bottom an oval boat-shaped piece of wood, glue it down, and paint and varnish the whole. A duck thus formed will float for several days."

If we have paid but slight attention to the rest of the book, which is occupied with the comparatively trivial employments of painting on china, wood-carving, modelling in clay, chasing silver, and such like, it is Mr. Leland's fault—he should have reserved his duck for the last page. He will, we are sure, fully sympathise with us when we assure him that even reviewing his work seems but a waste of time until we have made our duck and sold it in St. James's Park.

*Memorie storiche sulle Maioliche di Faenza: Studi e Ricerche del Dott. Carlo Malagola.* (Bologna: Romagnoli.) This important monograph is dedicated to the Italian Minister of Public Works. Knowing how widely diffused a love of art is in England, and with what interest historical research on the application of Italian art to industry is followed, we have deemed it opportune to call attention to a book

which deserves careful perusal. Dr. Malagola has aimed at filling a gap the existence of which has long been lamented; and in penning these historical notes he has fully recognised the fact that, through the scarcity in Italy of the finest specimens of Faenza ware, he has been unable to institute the comparisons necessary for the identification of the different manners of the various artists of this famous school. After a summary treatment of Italian majolica in chap. i. (pp. 1-34), which contains many inaccuracies, and can only interest those little versed in the subject, he speaks in chap. ii. (pp. 35-67) of the different factories of the Romagna, and tries to prove that the new art which took its rise from the discovery of stanniferous enamel at Faenza, where it was first practised, spread thence to the neighbouring cities. To tell the truth, we could have wished that in this chapter more than any other the author had sketched out as many distinct monographs as there are places in the Romagna famed for their majolicas. Their fortunes fully deserve elucidation with the help of original documents as precious as those which Dr. Malagola has been able to bring together on the subject of the art of Faenza. Of the latter, the most important, from an historical point of view, is the one furnished by Signor Urbani de Ghelfo (p. 427). It belonged to the noble family of the Dondi of Padua, and bears date March 20, 1454. In this document Signor Ysaac de li Dondi declares that he has agreed and arranged with a certain *Mastro Jachomo de Piero, bochalaro in Favenza*, that the said master shall make him a dinner service "*de maiolica bianca fina in numero de quaranta octo piati, dui bazili, una messora et 3 bochali, che deuo essere de bona terra, et avere attorno et sotto bele et vaghe dipinture et al mezo le [sue] armi cum oro.*" We feel persuaded that the most ancient specimens of Faenza majolica exhibit, both in style and workmanship, a close affinity to Balearic art. The document quoted by Malagola would seem to show that the art of making lustrated ware, after the Hispano-Moresque style, was not unknown in these early Italian factories. In chap. v., p. 148, Dr. Malagola plunges into a very obscure controversy. He seeks to prove that the majolicas attributed to the Tuscan factory of Cafaggiuolo, or, at any rate, many of them, came from a studio in Faenza. He remarks that, just as there were pieces of Faenza ware bearing the stamp *Cà Pirola*—that is to say, made in the *Casa Pirola*—so there are other pieces stamped *Cà Fagioli* or *Cà Faggiuolo*. Everything turns on the question whether among the artists of Faenza there was one who bore that name. Now, from the registers of the city we find that in 1539 there was living a certain *Gaspar, olim alterius Gasparis de Fasolis, beccarius*; and hence nothing excludes the theory that the factory so renowned for its excellent productions might have been founded by a member of this family. We can understand the close resemblance between the style of Faenza and that of Cafaggiuolo giving rise to speculation on such an hypothesis as Dr. Malagola has started; but, when the conclusions arrived at are so vague, we prefer standing by the generally accepted view. Many other blemishes in this work might be pointed out. Among the most conspicuous is the fact that the author has written without any knowledge of the excellent catalogue of South Kensington majolica published by Mr. Fortnum. But, with all its defects, Dr. Malagola's book will prove very useful for the study of the history of art, as it contains the material for a better classification of the numberless specimens of majolica preserved in the principal European collections.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. SANDYS, in editing the *Bacchae* of Euripides (Cambridge University Press), has set an example which it is to be hoped will be followed by other editors of Greek tragic poets. That is to say, besides the purely literary part of such a task, he has apparently spared no pains in collecting from ancient works of art illustrations of passages in the play. It is evident also that he has done this, not as a mere matter of curiosity, in the manner of the old *dilettanti*, but on a principle which recognises Euripides as having been on the one hand influenced by the arts of his time, and on the other himself a source of influence and impetus to artists after his day. More than that, Euripides addressed his plays to an audience surrounded and constantly acted on by works of the fine arts. In defining the limits between poetry and the fine arts, Mr. Sandys follows Lessing, with an addition by Prof. Colvin, according to whom "sculpture is nearest to nature, painting next, and poetry the remotest." That is very questionable. Several of the engravings are unsatisfactory—as, for instance, that on p. 41; but no doubt the art of drawing and engraving from classical subjects would soon improve were the example of Mr. Sandys to be largely followed. In most cases the engravings are good, while the information concerning them is not only complete, but is conveyed in a way to give genuine pleasure to those who are interested in ancient art as well as in literature.

THE sum of £1,200 has been raised toward the erection of a statue to Burns in Dumfries, which will be cast from a model by Mrs. D. O. Hill.

THE death is announced of Mr. Sanford R. Gifford, the well-known American landscape painter, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Gifford was a native of Saratoga County, New York. He began his studies at the school of the National Academy of Design. In 1851 he was elected Associate of the Academy, and in 1854 an Academician. He then spent three years in European study and travel. During the Civil War he accompanied the 7th Regiment, of which he was a member, in the field. Among Mr. Gifford's best works are *Fishing Boats on the Adriatic*, *San Giorgio, Palermo*, *Mansfield Mount*, *The Shrewsbury River*, *Sunrise on the Seashore*, and *The Ruins of the Parthenon*.

THE original drawings by John Carter for his well-known work, entitled *The Ancient Architecture of England*, published in 1795, have been purchased for the MS. department of the British Museum.

THE *Nation* remarks that the happy contagion of examples of public spirit is nowhere better manifested than in Cincinnati, where Mr. Charles R. West has just offered to give 150,000 dols. towards building an art museum, if a like amount is raised. This will certainly come to pass.

MESSRS. JOHN WALKER AND Co. will publish in a few days *English Lake Scenery*, a series of twenty-four plates in colour-printing, from drawings by A. F. Lydon, with descriptive letterpress. They have likewise in preparation *Stories of Long Ago*, retold by Ascott B. Hope, with upwards of one hundred illustrations, drawn by C. O. Murray, and engraved by R. Paterson.

THE partnership between Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre, the well-known art publishers, has been dissolved, and the business will for the future be carried on by Mr. L. H. Lefevre.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co. announce the publication of *Illustrations of Architectural and Decorative Art in Rajputana and Adjacent Districts*, by Dr. F. W. A. de Fabeck and Major S. S. Jacob.

MR. RANDOLPH CALDECOTT'S toy books for next Christmas will be *The Three Jovial Huntsmen* and *Sing a Song of Sixpence*.

UNDER the title of *Glossaire archéologique du Moyen-âge et de la Renaissance*, the Société Bibliographique is about to publish an important work by M. Victor Gay, illustrated with over 1,200 engravings.

AN interesting discovery has been made in the Isle of Delos as a result of the excavations undertaken by the French School of Archaeology at Athens. It is of an entire house, built, arranged, and decorated almost exactly in the same way as those at Pompeii. The Athenians seem to be somewhat jealous of this discovery, and their journals are vehement in urging the Greek Archaeological Society to undertake excavations in this classical island.

A NEW museum has been organised at Berlin, and the building for it has just been commenced. It is to be devoted especially to ethnological, anthropological, and prehistoric collections.

LOVERS of Florence will be glad to learn that a committee has been formed with Cav. Castellazzi, formerly director of the Academy of Fine Arts, at its head, for the purpose of undertaking the much-needed restoration of the charming little *loggia* of the Bigallo. The lower part of this *loggia* was admirably restored in 1865 by the architect Falcini, who opened out several arches that had been walled up, and altogether accomplished his work very satisfactorily; but the upper storey, which is separated from the lower by a broad painted frieze, has been allowed to remain until the present day in an almost ruinous condition. The ancient Bigallo is now used as an orphan asylum; but whatever may be the alterations within, its charitable application has had no effect on its solid exterior. It is calculated that the restoration can be effected for the sum of ten thousand lire, which, it is hoped, will be provided partly by a Government grant and partly by voluntary contributions.

THE late distinguished German painter, Anselm Feuerbach, some time before his death had undertaken the decoration of the ceiling in the hall of the Vienna Academy, but he had only time to finish the colossal centre subject, *The Fall of the Titans*, a work which attracted great attention at the Munich International Exhibition. He had, however, made finished sketches for the eight side subjects which were to fill the spaces in the magnificent hall, and it is now proposed that the centre subject shall be set in its place, and that the side paintings, four of which are nearly finished, shall be made over to one of his pupils to complete. Such a commission will, it is hoped, stimulate the youthful talent of the Vienna Academy to successful results.

THE annual exhibition of pictures at Versailles is now being held, but the present exhibition, strange to say, has fallen off very considerably in numbers from last year. In 1879, 435 contributors sent 757 works. This year it appears there are only 271 exhibitors and 413 works.

THE death is announced from Paris of M. Alfred Ross, sculptor of *La Bohémienne*. M. Ross had been commissioned to execute the statue of Balin, which, with that of Boule, is to figure among the statues of the Hôtel de Ville as the personification of famous workmen.

THE death is likewise announced of M. Jules Jacquemart, the distinguished French etcher and water-colour painter, at the early age of forty-three. He obtained the *médaille d'honneur* for etching at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1878.

## AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

## PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

## THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

Post. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

## A MEDLEY OF NOTABLES: What they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted some quicky's description of Falstaff's data, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Barnet, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproached.'—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

## STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include subjects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Manchester Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

## YATES &amp; ALEXANDER,

PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

## PRINTING WORKS:

LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE (OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).

## THEATRES.

## COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, will be acted, for the first time, an adaptation, by the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, of Schiller's play, in five acts, entitled *MARY STUART*, in which Madame HELENA MODJEKA will appear.

Preceded, at 7.15, by the popular Comedy, in one act, by H. A. JONES, entitled *A CLASH OF EGGS*.

Messrs. John Clayton, Wilson Barrett, J. D. Beveridge, Clifford Cooper, J. R. Crauford, R. Langford, E. Butler, Wm. Holman, Brian Darley, Neville Doone, J. W. Phillips, J. W. Laurence, Vicars, Herbert, Hilton, Grindley, &c., and G. W. Anson; Mesdames Helena Modjeska, M. A. Gifford, C. Graham, Winifred Emery, May Burney, St. Aubyn Cooper, Paget, K. Lawson, F. Leeson, Moore, &c., and Louise Modjeska.

Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. Prices as usual. Doors open at 6.45. Carriages at 11. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Herman.

## DURRY LANE.

## THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PETTIT, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.

The most powerful company in London—W. Richmond, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Babyn, Augustus Glover, T. J. For, A. C. Lilly, P. Beck, Arthur Matthison, Francis, Killy, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.

Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success. Tableau 1. Cape Colony. Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Raft at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

## FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, his greatest success, called *THE UPPER CRUST*.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Mesdames Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorpe.

Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, *HESTER'S MYSTERY*.

Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Lister. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 43s. No free list. No fees for booking.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30, WHICH SHALL I MARRY?

Followed by *LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE*.

Messrs. F. H. Celli, H. Bracy, Harry Paulton, C. Ashford, and Shiel Barry; Mesdames D'Algu, Sylvia, Clara Graham, Avondale, Thomas, Weston, Percy, &c.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

## THE CORSIAN BROTHERS

Every night, at 8.30.

LOUIS and FABIEN DEI FRANCHI—Mr. IRVING.

Preceded, at 7.30, by BYRONES.

By A. W. PINERO.

Doors open at 7.

SPECIAL EVENING PERFORMANCES OF THE CORSIAN BROTHERS, SATURDAYS, OCTOBER 9, 16, 23, and 30, at 2.30.

Box-office (Mr. IRVING) open from 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

## Othello.

To-night, Mrs. Bateman has been encouraged by the success of her last season's Shakespearean revivals to endavour to produce "Othello" in a more complete manner, both as regards the distribution of characters and the minor essentials—scenery, dresses, and appointments. She has been greatly aided in this by the valuable suggestions of Mr. Edward W. Godwin, F.R.S., from whose designs the principal dresses have been made. The introduction of a Madrigal, composed in the sixteenth century by Gio. Croce, is the only innovation, and one, it is hoped, warranted by the text.

OTHELLO—Mr. CHARLES WARNER.

IAGO—Mr. HERMAN VERN.

CASSIO—Mr. H. BROOKES.

EMILIA—Mrs. CHARLES CALVERT.

DESIEMONA—Miss ISABEL BATEMAN.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by *IN THE SULK*.

Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, F. Thornton, Seymour, Lyster; Mesdames Marion Hall, Jessie Bond, Wynne, Barrow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Callier.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

Miss SHIRLEY as MABEL.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8, a new Comedy, in one act, *IN HONOUR BOUND*.

By SYDNEY GRUNDY. At 8.55, the successful Play of last season, *FORGET-ME-NOT*.

By F. C. GROVES and HUBERT MERRILL.

Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, F. Thornton, Seymour, Lyster; Mesdames Marion Hall, Jessie Bond, Wynne, Barrow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Callier.

Box-office open from 11 to 5.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

New and original Comic Drama, in three acts, at 8 precisely, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.

BOW BELLS.

By H. J. BYRON.

Messdames Kate Lawler, Maggie Brennan, Emma Rita, Amy Crauford, Para Victoria, L. Lawler, Annie Lawler; Messrs. Edward Lighton, 1311 Day, Frank Cooper from Lyceum, H. Kelsey, Francis Wyatt, and T. P. Haynes from Princess's.

Preceded, at 7, by *WILD FLOWERS*.

Followed by *POSSY*.

New original Musical Folly, written and composed especially for this Theatre by SYDNEY GRUNDY and EDWARD SOMMER.

Three entirely new and original Plays every night.

Box-office open from 11 to 4. Acting Manager, Cecil Tudgham. Secretary, Frank Rothley. Musical Conductor, Horst Max Schuster.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

No. 440, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Hibbert Lectures, 1880.* Lectures on the Influence of the Institutions, Thought, and Culture of Rome on Christianity and the Development of the Catholic Church. By Ernest Renan, of the French Academy. Translated by Charles Beard, B.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

It was perhaps a pity that M. Renan consented to publish this little volume. It contains so little that we have not read before that it cannot add much to his reputation. M. Renan was too modest in his estimate of that reputation, and underrated the number of English people who knew his already published works, or he would hardly have thrown these Lectures into the form they wear. The charm of all his writing is very great, and we might almost defy M. Renan himself to put what he has to say more gracefully and tellingly than in the successive volumes of the *Origines*. And yet we must confess to a feeling of disappointment, as we find page after page familiar to us, not only in matter and thought, but word for word. We have been at the pains to run through the book before us, and mark in the margin the borrowed passages. Out of 202 pages, it would be a liberal allowance if we said that seventy-four had not been printed straight off before; and we are inclined to think that there still remain some large pieces whose original place we fail to remember. Some pages we expect, also, will turn out to be proof sheets of the forthcoming *Marc-Aurèle*, the last volume of the series. If it were only in such carefully worded pages as pp. 64-69, on the *Petrusfrage*, which are taken from the Appendix of *L'Antéchrist*, we should not have been so much surprised, for it is difficult to condense solid facts in new ways. But M. Renan almost deserves to be accused of plagiarism when he repeats masses of elegant rhetoric like pp. 111, 112.

"As in those hellish revels in which, as the Middle Ages believed, Satan forms the ring, and drags towards a mysterious abyss long lines of men, dancing hand in hand to their fate, the revolution allows no one to fall out of the mad whirl which it leads." "Ah! we ought never to say beforehand who, in the time to come, is to be saint or scoundrel, fool or sage!"

Our chief task is to congratulate the author on the skill with which he has pieced the fragments together from *Les Apôtres*, *Saint-Paul*, *L'Antéchrist*, *Les Evangiles*, and *L'Eglise Chrétienne*. Any curious person who likes to see how intricate the mosaic sometimes becomes may compare p. 125 of our volume with *Les Evangiles*, pp. 316,

317, 318, 319, and 317 again; he will find the sentences one by one, all but the words "in a letter which is still extant."

There is, therefore, but little to review in the book. The fresh matter is chiefly contained in the first lecture and in the last. The first lecture gives an interesting account of Roman paganism, the object being to show how small is the element of Catholic Christianity which we owe to that source. To the Empire of Rome we owe, it is shown, the preparation of the world for the dissemination of the new form of Judaism, and in large measure the local framework on which the hierarchical system is founded, but hardly more. Everywhere men were seeking, in Mithras, Isis, Serapis, a warmth and depth which the official cultus lacked entirely, and which Christianity supplied. We question the statement that it was "only in the earlier part of the third century that the Greek mind, in the persons of Clement of Alexandria and of Origen, really laid hold of Christianity;" as also the naked assertion that "the Tigris was, on the side of the East, a boundary which Christianity did not pass till the age of the Sassanidae;" and, as for sentiments, there are many which M. Renan's liberality will allow other people not to share, and even to censure—such, for instance, as this: "We deny, even before we have examined its claims, that a religious or philosophical system can possibly contain absolute truth itself;" but, on the whole, the introductory lecture is perhaps the one we like best.

The second lecture deals with "The Legend of the Roman Church: Peter and Paul." The word "legend," it must be observed, does not, in M. Renan, mean a fiction; for he admits the fact of the presence of both apostles in Rome. It is a pleasant name for sacred history in general. As we turn the pages, many things catch our eye which require modification. On p. 42, comes an apparent contradiction to what had been said on p. 23, concerning the moral state of Egypt. M. Renan argues from imagination, on the same page, about the popular horror of the amphitheatre entertained in the provinces—the Epistles of the Smyrniote and Lyonnese Churches, for example, would hardly bear him out. A great deal too much is made out of the *Taberna Meritoria* of the Janiculum; and the identification of it with the *locus publicus* adjudged by Alexander Severus to the Christians (which M. Renan treats as if sure of it) is hazardous to the last degree. We do not know why Aquila is called a Syrian Jew, or what makes M. Renan so certain that he was the first preacher of Christianity at Rome. It is bad taste in M. Renan to use such a figure of rhetoric as to suggest that Jesus Christ was "possibly hardly aware" of the existence of a place called Rome; and, by whatever name he called it, we can hardly doubt that it was Christ's intention to form some sort of organised religious society. It was sincerely to be wished that M. Renan, especially in public lectures, would have regarded the good advice which Bishop Lightfoot (to whom he pays a graceful tribute in speaking of St. Clement) had given him—*flagitia abscondi* (*S. Clem.*, Append., p. 408)

—and not gone so deep into the revolting details of Nero's persecution; but we can hardly wonder at his picturesque imagination still clinging to the now confirmed reading *Δαναίδες και Δίρκαί*, though we could have wished (we often do so) for some hint that the point is doubtful. For all we can see, however, M. Renan is ignorant that his reading is confirmed, for he takes no notice of the new lights; and, similarly, he has not taken the trouble to correct on p. 91 the note which he has transferred from *L'Antéchrist*, p. 186, where a moment's glance would have shown that both the new authorities combine to give us *ἡθλῶσαν* instead of *ἡλθον*. A little fact of this kind shows that the scissors have been too mechanically used in forming the present volume out of old ones. We are sorry also to observe in this lecture and the next a retrogression on M. Renan's part into what we may now safely call the exploded "Tübingen theory." Our author does, indeed, admit that Baur and his school have gone too far; but he has in these lectures tacitly abandoned the ground he formerly took when he used to dwell upon Peter's affection for Paul, and say that "Pierre était au fond de l'avis de Paul," and that "Paul fit sur lui la plus grande impression et le gagna complètement." In former days he even admitted James, and John the author of the Apocalypse, into the harmonious circle:—

"On se sépara content. Paul exposa à Pierre, Jacques, et Jean l'Evangile qu'il prêchait aux gentils; ceux-ci l'approuvèrent complètement, n'y trouverent rien à reprendre, n'essayèrent non plus d'y rien ajouter. On donna hautement la main à Paul et à Barnabé," &c. (*St. Paul*, p. 93).

Now, on the contrary, in one of the scanty new bits, we have,

"The Church of Jerusalem, obstinately attached to Judaism, refused all communion to the uncircumcised, no matter how devout they might be. . . . The Jewish Christians of Jerusalem, with James at their head, organised active missions to counteract the effect of those of Paul."

No reason is alleged for this change of front, unless we are to find it in the view which M. Renan has now come to take of the Gospel of Luke as the gospel of posthumous reconciliation. With regard to this last point, the reader who comes suddenly upon p. 133, without having previously studied the context in *Les Evangiles* from which it is torn, and sees that M. Renan can produce no clearer evidence than the story of the Miraculous Draught, where Peter calls for another boat to help him, would naturally, and with some justification, burst out laughing, and call the theory silly. It is absurd also, at this time of day, to make believe that Marcion was a "fanatical disciple" of St. Paul, and the remnant of an old Pauline party (p. 137).

The third lecture is called, "Rome, the Centre of Growing Ecclesiastical Authority." M. Renan's method of forming the lectures precludes, of course, any very direct way of approaching the subject. He does not go straight to the point, like a German or an Englishman, but rather gives us a kind of "Half-hours with M. Renan" bearing more or less upon the topic announced. Thus this lecture begins with eleven pages, out of *L'Antéchrist*, upon Jewish history. We

cannot grudge them, because they are so good; but they are quite irrelevant to the matter in hand. There are many faults in this lecture. On p. 112, M. Renan says of Jerusalem:—

“The Apocalypse, the burning expression of the love which she inspired, has taken its place among the religious books of humanity, and has consecrated for ever the image of ‘the beloved city.’”

We understand the writer's point of view, but we should have liked a foot-note in explanation of Rev. xi. 8—“the great city, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also their Lord was crucified.” M. Renan, as a rule, remembers that he is reading his works to an English audience, and adroitly alters what is not in keeping (except in assuming throughout that Catholicism and Romanism are identical). The curious may see pretty little examples on pp. 30, 52, compared with *Les Apôtres*, p. 375, *St. Paul*, p. 107, and elsewhere. But on p. 113 he nods, text and note. What's Flavius to us, or we to Flavius? The passage was well enough in *L'Antéchrist*, but Vespasian is no relation to us because of his origin in Cisalpine Gaul. One of the most delightful parts of this book is that which treats of St. Clement of Rome, whose picturesque position is fully recognised by M. Renan. One little touch he might have added, had he been better acquainted with the epistle and with Bishop Lightfoot's edition, to show Clement's “careful education.” We mean the glimpse of his acquaintance with parts at least of Sophocles and Euripides (§ 37). We are perplexed, however, when M. Renan tells us about Clement on p. 124 that, “without having any decisive proof of the fact, we may admit that he had been at an early period in relation with the apostles, and especially with Peter,” and then on p. 132 that “Clement had probably seen neither Peter nor Paul.” It need not be pointed out that the Church's own account of her constitution has always been radically opposed to M. Renan's theory, promulgated on p. 129 (*Les Évangiles*, p. 332), that

“The history of the ecclesiastical hierarchy is one of a threefold abdication—first, the community of the faithful abandoning all power to the elders or *presbyteri*; the presbyteral body then concentrating itself in a single person, who is the *episcopus*; finally, the *episcopi* of the Latin Church recognising one among themselves—the Pope—as chief.”

This last step compromises only that branch of the Church that has made it. For the two former there is no historical proof whatever. We need something more than assertion before we abandon the belief that in the earliest times the power flowed downwards from above, that the constitution began with an absolute despotism on the part of the apostles, who gave gradually certain privileges to the faithful, took counsel with them, allowed them, in some instances at any rate, a voice in the choice of persons for the ministry, but kept entirely in their own hands the power of ordination, of government, and of doctrinal censorship. We look in vain for any tradition in favour of the view that the powers of the ministry were in any way delegated to them by the ranks below them.

It is only history written *a priori* which speaks thus. And M. Renan wrongs St. Clement when he contrasts his hierarchical spirit with St. Paul's charity (p. 131): “Paul had solved the problem in the only true way—namely, by mutual charity. Our epistle solves it in the sense of pure Catholicism.” In the first place, the question before Clement was not, that we know of, identical with that before St. Paul; in the second place, it admits of being argued whether “pure Catholicism” is not as much involved in 1 Cor. xii. as in Clement; and, on the other hand, we are compelled to think that M. Renan never read on so far as Clem. §§ 49, 50, or he would have found (after St. Paul's) the noblest panegyric of charity ever penned—worthy of that church which Ignatius describes as *προκαθήμενη τῆς ἀγάπης*. Finally, we cannot dream what ground there is for saying (p. 138) that “the majority of Christians repudiated Paul;” or why the account of St. Peter's being the first to open the door to the Gentiles (which was frankly accepted as historical in *Les Apôtres*, p. 201) should now be “agreed” upon by the authorities of Rome (Hibbert Lectures, p. 139, from *L'Eglise Chrétienne*, p. 334). And when we get to the last paragraph of the lecture, and are set where St. Paul's head fell from the block, we must confess to a sense of bathos at being invited to think, not of the martyred apostle and his cause, but of our jovial hours with our French visitor!

The fourth lecture is on “Rome, the Capital of Catholicism.” It is a composition somewhat disappointing to those who wish seriously to learn. For instance, it states (p. 151) its first thesis thus:—“What was in process of development in the Christian Church, about the year 120 or 130, was the episcopate. Now the creation of the episcopate was evidently the work of Rome.” The word “evidently” is an expression of diffidence that we do not often find in M. Renan, and we are thankful accordingly. But directly the double thesis is stated, away we go with a quotation of many pages from *L'Eglise Chrétienne*, giving a fanciful account of the rise of the episcopate—how fanciful anyone may see who likes to test M. Renan's statement that “this revolution was effected not without protest; the author of *The Shepherd*, for instance, still attempts to maintain the primitive equality of the *presbyteri* against the growing authority of the bishops (Vis. iii. 9)” —a passage where not a word is said about the relative positions of different orders of the ministry. But to the second portion of the thesis, which ought to have been the main one, we never return. Rome's share in the creation of the episcopate is not shown. The only attempt to justify the “evidently” true proposition is on pp. 162, 163, where we are told that “this movement towards hierarchy and episcopacy was especially felt in the churches of Paul. The Jewish-Christian churches . . . did not tend so decisively to clericalism.” Now Rome, we had been told on p. 57, was emphatically *not* a Pauline Church, but Judaic to the core. Nevertheless, Rome has the honour of creating the episcopate. And why? Positively the *sole* evidence tendered is that about this time “three short letters, supposed to be written by Paul to his disciples

Timothy and Titus, were put forth, evidently the work of one pen, and *probably* composed at Rome.” We do not complain of the calm assumption of a disputed point here, any more than when M. Renan calmly assumes the existence of “the second Isaiah” (p. 44), or that “the Mosaic Law” was “the work of lofty idealists, the least politic of men” (p. 104). But we do complain that these epistles should be rejected on the score of their assertion of *episcopacy*, in the later sense, while all the passages cited in proof of the charge are descriptive only of the *ἐπίσκοποι*, or superintending elders. This is but a slender support to the claims of Rome, in face even of the usually accepted theory that episcopacy was the work of St. John's old age. And when we consider that many scholars doubt the existence of a Roman bishop even at the time of Ignatius' death (not that we agree entirely with the doubters), we feel we have some right to say that “the creation of the episcopate was evidently *not* the work of Rome.” We may say that M. Renan's whole attitude towards the hierarchical movement is *naïve* and amusing. He sees that Christianity could never have got on *without* it, and declares at the same time that true Christianity cannot co-exist *with* it. Our Lord never intended it to be; but it was necessary to his work, and yet fatal to it! It is, indeed, a miracle that so many Christian poor should still be living, in the bosom of the Church, lives as simple as the first disciples in Galilee!

M. Renan is curiously inconsistent also with regard to the early Roman influence on doctrine. He esteems Rome sometimes as the mother of Catholic doctrine, sometimes as the hive of heresies. Rightly regarding the episcopate, and the correspondence of bishops among themselves, as the great mode of preserving the true tradition free from heretical novelties—and rightly regarding Rome as the centre, in the second century, of this episcopal interchange of thought—he yet delights to teach us that Rome's doctrine was Ebionite (p. 58), “more Jewish than Christian in its conception of the person and death of Jesus.” He accepts without reserve the unsupported statement of Artemon that, up to the time of Victor, the Roman Church held the views of the Artemonites, a “kind of Arians before Arius” (p. 173). The truth is that the Roman Church (as M. Renan points out) was entirely practical, and very dull to doctrinal points. She had an honest desire to be quite correct, and only erred through inattention and impatience of quibbles—like one of Bishop Earle's characters, “preaching heresy if it came in her way, though with a mind, I must needs say, most orthodox.” She was broadly tolerant of anything professedly Christian, unless it became outrageously heretical, and then she put it down indignantly. The thing which she could *not* tolerate was a divergence of practice. Receptivity and tenacity were her strong points, along with a good broad common-sense. It sounds almost like a paradox, but she represented in old days what we may call the *lay* view of things. A teacher she never was.

With regard to the relations of the Church and State, M. Renan gives us much that is

interesting, mixed with what is wrong. We fail to understand why Melito of Sardis should be quoted to prove the conservative character of the *Roman Church*. The description of the appeal to Aurelian in the matter of Paul of Samosata is as false as it is flippant. The reference at the bottom of the page is wrong; it should be vii. 26. The purpose of the persecution of Diocletian is entirely misinterpreted; that great statesman was no "reformer" in M. Renan's sense.

The book concludes with a somewhat fulsome address of thanks to the lecturer by Dr. Martineau. We must congratulate Mr. Beard upon his excellent translation. French is one of the hardest languages to put into good, forcible, idiomatic English; and he has done this. There are, however, one or two faults which should not stand if a second edition is called for—an unlikely contingency, we should think. On p. 7, "all have expiated or will expiate their good deeds;" p. 25, "whom Cato recommended should be treated;" p. 30, "the governments who have started;" p. 88, foot-note, "St. Felicità;" p. 104, "distrust alike those;" p. 106, "*Nabuchodonosor*" is hardly English; p. 141, "the representative" (*représentant*, plural). In two places he has made M. Renan guilty of a serious blunder (p. 118) by putting "Cleopas" for "Clopas;" it stands correctly in *L'Antéchrist*, from which the passage comes.

A. J. MASON.

*A History of our own Times.* By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Vols. III. and IV. (Chatto & Windus.)

A REVIEWER of these volumes is happily dispensed from any obligation to search for reasons to commend them to possible readers. It may be taken for granted that Mr. McCarthy's earlier volumes were read by many of that class which usually reads nothing but novels and newspapers; and it would be strange indeed if anybody read the first instalment without wishing to read the last.

For some unexplained reason the treatment of modern English history has hitherto fallen into the hands of writers who are often extremely instructive, but who are certainly not lively. Perhaps it is a sense of the enormous mass of the material with which they have to grapple which overpowers them, and hinders the development of any sense of the picturesque. Mr. McCarthy labours under no such difficulty. He has a rare skill in presenting to his readers a succession of brilliant and life-like pictures, and in awakening an interest which is never suffered to flag. He would probably secure a large audience if he treated of matters as remote as the Norman Conquest or the Wars of the Roses. Treating, as he does, of scenes of familiar interest to all persons of middle age, and in his later chapters to persons of much less than middle age, his success is easily explained.

Such merits, however, may make a popular author, but they do not, in themselves, make an historian. Tested by a higher standard than the popular interest can afford, Mr. McCarthy's work may fairly claim as high a place as is consistent with the object for which it is written and the method which

he has adopted. Now and then, indeed, his touch is somewhat too light, and we feel that we are in the presence of one who is working rather for an immediate audience than for all time. To tell the truth we are inclined rather to laugh at the author than with him when he winds up his account of the last China War in this fashion:—

"The practical result was not very great. Perhaps the most important gain to Europe was the knowledge that Pekin was not by any means so large a city as we had always imagined it to be. British geographies had time out of mind taught British children that Pekin was the largest city in the world. Now we learned that it was not nearly so large as several other cities, and that it was, on the whole, rather a crumbling and tumble-down sort of place. There is some comfort in knowing that so much blood was not spilt wholly in vain" (iii. 272).

The most important quality of an historian is the power of standing aloof from his subject and contemplating it at the same time sympathetically and judicially; and this power, rare at all times, is specially rare in the case of a writer who attempts to deal with contemporary history. That Mr. McCarthy possesses this power must be evident to anyone who reads his chapter on the troubles in Jamaica (iv. 25); and the reader may therefore resign himself with more confidence to his guidance, though he will always remember that the nearer the work approaches the present day the more scanty is the material for the formation of a judgment, and the greater the risk lest that judgment should be warped by personal predilections.

To those who regard history from more than the politician's point of view the book is less satisfactory. An historian is bound to ask not merely whether such and such things happened, but why they happened. He should be able to show what are the leading ideas by which the development of the life of a nation is influenced, and how they came to arise. Only in this way can history be worth studying at all except as a mere amusement. All considerations of this kind Mr. McCarthy leaves out of the question, partly, perhaps, because he knows that any doctrine on the matter must for the present be only tentative, but still more because he is himself indisposed to carry his investigation in this direction. He tells us, indeed, that the Liberal movement is always gaining ground, and that, "as a principle, the business of Liberalism is to cry, 'Forwards!' that of Conservatism to cry, 'Back!'" But he gives us no intimation as to what is the direction in which the one wants to go forward and the other wants to go back. He is writing for readers who have a general but hazy working knowledge on the matter, and he does not stop to clear either his own mind or theirs on the subject.

The fact is that it is impossible to treat of political change apart from social and mental changes. Mr. Darwin's work ought not to be thrust into a corner and to be treated cursorily in a brief survey of the literature of the reign. The main feature of the time in which we live is the growth of imaginative power based, as it can only be based, on the widest and most minute study of the facts of the universe. It is an age which reverences Shakspeare more than any age before it,

because it is carrying out in a variety of directions the work which Shakspeare began. In politics, this tendency is as strongly marked as it is in science. The efforts of statesmen are directed by a wider sympathy, and by a more fixed resolve to subordinate their sympathy to the ascertained laws of human progress than those of any statesmen of an earlier time. The widespread reverence for science and practical capacity has robbed of its terrors that democratic suffrage which our fathers regarded as certain to swamp all the virtue and intelligence of the nation.

Something of this sort Mr. McCarthy might be expected to tell us, if he was to offer us a clue to guide us through the labyrinth into which he invites us to enter. Unfortunately, he has not only left this unsaid, but he has thrown obstacles in the way of our reaching the right conclusion. Defect of imagination he treats, not as a deficiency inherent in the human race, but as a special trait in English character. It is not so much our inability to see ourselves as others see us with which he is concerned, as our inability to see others as they are—in other words, the inability of Englishmen to govern Ireland. This is not the place, nor is Mr. McCarthy's History the place, to discuss the policy of Home Rule; but it is satisfactory to find that these volumes indirectly bear testimony to the growth in English statesmen and in the English public of a capacity to enter into the feelings of those whose life and ways are other than their own.

The third volume opens with a chapter headed "The Lorch Arrow," in which we have a tale of grievous wrong done to the Chinese by an English Minister backed by English public opinion. In almost the last page of the fourth volume (iv. 506) we read of the Zulu War that nothing

"that the Government had done was so unfortunate for them in popular estimation as the official sanction they were compelled to give to the policy of Sir Bartle Frere. The plain common-sense of England held that Sir Bartle Frere, however high and conscientious his motives had been, was in the wrong from first to last, and that the cause of Cetewayo was, on the whole, a cause of fairness and justice."

Mr. McCarthy may call this plain common-sense. It is rather the increased imaginative power which is able to comprehend what the rights of others are. No doubt this power is feeble as yet. But it exists, and its existence has made the Irish legislation of the last years possible. The advocates of Home Rule assert that Ireland can best determine its own legislation because it best knows its own grievances. May it not be asked in return whether there are not divisions in Ireland which call for a disinterested mediator to heal them? Would the Irish landlords be likely to give to the tenant-farmers their due? Would the Irish tenant-farmers be likely to give to the landlords their due? May it not turn out that the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be inclined to deal more fairly with both parties than any Irish Parliament, representing an overwhelming majority on one side, would be likely to do?

That the United Parliament may be equal to this task is the condition of future happiness for both countries. The danger which

English politicians foresee in the concession of Home Rule a danger likely to arise from granting separate institutions to countries with a tendency to fly asunder. If this should happily be succeeded by a tendency to unite, the question of Home Rule would become merely one of convenience. The State Governments in the United States were a direct invitation to Civil War before the abolition of slavery. When once slavery was at an end they ceased to be any danger at all.

If Mr. McCarthy fixes too exclusively upon Englishmen the charge of defective imagination, he also fixes on parliamentary institutions too exclusively the charge of being liable to legislate only on external pressure.

"The Irish Home Rulers," he says, "or some of them at least, are convinced that they will carry Home Rule in the end by the mere pressure brought to bear on Parliament; and their expectation is justified by all previous experiences. They have been told often enough that they must not expect to carry it by argument. If parliamentary institutions do really come to be discredited in this country, as many people love to predict, one especial reason will be this very experience on the part of the public that Parliament has invariably conceded to pressure the reforms which it persistently denied to justice. A reform is first refused without reason, to be at last conceded without grace."

Of course there is some truth in this, but it is not the whole truth. The difficulty of getting reforms by mere argument is one which is incidental to the innate laziness of the human mind. It is not on record that the judge who avenged the importunate widow "lest by her continual coming she weary me" was elected by an enlarged constituency voting by ballot, or that Sovereigns like Henry VIII. or Louis XIV. were particularly in a hurry to execute reforms at the suggestion of advanced thinkers. The fact is that the successful pressure comes after the thinkers have done their work. It breaks down the stolid resistance opposed to improvement, and strengthens the hands of those whom argument has convinced already. Can Mr. McCarthy give us a single instance in the present reign in which a change has been made in consequence of pressure, where the argument has not first done its work? Any party which tries to reverse the process and to get what it wants by making itself disagreeable before it has carried conviction to the minds of those who are open to conviction will not have much reason to boast of its success. SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

*Ultima Thule.* By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (G. Routledge & Sons.)

ENOUGH and to spare has been said about the shortcomings of Mr. Longfellow's genius. It behoves a generation born into richer rather than deeper, and more brilliant rather than more genuine, forms of thought and expression than his to treat with respect this pure and limpid stream of verse which has flowed calmly and consistently for nearly sixty years without materially changing in character or volume, like those pleasant rivers that wind for miles and miles through a pastoral and poplar-shaded country, now a little broader, now a little deeper, but on the whole unaffected by their gradual approach to the sea. At

one period of his career, without losing the suffrages of the people, Mr. Longfellow puzzled and alienated the critics by adopting a thin, tripping style of lyrical poetry, which was foreign to our taste, and which was probably induced by his deep and life-long study of German and Scandinavian literature. This was not the only occasion upon which he lost his path for a little while, but his versatility is great, and his vitality amazing; and, at a time of life at which most poets, even those who have shown the greatest energy and volubility, begin to flag, he returned with freshness to those more dignified tones in which English poetry has always loved to enshrine its finest thought. His Italian sonnets were the first expression of this better mind, and for the last ten years he has habitually alternated his lighter "jigging vein" with verses of a sweeter gravity, so that the writer who, with all his fluency and tenderness, his delicacy and force of fancy, threatened at one time to lose his legitimate hold of the better part of the public, has now revindicated with complete success his claim to a place among our gentler classics. Like Bryant—but with greater intellectual elasticity than Bryant—he marches abreast of the younger writers of his country, without the slightest sign of weariness or old age. It is no exaggeration to say that his verse is as fresh in this new book, written in his seventy-third and seventy-fourth years, as in any volume of his early manhood. In his own lower range and more sequestered circle, Mr. Longfellow deserves to be mentioned with Victor Hugo for sustained and consistent labour and unexhausted powers of writing.

The little book before us contains more that is charming and less that is weak than either *Keramos* or its immediate predecessor. It comprises less than twenty pieces, all short; and, if only two or three reach an absolute perfection, scarcely one is without some bright or charming touch. The poem called "Jugurtha" strikes a stronger chord than is usual with its author, and will probably be classed among his finest productions.

"How cold are thy baths, Apollo!  
Cried the African monarch, the splendid,  
As down to his death in the hollow,  
Dark dungeons of Rome he descended,  
Uncrowned, unthroned, unattended.  
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!  
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!  
Cried the poet, unknown, unbefriended,  
As the vision that lured him to follow,  
With the mist and the darkness blended;  
And the dream of his life was ended.  
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!"

As the laurelled companions of the poet's youth pass from him one by one, their loss provokes from him no expression of despair, but a delicate and tender regret. This is most finely expressed in a sonnet of rare beauty, inspired by the burial of Richard Henry Dana, the poet of *The Buccaneer*, who died last year at an age considerably exceeding ninety years. This poem emphasises, what did not need confirmation, the statement that Mr. Longfellow is by far the best of American sonneteers.

"In the old churchyard of his native town,  
And in the ancestral tomb beside the wall,  
We laid him in the sleep that comes to all,  
And left him to his rest and his renown.

The snow was falling, as if Heaven dropped down  
White flowers of Paradise to strew his pall—  
The dead around him seemed to wake, and call  
His name, as worthy of so white a crown.  
And now the moon is shining on the scene,  
And the broad sheet of snow is written o'er  
With shadows cruciform of leafless trees,  
As once the winding-sheet of Saladin  
With chapters of the Koran; but, ah! more  
Triumphant and mysterious signs are these."

The death of Bayard Taylor among his books affects the elder poet with no less sweet a redundancy of fancy, expressed in couplets of more than usual point and resonance. The "Dedication to G. W. G." seems to refer to the same temper of mind, self-absorbed without selfishness, tender without passion, vaguely regretful without any loud despair—a mood in which the vanished faces make a part and parcel of the vanished years, and in which memory has become a thing more vivid than the actual passage of life. The soul, like those gray-headed mariners the Spaniards found sailing in and out of the Bahamas, has lost all sense of time in the prosecution of the one vain search for that Bimini once seen and lost in a wild night of storm.

"How far, since then, the ocean streams  
Have swept us from the land of dreams,  
That land of fiction and of truth,  
The lost Atlantis of our youth!"

"Whither, ah, whither! Are not these  
The tempest-haunted Hebrides,  
Where sea-gulls scream, and breakers roar,  
And wreck and sea-weed line the shore?"

"Ultima Thule! Utmost isle!  
Here in thy harbours, for a while,  
We lower our sails; a while we rest  
From the unending, endless quest."

On the poet's seventy-second birthday the children of Cambridge, Massachusetts, presented him with "a splendid ebony throne" made from the wood of the Village Blacksmith's chestnut-tree. This gift has provoked a graceful occasional poem, "From my Armchair," which is, perhaps, more successful than another piece dealing with the exceedingly complicated theme of an "iron pen, made from a fetter of Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon; the handle of wood from the frigate *Constitution*; and bound with a circlet of gold, inset with three precious stones from Siberia, Ceylon, and Maine." To celebrate with success in a small poem all the peculiarities of this elaborate pen brings us very near the confines of the pastime known as "capping verses," a practice odious to the Muse severe; but Mr. Longfellow has a singular ease in combating with difficulties of this sort. Some meditations upon topographical themes, such as "Robert Burns" and "Old St. David's at Radnor" are less notable than some charming strains of half-humorous fancy which the author inappropriately calls "Folk Songs." In this easy, popular manner Mr. Longfellow has written nothing prettier than "Maiden and Weathercock," or cleverer than the soliloquy of "The Windmill." It is a pity that he has reminded us in a singularly slipshod "Envoi" that his ear has always been casually and readily faulty upon occasion. We should not refer to the badness of this piece if the volume, in spite of its author's great age, were not full of proof that his powers are unshaken and his natural parts entirely unabated. EDMUND W. GOSSE.



*The Life and Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero*: being a New Translation of the Letters included in Mr. Watson's Selection; with Historical and Critical Notes. By the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A., Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, Assistant Master in Haileybury College. (Macmillan.)

THIS work furnishes a fresh example of the interest now taken by English scholars in the history of the Ciceronian age. It consists of two parts—a translation of the letters included in Mr. Watson's selection, with short notes, and a Life of Cicero in the form of short introductions prefixed to the letters.

The translation gives evidence of a great deal of labour and careful scholarship, and the foot-notes, though slight and unpretentious in appearance, show clearly that much thought has been given to the many difficulties presented by the Latin text. The style, though falling short of the breadth and refinement of tone which ought, in the case of Cicero, to be aimed at, is life-like, and shows literary power; nor is it superfluous to add that it is for the most part really English and idiomatic—a merit by no means so common as it should be in modern English translations. Mr. Jeans has made it a point of honour to render Cicero's Greek phrases invariably into French. This is very well occasionally; but the analogy between French in the mouth of a modern Englishman and Greek in the mouth of an ancient Roman should not be pressed too far. An educated Roman of Cicero's time knew Greek, as a rule, far better than an educated Englishman knows French; or, at any rate, he made far more use of it than an Englishman does of French. The letters of Augustus as well as those of Cicero swarmed with Greek phrases; it was the fashion of the time. But an Englishman of the present day would be thought very affected if he put as much French into his letters as Mr. Jeans does into his translation. Here, for instance, is a case where the French phrases suggest the style, not of Cicero, but of some modern novelists: Epistle 104, *ἐμευκλὴν* agebat, itaque et edit et bibit *ἀδελός*, et iucunde: "It was his intention *se faire vomir*, and consequently he ate and drank *sans peur*, and with much satisfaction."

Precision in translating Latin is very difficult of attainment, and a want of precision is sometimes noticeable in Mr. Jeans' renderings. On p. 11, for instance, "*quae mea expectatio fuisset orationis tuae*" is translated "how much I had expected from your speech." It should surely be "how eagerly I had looked forward to hearing what you would say." A little below, the words "*me in clarissimis meis atque amplissimis rebus tamen aliquod testimonium tuae vocis habere voluisse*" are rendered "if, amid the fullest recognition of the brilliancy of my achievements, I still longed to hear this confirmed from your own lips." Rather, "if, in the splendour of the renown and position I had achieved, I longed to have some small [*tamen aliquod*] recognition," &c. Again, "*voluntas*" (on the same page) does not mean "a friendly office," but "friendly feeling." P. 12, "*sed in collegas tuas contumeliosam*," "but threw your colleagues into the shade." Rather, "was insulting to your colleagues," P. 13, "*de re*

*publica disputavi*," "on our general policy." Rather, "on the political situation" or "the situation of affairs." P. 17, "*parvo animo ac pravo, cavillator genere illo moroso, quod etiam sine diacitate ridetur*," "a narrow-minded, ill-conditioned man, a cavilling person of that cross-grained sort that can raise a laugh without cleverness." Rather, "a man of a puny and perverse mind, fond of repartee, but only in the sullen style which raises a laugh without any wit." P. 20, "*prima contio Pompei qualis fuisset, scripsi ad te ante: non iucunda miseris, inanis improbis, beatis non grata, bonis non gravis*," "What Pompeius's first speech was like I described to you before—not encouraging to the poor, not going far enough for the radicals, not conciliatory to the well-to-do, and not reassuring to the patriotic." Rather, "to the poor it was lacking in comfort, to the radicals in significance, to the wealthy in promise, and to the conservatives in dignity;" *gratus* being used, as elsewhere in Cicero, with a notion of solid profit. On p. 13 there is a positive blunder, "*magna voce iuravi verissimum pulcherrimumque ius iurandum*" being translated, "I pronounced the oath aloud in its deepest truth and noblest meaning." Cicero did not swear the oath at all, but invented a form of oath for himself, *καὶ νόν τινα καὶ ἴδιον ὄρκον*, as Plutarch says, asserting that he alone had saved the republic and the city.

This leads us to notice that the history of Cicero's life is very inadequately dealt with. The whole life of Cicero previous to 65 B.C. is dismissed in fifteen lines, and even in this abstract there is a mistake. We are told that Cicero's "earliest extant speech is that on behalf of Sextus Roscius of Ameria."

The earlier part of Cicero's career seems to us to have been so misunderstood by recent scholars that we may perhaps be forgiven if we say a few words on the subject. The letters only cover the later part—the last twenty years or so—of his life; and in this period the party-lines on which he had previously moved were being more and more effaced. Is Cicero fairly chargeable with unscrupulous tergiversation? If he vacillated, was he worse than many eminent lawyers and men of letters? These are the questions with which modern scholars mainly concern themselves. Cicero was a great deal more than an advocate, and something less than a statesman. He hesitated, of course, between Caesar and Pompeius; but of his public career previous to the time when politics became a game between two powerful individuals there is, it seems to us, a perfectly rational account to be given. His attitude in all his public speeches, from the *pro Sexto Roscio* to the speeches of his consulship, may be explained if we remember that he was pleading in the interests of the *ordo equester*, of which he was naturally one of the most prominent members.

Gaius Gracchus had given to the capitalists the position of a distinct *ordo* and the privilege of controlling the *iudicia*—a privilege the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated, intimately bound up as the law courts were with all great questions of State. From the time of Gracchus to that of Julius Caesar this selfish and unscrupulous body counts as an

important element in the political combinations of Rome. Including, as it did, not only the wealthy men of business and farmers of the taxes, but also the men of talent whose families had not yet been ennobled by office, it was naturally at first hostile to the Senate. The *equites* did their best to oppose the judicial reforms of Livius Drusus. Crushed by Sulla, they found their natural allies in the democratic party, with whom, during the fifteen years from Sulla's death to Cicero's consulship, they are, on the whole, found to be acting.

It is to this *ordo* that Cicero, a *novus homo* and a provincial, naturally attached himself in active politics, though both his temperament and his early training inclined him to a sympathy with the senatorial, or, as he deemed it, the constitutional, *régime*. It was in the interest of the *equites* that he withstood Sulla in the *pro Roscio Amerino*. In 74 B.C. came the scandal of the *iudicium Junianum*, which was used by the *equites* and the democrats together (Cicero assisting) as an occasion for attacking the senatorial law-courts; in 70 came the prosecution of Verres. I believe that if the Verrines are read carefully it will appear that Cicero was acting at least as much in the interest of the *equites* as in that of humanity and good government. Verres had been foolish enough to offend the *publicani*; had he not done so, it may be doubted whether the prosecution would have been set on foot. The *equites* had now a victorious military champion in Pompeius, who, allied with Crassus in the consulship B.C. 70, effected a reform in the interest both of the capitalists and the democrats. The tribuneship was restored, and a place given again to the *equites* in the *iudicia*. Cicero appears in the Verrines as the orator of the *equites*, as Pompeius was their general.

Immediately after the Verrines, Cicero defends Fonteius in the interest of the *publicani*, and in 68 (?) B.C. in the *pro Oppio*, and in 66 in the *pro Cluentio*, resists the attempt to extend to members of the *ordo equester* the provisions of the laws of Sulla, under which they were apparently exempt from penalty (see *Journal of Philology*, vol. viii., pp. 233 *et seqq.*). The support given by Cicero, in conjunction with the democrats, to the Gabinian and Manilian rogations in favour of Pompeius is, we need hardly say, of a piece with the rest. In 65 come the speeches for Cornelius, whose cause represented that of the combined *equites* and radicals. Cornelius had been *quaestor* to Pompeius, and Cicero used the occasion to glorify the latter. Cicero's alliance with Catiline in 65 seems to show that the policy of his order was still anti-senatorial. But the Catilinarian conspiracy—in great part a wild attack on property—made a breach between the democrats and the capitalists, forcing the latter into an alliance with the conservatives. It is this alliance which Cicero endeavours to encourage during his consulship and in the following years.

Cicero, then, is not fairly chargeable with political vacillation until the times of the rivalry between Caesar and Pompeius. It is true that Dio, in the passage so often quoted (36, 43), makes the charge in reference to the events of 66–65 B.C. But it is clear from the whole context that Dio (or the authority he fol-

lowed) is interpreting the earlier part of Cicero's career in the light of the later, precisely as he does in the case of Caesar himself. It is noteworthy that Livy says nothing of Cicero's inconsistencies, but, after dwelling on his infirmity under misfortune, adds, *Si quis tamen virtutibus vitia pensarit, vir magnus ac memorabilis fuit, et in cuius laudes exsequendas Cicerone laudatore opus fuerit.* A fairer view, surely, than that of his ancient or modern detractors. H. NETTLESHIP.

## NEW NOVELS.

*White Wings: a Yachting Romance.* By William Black. In 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Love and Life: an Old Story in Eighteenth-Century Costume.* By Charlotte M. Yonge. In 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Lizzie of the Mill.* From the German of W. Heimbürg. By Christina Tyrrell. In 2 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*Lord Brackenbury.* By Amelia B. Edwards. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. BLACK'S title-page gives his readers fair warning that they are not to look for much story from him on the present occasion. The yacht *White Dove* is his real heroine, and her adventures consist of the incidents of a pleasant Hebridean cruise. The slender thread of narrative whereon he strings his glowing descriptions of marine and island scenery is only just sufficient to communicate the element of human interest which is necessary for success in fiction; and it may be that the subordinate part played by the living personages in *White Wings* is a token of reaction from the strong situations in *MacLeod of Dare*. Mr. Black's literary skill is such that it seems almost invidious to say that, except in one particular, he does not show at his best in this his latest work. Something must be allowed for the exigencies of serial publication, which hurts the totality of a story as much at least as it helps the vividness of each instalment; but, apart from this, even the heartiest admirers of *A Princess of Thule* will be apt to feel as if the countless variations of sky and sea, however diversified in Mr. Black's brilliant and loving description, and unquestionably beautiful in themselves, begin to pall somewhat on the taste when made the staple of three more volumes, welcome as the former ones were. Two other modern writers are, perhaps, Mr. Black's equals in painting scenery—namely, Mr. Blackmore and Dr. George MacDonald; but while it would be quite possible to give him the palm for description over them, they are unquestionably his superiors in the art of duly subordinating the landscape to the figures. His personages are often mere spectators at a diorama; theirs are characters acting before us with a picturesque background to throw them into relief, and to accentuate their moods; which is the truer method, because the human figure is the highest thing in literary as well as in plastic or pictorial art. And again, it is, we are inclined to think, a literary mistake to use for the third or fourth time the set of characters which achieved such a deserved success in *The*

*Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*. Queen Titania and the gentleman who acts as her chronicler and chorus have been pretty nearly exhausted; and a further result than that of slight fatigue comes on the reader from the iteration, in that he begins to suspect that there is a grim earnest under the husband's light banter of his wife's ways, for that she is in truth somewhat of a vixen and a domestic tyrant in a petty and irritating fashion. Mary Avon, the professed heroine of *White Wings*, though a graceful and attractive figure enough, is, after all, only a replica of Bell in the famous phaeton journey; and it is not possible to get up much interest in her lover, Dr. Angus Sutherland, F.R.S., since the conclusion of the little difficulty which tends to separate them is foreseen, and the young doctor is not very forcibly drawn. The real triumph of the book is the Laird of Denny-mains, a character of which it is not too much to say that it recalls some of Scott's happiest minor portraits, such as the Baron of Bradwardine and Bailie Nicol Jarvie, to which it is closely akin in the skill with which a man, who has many of the qualities of a mere bore, is shown to us on his better and higher side, so as to enlist our sympathy, and even to some extent our admiration. There are also some touches of humour, slight, but genuine, in the scenes where the Laird's nephew comes on the stage, which make those portions of the story move more quickly; but we think the general verdict will be that one volume of the size of *The Maid of Killeena* would have been ample for all the new matter Mr. Black has given us this time.

The "old story" which Miss Yonge has dressed in the garb of George II.'s day is none other than the lovely tale of Cupid and Psyche in the *Golden Ass* of Appuleius. It is her second venture in this field, and we prefer it to *My Young Alcides*, for the touch is lighter and the incidents less forced, though the author has taken greater liberties in her adaptation. For instance, she has omitted one leading feature of the original, the repulse of Psyche by her sisters after she loses her husband; and she has inverted—inevitably from the time and place she has chosen for her story—the parts played by the several couples; inasmuch as it is the bridegroom in *Love and Life* who roams in search of the bride spirited away by his mother, and not the bride who journeys to find him, as is the case not only in the *Golden Ass* itself, but also in most of the folk-lore tales which are either based on Appuleius or derived from an independent source. But an English young lady of quality just before the middle of the last century could not possibly have had such control over her own movements as to permit her the active share in such a matter. Miss Yonge has shown some ingenuity in choosing the names of her chief actors, so as to suggest those of the original. The hero is Sir Amyas Belamour—a surname savouring rather of the comedy of the Restoration era, and for which we do not remember any direct justification—while the heroine is Aurelia Delavie, whence we conjecture that Miss Yonge has been dipping into that once famous but now forgotten work, Bryant's *Mythology*, wherein it is alleged that Psyche denotes the aurelia, or

butterfly, during its state of torpor, used as an emblem of second life. More strictly, the aurelia is the chrysalis in its second stage of transformation, when it is called *nympha*, a pretty conceit which seems not to have escaped the author. This forename is a happy touch, for, despite the publication of Beaumont's *Psyche* in 1648, that name does not seem to have been used here for girls until Mrs. Tighe's *Psyche* in 1805 set a brief and limited fashion. But the Venus of the book is its chief success, being a very cleverly sketched character of a beautiful, dissipated, and unscrupulous woman of fashion, gifted with exceptional powers of fascination and cajolery over both men and women whenever she pleases to exert herself. Her union with Vulcan and her motherhood of the Graces are both ingeniously brought in, and a word of commendation is also due to the machinery which supplies the incident of the lamp and drop of oil in the original; but the tasks set to Psyche are less effective, and too entirely subordinate as episodes, so that they might be struck out without any loss. There is one curious slip for so careful and well-read a writer, in vol. i., p. 75, where a girl is represented as having taken up *Sherlock on Death* as a Sunday book, but getting no farther than "the apparition of Mrs. Veal." Now De Foe's successful hoax was appended in 1705 to a much inferior book—namely, Drelincourt's *Christian's Defence against the Fear of Death*, which had not sold formerly as the trade hoped, but leaped into sudden popularity when helped by this ingenious fiction.

*Lizzie of the Mill* is a slight and somewhat sentimental, but readable, little story which turns on the rigid social demarcation in Germany between the titled and the burgher classes, and the horror felt at the idea of an alliance (which in this country would excite little or no remark) between the heir of an impoverished house among the minor nobility and the heiress of a very wealthy family settled for more than a century in his neighbourhood, half as manufacturers and half as country squires. The translation is fluent and easy, seldom disclosing itself as a version from a foreign language, but Mrs. Tyrrell has made one or two slips, the most noticeable of which is rendering the German *Braut* by the English *bride*, which conveys a different idea.

Miss Edwards is far too clever and too experienced an author not to have produced a pleasant book, and *Lord Brackenbury* is pleasant reading from beginning to end. But for some reason best known to herself she has failed to impress upon it the character of unity. It is rather a succession of descriptive episodes concerning the same set of persons than a continuous story, albeit it has a regular plot of sensational incident unsensationally treated. There are several excellent pictures in the book, notably those of the old North-country grange and its inhabitants, of the Osteria del Cappello at Verona, and of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1872. The motive of the story is the disappearance of an English nobleman while travelling in Italy, under circumstances which suggest robbery and murder, and the com-

plications which ensue at home in the absence of direct proof of his death. There is little attempt at making a mystery as to the real facts, but some exception may be taken to the probability of the action of the family solicitor at the close. Miss Edwards—who has been seemingly coached up in one or two legal points which occur—has, however, made a slip in describing the Brackenbury peerage as “in abeyance” during the interval between the disappearance of Cuthbert Lord Brackenbury and the assumption of the title by his brother. Abeyance, in this country, has a very definite meaning—namely, that a peerage descendible through the female line has come at some point in the genealogy to co-heiresses (for the law of primogeniture does not apply to women), and so is suspended until the Crown selects one of those co-heiresses, or a descendant of one of them, to enjoy it—a process of which the barony of Camoys, in abeyance from 1426 till 1839, is perhaps the most curious modern instance. Nor is an unclaimed peerage necessarily “dormant”—a term also used by Miss Edwards, but applicable only to cases of legal uncertainty as to the next true heir, but where such heir is known or believed to exist, as in instances like the Annandale peerage, now in litigation. There are several typographical errors in the foreign words that occur, which ought to be corrected in any future edition; and the book is quite meritorious enough to afford such an opportunity.

R. F. LITTLEDALE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. W. J. FITZ-PATRICK has just issued a second and much enlarged edition of his *Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle* (Dublin: James Duffy and Sons), a work which first appeared in 1862, and has been long out of print and almost unattainable, since even the stock and stereotype plates of an American reproduction were destroyed by fire so far back as 1869. It may not be inopportune to remind some of our readers that James Doyle, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was a very important figure in Irish politics and controversy in the earlier part of the present century, and had perhaps an even larger share than O’Connell in bringing about the Emancipation Act of 1829. As a pamphleteer, he was best known by the initials “J. K. L.” which he placed on his title-pages, indicating his forename and see; while as a theologian he belonged to that older and nearly Gallican school which is now almost extinct in France itself, and of which the bare memory alone survives here and there in Ireland, since it has ceased to be usual for any notable fraction of the Roman Catholic clergy to receive their professional training on the Continent, even were the seminaries there any longer the seats of an independent tradition, and not universally recast under recent influences. Doyle was a man of large brain and wide sympathies, fortified by no inconsiderable learning, and is shown to us in a double personality which ranks him with the highest grade of eminent ecclesiastics in all times—that of an ascetic pastor, labouring indefatigably on behalf of the spiritual interests of a large flock with which he could have had few intellectual points of contact, warm as were his religious sympathies; and that of an able, practical statesman, a full match for the most distinguished of his opponents, and a potent ally of his most brilliant colleagues in a time which was fertile in noteworthy publicists. This new edition

differs from its precursor chiefly by a large increase in the number of letters it contains, many of which have but recently become accessible. The book is quite indispensable to everyone who wishes to acquire a working knowledge of the religious and political condition of Ireland under George IV.

*A Guide to Modern English History.* By William Cory. Part I. 1815-1830. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. Cory tells us in a preface note that “this book has grown out of an attempt made some years ago to give some account of English politics to a foreign guest, who was at that time reading English history for an examination at one of the Inns of Court.” We are sure it would be useful for the purpose for which it was intended, and have an impression that most Englishmen would be benefited by reading it; for, although it contains a good crop of what we count errors, and bristles with quaintnesses, it is evidently the work of a man who has a thorough love for his subject, and has not been content to work as a mere compiling machine. The paragraph about justices of the peace (p. 89) is very amusing. We do not object to humour anywhere, but the endeavour to be funny may easily be carried beyond bounds by a person who is not certain of success. What possible instruction can a foreigner or anyone else gain from the following passage, which occurs under the year 1828?—“Lord Melbourne discovered that the Duke of Wellington was not quite so great a man as he was generally thought.” We assume that it is meant to entertain, not to help in passing examinations—so far well; but really Mr. Cory should put a little more style and point into his humour.

*Contes populaires de Différents Pays.* Recueillis et Traduits par Xavier Marmier, de l’Académie Française. (Paris: Hachette.) M. Xavier Marmier has long been known as a diligent student of the popular fiction of many lands. And that he is an excellent translator has been proved by many of his works, especially the admirable French versions which he has produced of many of Tourguènev’s best stories. The collection of *Contes populaires* which he has now brought out forms a very pleasant volume, and one which may be safely recommended to young people, which is more than can usually be said of collections of popular tales in French. Three-fourths of the stories are either Slavonic or Scandinavian, the remainder being drawn somewhat at random from ten other sources. The work of translation has evidently been to M. Xavier Marmier a labour of love, and he says, in his Preface, that he has accomplished it “without the slightest idea of furnishing a new text for any new historical or philological discussion.” It is to be regretted, however, that he has so decidedly accepted the opinions of the solar school of commentators as to hold, with M. Husson, that Little Red Riding Hood is “the dawn, going to rejoin an old dawn, but absorbed on the way by the devouring sun;” and that the heroine of *Pearl of Ane* is also “a dawn, the hideous hide which envelopes her being the damp morning mist, while the prince who marries her is the sun.”

A THIRD edition has been brought out of Vaughan’s *Hours with the Mystics* (Strahan and Co.), with a Preface by the author’s son. As he says, “the fact that this book is again published by request is a sign that the author’s labours have been appreciated, and that his name is not forgotten;” but the book is hardly as well adapted to the state of the public mind now as twenty-four years ago. It may be doubted whether, even then, the author did wisely in gilding his pill so elaborately—in embodying his learning, varied, if not always profound, in a series of dialogues spiced with

occasional jests and a hint of flirtation; but now, at any rate, those who will care to read the book at all would be glad to be put in more immediate contact with the thinkers under discussion. As the editor says, “in much of the more spiritual progress going on around us there is a good deal of mysticism,” and even those who have less sympathy with the mystical spirit know at least that the word has no connexion with mistiness and only a mediate one with mystery. And, still more decidedly, the author’s attitude towards Catholicism is one which needs readjustment. Dr. Newman’s *Apologia* has shown to candid outsiders that, whether it be the best form of spiritual religion or no, Catholic devotion is spiritual; and no one would now describe the sacramental system as “ceremonial gewgaws—vexatious observances so harassing to penitents and so lucrative to priests.” Still, the book is not one that has lost its value; a popular history of mysticism is wanted more now than when it appeared, and we are hardly likely to get a better one than this—as sober and yet as sympathetic.

*The Literary Ladder.* By A. Arthur Reade. (Partridge and Co., and F. Pitman and Co.) This little book deserves notice for two reasons. On the one hand it will be found very useful by would-be authors, whom it furnishes with the hints and information which young writers specially need, and at the same time will be interesting to the ordinary reader. On the other hand it is printed in semi-phonotypy—that is to say, in a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition from our present corrupt mode of spelling to a more correct and scientific one. As only the letters of our present alphabet are used, and the spelling of many words remains unaltered, the book will be read by everyone almost as easily as if it were printed in the orthodox fashion, though a page of it may, perhaps, at first have the appearance of “house-maid’s spelling.” Whether it is wise to attempt two changes where one would suffice, and to endeavour to amend our spelling with confessedly imperfect tools and in a confessedly imperfect way, must be left to the spelling reformers to decide. But no doubt even the semi-phonotypy of Mr. Reade’s book is a vast improvement upon our usual mode of disguising words. Prof. Max Müller’s article on spelling reform is reprinted as an Appendix.

*Scotch Sermons.* (Macmillan.) This volume seems certain to obtain notoriety in Scotland for reasons which it does not come within the province of a literary journal to canvass. The doctrines contained in it are alleged to savour of “Broad Churchism,” “Pantheism,” and other “heresies,” and it is likely to become a shuttlecock between “orthodoxy” and “heterodoxy,” just as *Essays and Reviews*, which in many respects it resembles, was on this side of the Tweed. From the non-theological point of view, it is mainly notable as giving examples of the Sunday style of the younger clergymen of the Church of Scotland. The editor, Mr. Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, describes the contents as “a few specimens of a style of preaching which increasingly prevails amongst the clergy of the Scottish Church,” and as

“the work of those whose hope for the future lies, not in alterations of ecclesiastical organisation, but in a profounder apprehension of the essential ideas of Christianity; and especially in the growth, within the Church, of such a method of presenting them as shall show that they are equally adapted to the needs of humanity and in harmony with the results of critical and scientific research.”

Of the thirteen preachers who contribute the twenty-three sermons of which the volume is composed, there are only four whose names are known outside Scotland—Principal Caird, of

Glasgow University; Dr. Herbert Story, of Roseneath; Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff; and the editor himself. The rest are young men in every sense of the word. Their youth appears not more in their obvious earnestness and enthusiasm than in their style, which is direct and comparatively unadorned. When this volume is compared with Blair's *Sermons*, which were the rage in Scotland, and even beyond it, about a century ago, it will be seen what a change has gradually come over the style of preaching during that time. Blair is spoken of in rather a depreciatory manner nowadays as artificial in manner and shallow in thought; and certainly one is tempted to yawn in his trim parterres of all the virtues and the graces. But Blair was successful as a stylist, because he caught and embodied the spirit of his age, which was Pope's. He is, indeed, the Pope of preachers. Rather curiously, this volume supplies the link between the Blair régime in sermons and the more modern one. Dr. John Caird, Principal of Glasgow University, was the "crack" preacher of Scotland almost a quarter of a century ago, before he retired into the academic cloister, and when the "full-bodied" rhetorical style was in vogue. He contributes two sermons to this collection, and here is a specimen of what used to take by storm any congregation in Scotland in his more famous days:—

"When thought comes with a rush of inspiration on the man of genius, when the imagination glows with the ecstasy of creative intuition, and burning words flow forth from lips touched with prophetic fire; when, in moments congenial to spiritual thought and feeling, infinite hopes and aspirations come upon us, and bear us above the pettiness of life and the littleness of our ordinary motives and ambitions, and every ignoble thought is silenced, and every baser passion quelled; when the call for some great sacrifice has arisen, and we feel it in us to respond to it, a great impulse comes upon us, a power mightier than of earth takes possession of us, and the heroic deed is done; in these and such-like experiences there are premonitions of a larger, diviner life, momentary flashes of a boundless spiritual power within this poor nature of ours."

The bulk of the preachers who are represented in *Scottish Sermons* do not indulge in "the rushing mighty wind" of such eloquence, but have evidently come under the influence in thought and in style of "the still, small voice" of Wordsworth and Mr. Tennyson, just as Blair came under the influence of Pope. When this is said, further criticism of the book from the purely literary point of view is superfluous. Doctrine apart, it is the work of modest men of wide general culture, and of generous human sympathies.

*The Early Years of John Calvin: a Fragment, 1509-36.* By the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, D.D. Edited by William Ferguson, of Kinnmundy. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.) If anything were known of the early years of Calvin beyond the few facts which have been repeated by every biographer, a work devoted to the subject might be of great value. As it is, we are far from disputing the editorial recommendation which prefaces this work, appearing now for the first time just forty-five years after its author's death, and which declares it to be, though but a fragment, "a valuable literary treasure." Dr. M'Crie was an able and scholarly, if somewhat one-sided, writer; and, while it must be regretted that he did not live to complete his *Life of Calvin*, this instalment of "the work" will be gratefully received by his admirers. The work contains an interesting account of the introduction of the reformation into France, and a good sketch of the history of Geneva and its political condition prior to the arrival of Calvin.

THE Rev. Julius Lloyd has compiled a brief and slight volume of *Sketches of Church History in Germany* (S. P. C. K.), selecting a few leading episodes as specimens, but not attempt-

ing to write a continuous narrative. As no more is aimed at than the production of a popular book of brief lectures, the reader need not look for any deep or exhaustive treatment of any of the subjects discussed, but will find their chief facts set down in a fluent and easy style. There are ten chapters, devoted severally to "St. Boniface;" "The Right of Investiture," including the quarrel between Henry IV. and Gregory VII.; "The Swabian Emperors;" "Religious Life in the Middle Ages;" "Luther;" "The Thirty Years' War;" "Sacred Music and Poetry;" "Philosophy and Rationalism;" "The Evangelical Church of Prussia;" and "The Old Catholics"—a sufficiently comprehensive and judicious choice from very copious materials.

WE have received Part I. of Cassell's English version of Prof. Ebers' *Aegypten in Bild und Wort*, translated, not very felicitously thus far, by Clara Bell. Unlike most illustrated "table-books," the letterpress happens in the present instance to be the really important and precious part of the work; and Messrs. Cassell would have done well to imitate the example of Messrs. Firmin-Didot, who, for their French edition, wisely secured the eloquent and learned pen of Prof. G. Maspero. For only a master of style can translate a master of style, and only a professed Egyptologist can adequately render an Egyptological work. Neither is the page of the English version so large, nor the paper so choice, as the page and paper of the French. Dr. Birch, however, contributes some excellent foot-notes, which add a special value to Messrs. Cassell's book, and which will doubtless be welcomed by the generality of readers. Also, we are glad to note the omission of an uninteresting portrait of the ex-Khedive, which is here replaced by a somewhat indifferent wood-cut of Mr. Poynter's *Israel in Egypt*. Of Prof. Ebers' work—so rich in local colour, so informed with Oriental and classical learning, so fascinating in its wealth of observation, and its sympathy not only with the far distant past, but with the pathetic present, of the land of Egypt—nothing can now be said that has not been again and again repeated by the literary and artistic press of the Continent. The reputation of *Aegypten in Bild und Wort* is too widely established to need further comment.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews, is about to edit a library edition of the works of Wordsworth, in ten volumes octavo. This edition will be published by Mr. Paterson, of Edinburgh, and will be somewhat similar to Mr. Paterson's editions of Burns, Molière, and Cervantes. Arrangements have been made with the Wordsworth family for the use in this edition of the copyright poems, and the Fenwick notes and illustrations. The leading features of this edition will be the following:—(1) All the poems will be arranged, for the first time, in chronological order; (2) every variation of the text in each edition published during Wordsworth's life will be given in foot-notes; (3) the Fenwick memoranda will be prefixed to each poem; (4) topographical notes, embodying the materials in Mr. Knight's book on the Lake District, and others, will be appended to the poems when necessary; (5) part of the prose works, including the prefaces and appendices to the poems, the *Guide to the Lakes*, &c., will be added; (6) some hitherto unpublished memorials of Wordsworth and fragments of his writings will be given; (7) a new *Life of the poet* and selections from the chief critical essays on his genius will conclude the volumes; (8) each will contain an illustrative drawing by Mr. MacWhirter of such places as Cocker-mouth, Dame Tyson's house at Hawkshead,

Alfoxden, Dove Cottage, Lancrigg, Blea Tarn, Rydal Mount, &c. This library edition of the works, which it will take some years to finish, is quite distinct from the work which the Wordsworth Society is to undertake, although much of the latter will be supplementary. The transactions of the Society will be published in its own name and the name of each individual contributor.

PROF. RHYS is engaged upon a new edition of Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, which will be published by Mr. H. Humphreys, of Caernarvon. Some of the pedigrees in the *History of Whitford* by the same author will be appended to this edition. A Welsh translation of the *Tour* is also in preparation, and will be issued by the same publisher.

PROF. ERASMUS WILSON, desiring to make the obelisk-builders better known to readers of all ages and classes, is writing a popular history of ancient Egypt.

AN English translation of Dr. Luigi Cossa's *Guide to Political Economy* will, we understand, be immediately published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. An eminent English economist who contributes the Preface justifies the publication in English of an Italian text-book by the fact that no introduction to the study of economics at all approaching in character to Prof. Cossa's work is to be found in the English tongue. Supplying an admirable survey of the foreign literature of the subject, it is hoped that it will enable the English student to fix the bearings of the point of knowledge which he has reached, and to estimate the fraction of the ocean of economic literature which he has been able to traverse in the footsteps of the English masters of the science.

DR. SCHLIEHMANN'S forthcoming work on *Ilion* will appear in a few weeks, simultaneously with a German edition. It will embody an account of the excavations made by Dr. Schliemann at Hisarlik and in other parts of the Troad, including those made last year, as well as an exhaustive review of the history, geography, ethnology, botany, and other matters connected with the district. A bibliography will be added, and the volume will be profusely illustrated, thus enabling scholars to judge for themselves as to the age and character of the objects discovered. There are several appendices; among them two by Brugsch-Bey, in which he announces some recent discoveries of considerable interest. The Preface has been written by Prof. Virchow.

MR. H. SWEET is engaged in the preparation of the third edition of his *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, the second being nearly exhausted. He is also preparing an elementary Reader to serve as a first introduction to the language, and will thus be able to give the original Reader a more consistently scientific character than was possible before. In the new edition the texts will be given exactly as in the MSS., so as to supersede reference to the original editions, all necessary additions, as in the case of double consonants, being made in italics. The book will thus be rendered available for a higher class of students. The elementary book, on the other hand, will contain only prose texts in a consistently normalised spelling.

PROF. GEORGE C. WARR will commence on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at King's College, Strand, a course of lectures which are intended to give a connected view of the history of ancient Greece, Rome, and the East. The subject of the first series will be Greek history; the second series (after Christmas) will deal with Greek literature. The class will meet once a week, on the day above mentioned, at six p.m., this hour being chosen for the convenience of those who are engaged in business during the day.



THE Rev. S. Beal, Professor of Chinese, will lecture at University College, London, on Tuesday, the 12th, and on Thursday, the 14th inst., at three p.m., on the following subjects:—"Some Chinese Inscriptions recently discovered at Buddha Gaya, in India," and "An Account of the Travels of Some Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims to India subsequent to the Time of Yüan Tsang (Hiouen Thsang)."

On January 1, 1881, Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston will publish Part I. of *The Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, edited by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan. It is proposed to divide the work into fifteen groups, each group including three maps, one for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland, to appear monthly, as nearly as can be arranged. The whole atlas will thus contain forty-five maps, or fifteen parts, each of which, however, can be had separately. Each map will be accompanied by letterpress bringing the statistics of the group up to the latest date. The following subjects will be treated of:—Religious, educational, industrial, criminal, poor-law and pauperism, marine (commercial), agricultural, military and naval, legal, railway and telegraph, sanitary, geological and mining, hydrographical (water supply), political, and population.

M. GEORGES F. PETROWITCH, of Paris, has prepared for speedy publication a bibliographical work on George Castriot (Scanderbeg), comprising all the works that have appeared concerning that interesting historical personage.

MR. J. VENN, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and intercollegiate lecturer in the Moral Sciences, has in the press a work on *Symbolic Logic*. It is proposed to enter pretty fully into a description and criticism of the generalisations introduced by Boole, explaining in detail their nature and relation to the traditional scheme, and giving some historical account of earlier attempts to introduce symbolic and diagrammatic notation into logic. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will be the publishers.

HERR E. A. SEEMANN, of Leipzig, announces a second and revised edition of *The Time of Constantine the Great*, by Jakob Burckhardt, the well-known author of *The Cicerone*. *The Time of Constantine the Great* was first published twenty-seven years ago, and was then highly esteemed, but it has since lapsed from knowledge. This new edition may bring it into favour with a fresh generation of readers, who, however, it may be predicted will be likely to prove more critical than their fathers.

*Les Mariages dans l'ancienne Société française*, by M. Ernest Bertin, which was lately reviewed in our columns, has shared the Marcelin-Guérin prize of the Académie Française—this year, says the permanent secretary in his Report, contested by works of such distinguished merit that it was necessary to divide it among three, without the honour of any being diminished. From the remarks which M. Camille Doucet goes on to make, it would appear that M. Bertin has been accused in some circles of being too severe on the old nobility; but the secretary defends him by showing that he has taken care to bring the raciness of Saint-Simon and the malice of M<sup>me</sup>. de Sévigné to the test of the accurate and good-humoured Dangeau.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. have in the press *A Talmudic Miscellany; or, a Thousand and One Extracts from the Talmud, the Midrashim, and the Kabbalah*, compiled and translated by P. I. Hershon, with Introductory Preface by Canon Farrar.

THE same firm announce a work on the *Classical Poetry of the Japanese*, by Basil Hall Chamberlain, who has been assisted by a native man of letters, Suzuki Tsunemasa, and has had the kind encouragement of the aged Japanese poetess, Tachibana-no-Toseko,

THE lately deceased Stiftsarchivar of St. Gallen, Dr. Eugen Gonzenbach, has bequeathed his valuable collections to the city library of St. Gallen. Dr. Gonzenbach was the author of several of the articles in the great *Staatswörterbuch* edited by Prof. Bluntschli, and he also published many historical and juridical essays in the *Mittheilungen zur vaterländischen Geschichte* issued by the Historical Society of St. Gallen.

MISS SARAH HOLLAND ADAMS has translated Grimm's lectures on *Goethe and his Times*. Miss Adams resides in Germany. Herr Grimm is greatly pleased with her rendering of his lectures.

*Nooks and Corners of Lancashire and Cheshire* is the title of a work by Mr. James Croston, F.S.A., which will shortly be issued by subscription. The object of the work is to present in a readable form some of the remarkable incidents of the past history of the two counties.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will publish shortly a translation by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids of Prof. V. Fausbøll's *Buddhist Birth Stories; or, Jataka Tales*, edited from the original Pali of the Jatakathavannana.

MR. H. T. FOLKARD, the librarian of the Wigan Public Library, has issued an Index catalogue of the books and papers relating to mining, metallurgy, and manufactures which the library contains. In compiling this excellent addition to technical bibliography, Mr. Folkard has analysed a long series of *Transactions* and periodicals, and given references to the authors and subjects of the articles they contain which are in any degree connected with mining or metallurgy. In this category, the compiler has included not only those dealing with the practical part, but monographs on the folk-lore and social condition of miners.

THERE are now believed to be in circulation no fewer than 148,000,000 copies of the Bible, as against only 3,000,000 copies in circulation at the commencement of the present century.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND Co. intend to issue immediately, in monthly parts, a thoroughly revised edition of *Cassell's Popular Educator*, competent editors having been engaged during the past two years in bringing down to date each department of knowledge dealt with in the work.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., will deliver his inaugural address as President of the Birmingham Historical Society on November 18 next.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. send us, in a convenient case, the *Congressional District Vote Map of the United States*, just published by Osgood and Co., of Boston. It appears to have been suggested by a similar map recently used in this country, and shows at a glance the political complexion of the American Union, indicated by narrow bars of red, white, and blue placed over each Congressional district, the boundaries of which in the various States are distinctly defined. The length of these bars shows the number of votes polled by either party in each district at the election of 1878, an inch representing 25,000. The more precise figures are given in the margin, but the comprehensive view of the parti-coloured bars enables one instantly to understand the politics of any State, or of any one of its Congressional districts, and it will be interesting to trace the effects of the coming election upon the tinctures of these bars.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in preparation a series of works dealing with Early Britain, which will comprise *Celtic Britain*, by Prof. Rhys; *Roman Britain*, by Mr. C. Roach Smith; *Anglo-Saxon Britain*,

by Mr. Grant Allen; *Scandinavian Britain*, by Mr. F. York Powell; and *Norman Britain*.

MR. ROBERT B. HOLT will republish shortly in two volumes his work entitled *John Stone: a Humorous, Sentimental, and Tragical Panorama of Every-day Life, in Prose*.

RAM DAS SEN is preparing a fourth volume of essays on Indian literature and antiquities, under the title of *Atithisika Rahasya*. It will contain papers on Vaidik ritual, on ancient Indian architecture, &c.

DR. HÜBBE-SCHLEIDEN, whose work on *Ethiopia* (Hamburg, 1879) attracted very general attention, has just published a new volume, *Ueberseische Politik*, containing very useful commercial statistics, mostly tabulated, and drawn from the best sources.

THE classes of the Higher Local Lecture Association (honorary secretary, Miss E. H. Hickey, Clifton House, Pond Street, Hampstead) are this year to be held at the Hampden Gurney Schools, Hampden Gurney Street, Upper Berkeley Street. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of lectures, &c., which is noticeable in London and its neighbourhood, the committee have decided to continue their classes if enough students join them. The members of the association were the first who endeavoured to meet the want, in London, of organised oral teaching for preparation for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination. Their pupils have in nearly all cases been successful, and several have gained the mark of distinction in the subjects in which they were assisted by the association's teachers.

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROS. have in the press a novel entitled *Harry Lohengrin*, by William Westall, author of *Tales and Legends of Saxony and Lusatia*. A story by the same author entitled *The Old Factory* will be commenced in the *Manchester Weekly Times* on October 23.

MR. FREDERICK W. WILSON, for many years librarian of the Glasgow Reading Club, is about to open a new library and book-shop, in partnership with Mr. W. S. M'Cormick, of Glasgow University, at 120 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

M. LEROUX is about to publish a work by M. Pierret entitled *Le Panthéon égyptien*. It will be illustrated with a hundred unpublished drawings by B. Schmidt.

MR. W. B. S. RALSTON will publish with Messrs. Tribner and Co. an English rendering, with notes, of *Indian Tales from Tibetan Sources*, translated from the Tibetan into German, with Introductions, by the late Anton Schiefner.

THE Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published the following works during the past year:—*The Book of Common Prayer* in Swahili, for the use of the Zanzibar Mission, and a small *Handbook of the Makua Language*, by the Rev. Chauncy Maples; *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, in the Hanchow dialect; *The Gospel of St. Matthew*, and *Portions of the Prayer-book*, in Ojibbeway; *A Manual of Devotion*, in the Beaver Indian dialect; and an Armenian transliteration of portions of the society's Turkish version of the Book of Common Prayer.

UNDER the title of *Bible Class Primers*, Messrs. Macniven and Wallaco, of Edinburgh, announce for publication a series of manuals, edited by Prof. Salmond, of Aberdeen, for use in day and Sunday schools and Bible-classes. Competent writers from different Churches will contribute to the series, which, while moderate in compass and price, will, it is hoped, be found adequate in scholarship to the requirements of the time. The first of the series, *The Life of David*, by the late Rev. Peter Thomson, M.A., of St. Fergus, one of the most promising Semitic scholars in Scotland, will shortly be published,

THE late Prof. Haldeman had completed at the time of his death works on *Word Building* and on *English Prosody*. It is not yet known whether they will be published.

MESSRS. TEUBNER, of Leipzig, announce: *Geschichte der römischen Kaiserlegionen von Augustus bis Hadrianus*, by Dr. W. Pfitzner; *Die letzten Jahre des zweiten punischen Krieges*, by Thaddäus Zielinski; *De artis grammaticae ab Dionysio Thrace compositae interpretationibus veteribus in singulos commentarios distribuendis*, by A. Hilgard; &c.

THE Görres Gesellschaft, which now numbers 2,200 members, has decided on the publication of a Dictionary of Politics.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co.'s announcements include:—*Early Hebrew Life: a Study in Sociology*, by John Fenton; *The History of Esarhaddon*, by Ernest A. Budge; *Essays on Psychological Linguistics*, by Dr. Carl Abel; *An Account of the Polynesian Race, its Origin and Migrations*, by A. Fornander, Vol. II.; Mr. Ernest O. Thomas's translation of Lange's *History of Materialism*, Vol. III.; *Oriental Religions in their Relation to Universal Religion*, by Samuel Johnson: Second Section—China; *Buddhist Records of the Western World, being the Si-yu-ki* by Hyen Tshang, translated from the Chinese by the Rev. S. Beal; *The Poems of Hofiz of Shiraz*, translated from the Persian into English verse by Prof. E. H. Palmer; *The Religions of India*, by A. Barth, authorised translation; *The Six Jewels of the Law*, with Pali texts and English translation, by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris; Lazarus Geiger's *Contributions to the History of the Development of the Human Race*, translated from the second German edition by Dr. David Asher; *History of the Jewish Coinage, and of Money in the Old and New Testaments*, by F. W. Madden; *The History of India from the Earliest Ages*, Vol. IV., Part II., *Moghul Empire—Aurangzeb*, by J. Talboys Wheeler; *A Glossary of Idioms, Gallicisms, and Other Difficulties contained in the Senior Course of the Modern French Reader*, by Charles Cassal; and new editions of Mr. Eastwick's translation of *The Gulistan*, "Stella's" *Records of the Heart*, and Mr. C. J. Plumptre's *King's College Lectures on Elocution*.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have in preparation:—*Elfin Hollow and Princess Myra, and her Adventures amongst the Fairy Folk*, by F. Scarlett Potter; *Voyages and Travels of Count Funnibos and Baron Stilkin*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; *Some Heroes of Travel*; or, *Chapters from the History of Geographical Discovery and Enterprise, and Wrecked Lives*; or, *Men who have Failed* (first and second series), by W. H. Davenport Adams; *Bernard Hamilton, Curate of Stowe*, by Mary E. Shipley; *The Belfry of St. Jude*, by Esmé Stuart; *Chryssie's Hero*, by Annette Lyster; *The Fortunes of Hassan*, being the Strange Story of a Turkish Refugee, as told by himself, by the author of "Our Valley"; *My Lonely Lassie*, by Annette Lyster; *Steffan's Angel*, and other Stories, by M. E. Townsend; *The Cruise of the "Dainty"*; or, *Rovings in the Pacific*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; *Bertie and his Sister*, by A. H. Engelbach; *Captain Eva: the Story of a Naughty Girl*, by Kathleen Knox; *Christabel: the Flower Girl of Covent Garden*, by the author of "Our Valley"; *The Hasselaers*, by E. E. A.; *The Invasion of Iylands*, by Annette Lyster; *John Hallowbrook's Lessons*, by M. E. P.; *Round my Table*; *Mike: a Tale of the Great Irish Famine*, by the author of "Between the Locks"; *Sweet William*, by Mrs. Thomas Erskine; *Through the Rough Wind: a Story of the Collieries*, by Crona Temple; *A Guiding Star*, by Austin Clare; *A Tearful Victory: a Tale for Children*, by Darley Dale; *The Bells of Freiburg: a Christmas Tale*, told by Gottfried Bense (Father and Son), by Austin

Clare; *Her Will was Law: Esther Rayne's Story; Is it All Right?* by F. Harrison; *Jean Roubaix: a Tale of the Swiss Mountains*, by M. Montgomery Campbell; *Lizzie Andrew's First Place*, by S. M. Sitwell; *The Three Millstones: a Story of the British Legion*, by A. H. Engelbach; *Mudlarks and April Fools; On a Candlestick*, by Salem Hall; *The Cellar of Made-moiselle: a Story of the Normandy Coast*, by Crona Temple; *Ethel's Comforter*, by J. A. Owen; *The Lost Note*; *Rather too Clever*, *Sylvia's Enemy*, and *Tabby's Travels told by Herself*, by F. Scarlett Potter; *The Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church*, new, revised, and enlarged edition; *Spiritual Lessons taught by Dumb Animals*, by the Rev. F. C. Woodhouse; and *Little Things*, by Ursula.

THE *Revue Critique* of September 27 gives what is believed to be a more accurate reproduction than any yet published of the famous speech delivered by Napoleon I. to the members of the Councils General of Commerce and Manufactures when they were presented to him to offer their congratulations on the birth of the King of Rome.

A. W. MARCINKOWSKI, a Polish writer, who specially devoted himself to criticism and the study of ancient Polish literature, recently died at Novoselski, in the province of Kiev, Russia. He was a contributor to the journals and periodicals of Warsaw, under the pseudonyms of Count Albert and Antonius Novoselski. He also published several separate works, of which the best known are *The Description of the Ukraine*, *The People of the Ukraine*, *Two Orphans*, and *Ideals and Caricatures*.

THE death is announced of M. Edmond Barbier, the translator into French of some of the works of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Sir John Lubbock; of Mr. R. J. Sherrington, author of an account of old St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; and of M. Offenbach, of whom we shall speak at length next week.

WE have received the third editions of S. W. Silver and Co.'s Handbooks to South Africa and to Australia and New Zealand; the Calendar of Trinity College, London, for 1880-81 (W. Reeves); and *The Works of William Shakspeare*, ed. Charles Knight, *The Boy's Own Book of Natural History*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, *Tales of a Grandfather*, by Sir Walter Scott, *The Poetical Works of H. W. Longfellow*, and Grimm's *Fairy Tales*, in Messrs. Routledge's "Excelsior Series."

#### SONNET.

FROM morn to eve they wrestled—Life and Death.  
At first it seemed to me that they in mirth  
Contended, or as foes of equal worth,  
So firm their feet, so undisturbed their breath;  
But when the sharp red sun cut through its sheath  
Of Western clouds, I saw the brown arms' girth  
Tighten, and bear that radiant form to earth,  
And suddenly both fell upon the heath.  
And then the marvel came—for, when I fled  
To where those great antagonists down fell,  
I could not find the body which I sought,  
And when and where it went I could not tell;  
One only form was left of those who fought,—  
The long dark form of Death—and it was dead.

C. M.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. James Gairdner draws attention, in an article on "The Sources of History," to the necessity of assistance being given to historians by the archivists whose business it is to arrange the documents which are now scattered over Europe so as to present them, or the important parts of them, in a form in which they can be made use of. He then proceeds to draw attention to the blunders of which the old catalogues of the

different collections of MSS. in the British Museum are full, and to suggest that a general catalogue should be made with a strictly chronological arrangement. He does not seem to be aware that the chronological arrangement of the class catalogues in the Select MSS. Room has to some extent anticipated his desire, though the printed descriptions taken from the older catalogues leave much to be desired in point of accuracy. His final wish, that calendars should be drawn up, such as that which was commenced by the late Prof. Brewer, which should give "one great chronological catalogue of the MSS. in all our public libraries," is undoubtedly deserving of attention. But it must be remembered that we now know that, great as is the wealth of our public libraries, the information which they offer is often capable of being pieced out from MSS. preserved in private libraries. To bring it all to bear needs, as Mr. Gairdner tells us, organised skill and knowledge. But to do it at once also requires much more money than the Government is likely to place at the disposal of archivists and historians. Thankful as we may well be for the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission, it is impossible to consult them without a feeling of disappointment, as well as admiration. It happens not infrequently that the work has been defaced by mistakes, or that most important materials have been passed over unnoticed, because, from want of means, it has been necessary to employ agents who were no doubt distinguished for knowledge of some special period, but who could hardly be expected to be equally familiar with the history of every century from Alfred to Victoria. Besides the labours of the Historical MSS. Commission, Mr. Gairdner might have mentioned that rich series of transcripts from foreign archives which is being gradually collected at the Record Office, and which considerably lightens the labours of the historian. All these will have to be calendared before the ideal calendar of the future is reached, which will, no doubt, some day save the labour of our descendants.

IN the *Antiquary* for October the papers on "Old Glasgow" and "Saint Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism" are continued. Mr. H. B. Wheatley contributes an article on Bookbinding which we could wish longer. He is evidently master of his subject, at least so far as it is a fine art; and, since it is one on which most cultivated people know very little, we are glad to have attention called to it. Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., to whom all lovers of Gothic art owe so much, begins a series of papers on "The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture." Probably no man now alive is so familiar with the details of the movement in its earlier phases as he. Though Mr. Parker's views are not entirely ours as to the lengths to which restoration should go, we have read his first chapter with great interest and learned much from it. There is a scrappy article, signed W. H. L., on Almanacs, which has one or two curious facts in it. We shall scarcely be too severe if we describe the rest of the number as padding.

THE *Cape Monthly Magazine* is publishing a series of articles on the early history of the Cape under Dutch Commanders, which may be commended to the attention of those who are interested in colonial history. The September number likewise contains an address on the Dutch language in South Africa delivered by Prof. Mansvelt at the Stellenbosch College.

#### THE WORDSWORTH SOCIETY.

THE inaugural meeting of the above Society took place at Grasmere on Wednesday last week, the Bishop of St. Andrews presiding. Prof. Knight submitted a draft of constitution

and rules, which, after discussion, was adopted as follows:—

"I. That a Society to be called 'The Wordsworth Society' be formed for the following purposes—(1) as a bond of union among those who are in sympathy with the general teaching and spirit of Wordsworth; (2) to promote and extend the study of the poet's works, in particular to carry on the literary work which remains to be done in connexion with the text and chronology of the poems, and the local allusions which they contain; (3) to collect for preservation, and, if thought desirable, for publication, original letters and unpublished reminiscences of the poet; (4) to prepare a record of opinions with reference to Wordsworth from 1793 to the present time, and to investigate any points connected with the first appearance of his works.

"II. That the officials of the society be an honorary president, a secretary, and a treasurer, with an executive committee, and that an annual meeting of the society be held at a place and date to be fixed by the committee.

"III. That it be in the power of any member to transmit communications bearing upon the work of the society to the secretary to be read and considered at the annual meeting."

The adoption of these resolutions was moved by the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and unanimously agreed to. Bishop Wordsworth was elected president; Prof. Knight, of St. Andrews, secretary; and Mr. George Wilson, of Murrayfield House, Midlothian, treasurer. Seventy-eight members are already enrolled, including the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, Lord Coleridge, the Bishops of Lincoln and St. Andrews, Robert Browning, John Ruskin, Leslie Stephen, Stopford Brooke, J. Russell Lowell, Lady Richardson, Aubrey de Vere, the Dean of Salisbury, the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford; Profs. Dowden, Caird, Fraser, Nichol, Carpenter, Meiklejohn; Messrs. B. H. Hutton, Alfred Hunt, J. MacWhirter, H. Holiday, F. J. Furnivall, Spence Watson, William Wordsworth (Eton), W. Wordsworth (Bombay); Mrs. A. Hunt, Edith Coleridge, E. Pfeiffer, &c.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BELIZIOLO, C. Brera. Studi e Bozzetti artistici. Milano: Hoepli. 5 M.  
 BERRY, C. B. The Other Side: How it struck us. Griffith & Farran. 9s.  
 DOERN, R. Aus dem amerikanischen Dichterwald. Leipzig: Wigand. 4 M.  
 HINZE, H. Gurko u. Suleiman Pascha. Die russisch-türk. Operationen in Bulgarien u. Rumelien während d. Krieges 1877-78. Berlin: Mittler. 6 M.  
 KUPFER, C., u. F. BRISSEL-HAGEN. Immanuel Kant's Schädel. 5 photograph. Blätter m. erläut. Bemerkgn. Königsberg: Hübner & Mats. 8 M.  
 LEATHES, E. An Actor Abroad. Hurst & Blackett. 15s.  
 MEYER, W. Zwei antike Elfenbeintafeln der k. Staatsbibliothek in München. München: Franz. 4 M.  
 PATTISON, B. R. The Brothers Wiffen: Memoirs and Miscellaneous. Hodder & Stoughton. 9s.  
 PIOLA, A. L'Equilibrio politico e la Riforma rappresentativa in Italia. Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr.  
 PULCHER, D. Les anciennes Eglises byzantines de Constantinople. Wien: Lehmann. 64 M.  
 UNPLAD, L. Die Shakespeare-Literatur in Deutschland. 1762-1879. München: Unflad. 3 M.  
 VIGNI, P. Abissinia: Giornale di un Viaggio. Milano: Hoepli. 7 fr.

### THEOLOGY.

- CLARKE, H. J. The Book of Job: a Metrical Translation, &c. Hodder & Stoughton. 6s.  
 DELITZSCH, F. Messianic Prophecies. Trans. S. J. Curtiss. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. 5s.  
 PULPIT COMMENTARY. The 1 Samuel. By the Very Rev. R. P. Smith, D.D. O. Kegan Paul & Co. 15s.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- COMBA, E. Valdo ed i Valdesi avanti la Riforma. Firenze. JENNINGS, G. H. An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament. Law Times Office. 15s.  
 NOBIS, H. F. A. Gerhoh v. R. ichersberg. Ein Bild aus dem Leben der Kirche im XII. Jahrh. Leipzig: Böhme. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 ROCKINGER, L. Die Pflege der Geschichte durch die Wittelsbacher. München: Franz. 6 M.  
 SARAUW, Ch. v. Die Feldzüge Karls XII. Ein quellenmässige Beitrag zur Kriegsgeschichte u. Kabinetspolitik Europas im XVIII. Jahrh. Leipzig: Schlicke. 12 M.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BAHNSEN, J. Der Widerspruch im Wissen u. Wesen der Welt. 1. Bd. Berlin: Grieben. 8 M.  
 BRIGGS, T. R. Archer. The Flora of Plymouth. Van Voorst. 12s. 6d.  
 WUHTZ, Ad. The Atomic Theory. Trans. E. Cleminshaw. O. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.

### PHILOLOGY.

- HOLTZE, F. G. Phraseologia Cicroniana, addita appendice locos quosdam syntacticos continente. Naumburg: Domrich. 2 M.  
 JOUFRONIS. Altfranzösisches Rittergedicht. Zum ersten Mal Hrsg. v. K. Hofmann u. F. Muncker. Halle: Niemeyer. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 LYALL, C. J. Sketch of the Hindustani Language. A. & C. Black. 1s.  
 NAROLSKI, M. v. Leben u. Werke d. Troubadours Ponz de Capduoill. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.  
 NIBELUNGEN NÖR, der. Hrsg. v. K. Bartsch. 2. Thl. 2. Hälfte. Wörterbuch. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 9 M.  
 OVIDIUS NASO, P., rec. O. Korn. Tom. 2. Metamorphoseon libri XV. Berlin: Weidmann. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 PUBLIUS SYRI. Mimii sententiae. Digestit, recensuit, illustravit O. Friedrich. Berlin: Grieben. 6 M.  
 SAMUNG. kurzer Grammatiken germanischer Dialecte. I. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.  
 STRZESKA, K. Hadamars von Lober Jagd, mit Einleitung u. erklärendem Commentar. Wien: Holder.  
 VOOR, F. Die deutschen Dichtungen v. Salomon u. Markolf. 1. Bd. Salman u. Morolf. Halle: Niemeyer. 10 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EARLY ROCK-HEWN MONUMENTS IN ASIA MINOR.

Smyrna: Sept. 23, 1880.

Mr. Dennis's letter in the ACADEMY of August 28 is a welcome proof that discipline and scientific study are now directed to the ancient monuments in this part of Asia Minor. To my own knowledge, various remains of a very archaic period existing at no great distance from Smyrna await the attention of scholars. In his concluding paragraph Mr. Dennis refers to some of them; but he is not accurate in ascribing the discovery of the hill city near the village of Kavaklidéré to Mr. Weber. In July I mentioned to Mr. Ramsay, the travelling student sent out by the University of Oxford, that I had visited the hill thirty years ago, and observed ruins on the summit, though no archaeologist, so far as I know, had visited them since. Mr. Ramsay invited his friend Mr. Weber, who had not known about them, to accompany him on his first visit to the spot.

JAMES WHITTALL.

### THE NATIONAL COLLECTION OF COINS AT ATHENS.

1 Bloomsbury Court, W.C.: Oct. 5, 1880.

Will you permit me to make known, through your columns, that I am forming a small collection of later English coins for presentation to the National Collection of Coins and Medals in the University of Athens, which, from lack of sufficient funds, is very weak in specimens of the English series? If any Philhellenes or others interested in promoting the study of numismatics would be willing to contribute any well-preserved specimens in gold, silver, or copper, I should be happy to take charge of them and present them in their names to the Collection, as the Eastern complications permitting, I propose to visit Athens in November. The coins might otherwise be sent direct through the Hellenic Legation to M. Postulacca, the Curator. I should be particularly glad of a Gothic crown piece of the present reign.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

### "THE STRANGE STORY OF KITTY CANHAM."

The Manor House, Aylesbury: Oct. 5, 1880.

I have to thank you for inserting my letter to you on the above subject, and to request that you will do me the favour to publish this.

My former letter was written with a view of defending Mr. Bentley from the imputation of abetting a piracy, which an anonymous correspondent insinuated he had done by sending him the cutting from your paper calling the

attention of the public to the fact that the story had been previously published in *Once a Week*.

I should certainly have let the matter rest there had I not chanced to see a paragraph in the *Whitehall Review* of the week before last which would convey the idea that I had been guilty of a deliberate piracy; and, as I had addressed you one letter on this subject, I thought that it would be better that a complete explanation of the matter should appear in your columns.

For the information of all who are interested in the matter, and among them the author of the paragraph in the *Whitehall Review*, I desire the following facts to be made known:—In 1862 my mother, the late Mrs. Acton Tindal, entrusted this story to Mr. Walford for publication in the form in which it appears in *Once a Week*. The real names of the members of our own family were suppressed, and pseudonyms substituted, as was also the case with regard to the names of the other family interested, my mother herself assuming the *nom de plume* of Diana Butler (under which she was at one time known to the world as the authoress of *The Heirs of Blackridge Manor*). The story, being well told, found many admirers.

After my mother's death in 1879, many friends of hers expressed a wish that the story should be republished, as, *Once a Week* being a defunct periodical, no copies could be got; and it was suggested that, as far as my own family at least was concerned, the real names of the chief actors, and that of the authoress also, should appear. To this suggestion I assented, there not being any reason now, as in 1862, for the suppression of the true names as far as we were concerned; and I accordingly appended a genealogical note showing the connexion of our family with the persons there mentioned.

The story then appeared in *Temple Bar* in July. I admit, as I have done before, that I did not tell Mr. Bentley it had been previously published—a careless and no doubt, in its consequences, an unpleasant omission; but in that alone my fault consisted, and I deny that the republication of the story is, under those circumstances, a piracy in the strict sense of the word.

Nor do I believe that the public would have had me flaunted before them as a literary thief had it not been for the following circumstances, which I consider it to be my duty to detail.

At the end of last August my attention was called to an article in the *Queen* of June 19, under the heading of "Tales of our Great Families," adapting the story in *Once a Week* in illustration of a vicissitude in the family history of a certain noble house. In this adaptation the names of our family were no longer suppressed, and it purported to be no mere newspaper story worked up, but the regular true history of the episode as told by my mother. Mr. Walford referred to her, quoted her and her letters to him, and then said that the story could be found in *Once a Week*, thus publishing to the world that which had been entrusted to him in the most complete confidence.

Naturally I was annoyed, and protested. Mr. Walford replied by first calling me a pirate, then a child, and seemed to think that he had done quite the correct thing. I again protested, and he then said that I ought to give an explanation of what I had done, or else he would publish me to the world as guilty of literary larceny.

As the matter stood between him and me I was of opinion that I owed him no explanation, and hence it was that public attention was drawn to my so-called piracy. To those of the public whom I have injured by my oversight in not telling Mr. Bentley of the story having in substance appeared before, I offer every apology; nevertheless, I think it

only fair to myself that they should know the entire state of the case.

CHARLES H. TINDAL.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 8 p.m. Microscopical: "On the Diatomaceae in the Llyn Arenig Bach Deposit," by Dr. H. Stollerforth.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15. New Shakspeare Society: Forewords, by the Director; "On the First and Second Quartos, and the First Folio, of *Hamlet*," by Dr. Tanager, of Berlin.

#### SCIENCE.

*British Wild Flowers by Natural Analysis*: a New and Easy Method of studying British Wild Flowers by Natural Analysis; being a Complete Series of Illustrations of their Natural Orders and Genera analytically arranged. By Frederick A. Messer. (David Bogue.)

THE purport of this book is well expressed in the first paragraph of the Introduction:—

"This work has grown out of a want, which was much felt by the author, of some method which would simplify the study of our native plants, by placing before the student the characteristic distinctions of their natural orders and genera in a clearer and more striking manner than is possible by means of verbal description alone, and which would at the same time possess in itself the principles and advantages of analytical arrangement."

It commences with a glossary of the principal terms used, and one page of symbolical illustrations. Then follows the "Natural Analysis," though the force of the word *natural* is not quite obvious. The plan is simple and ingenious, and must have required a very considerable amount of labour and patience.

The right-hand pages give the letterpress of the analytical key, after the usual plan of floras; but the left-hand pages contain the new feature of the work—viz., a corresponding pictorial, analytical key of which the right hand is a verbal description. Pp. 18–39 are devoted to the British natural orders, and pp. 40–123 to the genera of flowering plants and higher cryptogams. One page, 124, shows by black lines of different lengths arranged in a tabular form the relative number of species in each order, and then follows a catalogue of British orders and genera, while the book concludes with an index of English names.

With regard to the pictorial keys, which are the new and chief feature of the book, they are likely to prove of great assistance to beginners. The author is quite correct in saying "Illustrations are a more powerful as well as a more alluring and ready means of imparting knowledge than letterpress alone;" and the great loss of time incurred by young students in tracking down a plant through pages of letterpress and after half-an-hour, it may be, not feeling sure they have found its home after all, is often most discouraging. It will probably be largely obviated by the present method.

On the other hand, students themselves will have to be cautioned lest they suppose that this work will entirely supersede any further critical study of plants. There is always a danger lest a beginner should rest satisfied with knowing the mere name of a plant, or but little more about it. He will make no

sure progress if he do not carefully examine every feature the specimen before him may possess; but such details as he *must* observe in order to discover the name alone will certainly be more firmly impressed upon the memory by a careful comparison of the actual structures with the diagrams given in these pictorial analyses.

With the above caution to the student the book may be highly recommended to all for whom it was written.

GEORGE HENSLOW.

*Firdusii Liber Regum qui inscribitur Shah-name*; editionem Parisiensem diligenter recognitam et emendatam lectionibus variis et additamentis editionis Calcuttensis auxit notis maximam partem criticis illustravit Joannes Augustus Vullers. (Leyden: E. J. Brill.)

It is rather late in the day to discuss the merits of an Eastern poet who was a contemporary of our Saxon monarchs, and whose popularity in Asia may be compared to that of Homer in Europe. The *Shah-nâma*, a work for nine centuries unrivalled in the Persian language, will in all probability retain for centuries longer an isolated superiority in lands where that language is spoken and understood. Persia herself must undergo a change in ways and customs to which she has been openly averse from the earliest ages of her known history, before the grand old monotonous epic can become superseded in the tastes, much less displaced from the memory, of her masses. New schools of poetry will hardly be expected to grace a country in which every departure from precedent is in the direction of some outer European fashion, and every innovation is imitative and second-hand. The shape and size of an officially prescribed hat, the colour of a military uniform, the design for a national postage stamp—questions like these may afford material of more or less profitable discussion; but there is nothing aesthetic about them, nor do we believe that anything aesthetic is in these days likely to find favour at modern Oriental Courts, unless it bring assurance of ample money return or substantial fruit not usually resulting from literary labour. Amid Asiatics, out of Persia, the reputation of Firdausi has nothing to fear. In India and other parts of the East such *prestige* as his is not easily destroyed. As for Western critics, the comparatively small body of European Orientalists is alone formidable; for it would be as unfair to measure the worth of the *Liber Regum* by translation, as to judge of an opera of Rossini's or Bellini's by its *libretto*. The charm is in the music, and the music of the poem is in the word-melody—not in any word-meaning capable of word-interpretation. Perhaps, therefore, the most significant note of objection is that of M. Barbier de Meynard, who, on succeeding to M. Mohl's professorial chair more than three years ago, hinted that, while a critical analysis of the *Shah-nâma* would reveal unevenness and disproportion in general composition, some persons might think that its author had been sufficiently honoured when designated a "versificateur d'une fécondité inépuisable."

But the same respectable authority has something also to say on the other side, and highly extols the subject of his criticism on the score of nationality. He finds that Firdausi is thoroughly and essentially a Persian writer, and his finding will not in this respect be disputed by competent judges.

The present edition of the *Shah-nâma*, two volumes of which are now before us, may be briefly described. It has been said that the learned editor has followed Mohl, correcting and completing his text by the light of Macan; but were it not for the prefatory remarks to this effect in vol. i. the unenlightened reader might well infer otherwise. It rather looks as if the text were based upon the four volumes of Col. Macan, published in Calcutta in 1829 (Vullers says 1822), and he later work of Jules Mohl—of which six volumes have appeared between 1838 and 1868, but which was still unfinished on the distinguished professor's death in January 1876—for the number of verbal discrepancies reconciled by the adoption of the Colonel's reading is too considerable to be ignored as a special fact. One great feature observable is the rejection of spurious and superfluous verses, or verses which seem to be spurious, and are not essential to the completeness of the text. Macan's version suffers the more seriously in this process, but Mohl is not spared. Both Orientalists, however, come with marked credit through the trying ordeal, and the indirect testimony thus borne to their merits is unmistakable. The "Apparatus Criticus," in vol. i., and the many foot-notes to both volumes, will enable scholars to test at once the soundness of judgment possessed by the German reviewer. They contain in full not only doubtful words, but omitted and interpolated passages, and are otherwise concise and instructive. As a rule, where excision is exercised to avoid redundancy—*mubâlagha*, or the more favourite word in India, *fazûli*—the warrant is evident; but, for that matter, the pruning-knife might be used with advantage to a much greater extent than has been done here. The plea of spuriousness is more difficult to argue. In a poem of this length and character the ear can only be trusted in extreme cases; and it would be as difficult to discriminate between the genuine and fictitious couplets in an assumed total of 60,000 as for a wine-taster to determine, by administered sips only, the precise age and quality of each particular wine in a cellar of miscellaneous bottles. Like to unlike, and back to like again—these and other varieties of procedure would soon vitiate the taste and impair the appreciative power. *Au reste*, the type and "get-up" of the new volumes are unexceptionable, and the size is as convenient as could be expected. On the other hand, the Paris "*Livre des Rois*" could not be recommended for its portableness; nor, under present marching restrictions in Afghanistan, could an officer take his "Mohl" with him to Kâbul, though an equal weight of regulation baggage might, after all, be found less useful among a Persian-speaking people.

In the Preface to the first of M. Mohl's magnificent volumes is an account of several more or less fragmentary renderings of Firdausi, commencing with the *Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry* of Sir William Jones, pub-



lished in 1774, and carried on to 1833, when the *Chrestomathia Schah-námiana* of M. Vullers appeared. Up to this latter period there had been no full translations of the Persian historical poem made in any European language. A few, however, of those noted were, no doubt, serious attempts at a complete work, abandoned from various causes. We may instance Champion's one volume in English, issuing from a Calcutta press in 1785, and reprinted four years afterwards in London; Lumsden's folio volume, published in Calcutta in 1811; and the specimens of a proposed translation by Mr. Ross, given in the *Annals of Oriental Literature* for 1820. M. Mohl did not consider the first to deserve much commendation, or to give any true notion whatever of the original; but, while admitting that the performance might have been somewhat happier, we see too much merit in it to agree with the strong objection that it was conceived on a "faux système de paraphrase." Of Mr. Lumsden we are told that his *Munshi* collated twenty-seven MSS., but that the result did not answer the public expectations of a work at the hands of so accomplished an editor, with such means at his disposal. The labours of Mr. Ross are not scrutinised. Independently of the examples cited, praise is bestowed on Count Ludolph, whose published fragments of a literal German prose translation are called a "travail conscientieux," and cause the reviewer to regret that a complete work was not achieved. Mention is, moreover, made of extracts from Firdausi in the *Heldenbuch von Irán*, published in Berlin in 1820 by M. Goerres, the editor being said to possess "un sentiment exquis de la poésie épique."

Since 1833, we may assume that nothing further has been attempted worthy to be named with M. Mohl's own French translation accompanying his Persian text. That translation he has declared to be as nearly literal as possible, "sans blesser les règles de la langue française." For his Persian original he availed himself of eight MSS. in the Paris Bibliothèque, consulted thirteen in the India Office, and borrowed others from Sir John Malcolm, Col. Graves, and Sir Graves Houghton. With respect to the Calcutta edition, Col. Macan, in preparing his work, collated a large number of valuable MSS. in India. Of the four which he found in the College Library of Fort William, one contained 56,680 couplets—not far short of the 60,000 which some think Firdausi claimed to have written with no more meaning than that of ordinary Oriental hyperbole. It remains to be seen what figure will be attained by M. Vullers on completing his task. Students may feel interested in learning that his second volume reaches to p. 753, or less than half of Macan's vol. ii.; so that, unless the German editor reject his predecessor's verses in far greater proportion than hitherto observed, it may be reasonably supposed that his book will take up six octavos. F. J. GOLDSMID.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

It would seem that we were right in our surmise that the Wanyamwezi chief, Mirambo, was not directly concerned in the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead. As far as can be gathered Mirambo had gone, in company with

Simba and others, to attack a large place named Takuma, to the south-west of Ugala, while it is also stated that his objective point was the Belgian station at Karema, as he has expressed a strong dislike to any trade with the region of Lake Tanganyika that does not pass through his territories. Mr. Thomson, who has just returned to England, passed through the district some time back, and, not liking the aspect of affairs there, sent a warning to Capt. Carter not to attempt to traverse it. He, however, persisted in his plan, and the unfortunate encounter in which he and his companion lost their lives appears to have taken place at Mpimbore, some ten days' journey north of the newly discovered Lake Hikwa. Mirambo, who continues to maintain the most friendly relations with the missionaries at Urambo, is said not to have been near the scene of the murder, and is believed not to have known anything about it till afterwards. We hope, for the sake of the many Europeans now in East Central Africa, that there may be solid grounds for this belief.

THE sad event referred to above does not appear to have in any way delayed the prosecution of the new work undertaken by the International African Association, as we understand that a telegram has been received at Brussels from Zanzibar announcing that the last expedition under M. Ramackers had reached the centre of Ugogo on September 1. M. Popelin, however, seems to have deferred for the present his project of crossing Lake Tanganyika and making for the Congo, as by last accounts he was still at Tabora in company with MM. van den Heuvel, Roger, and Burdo.

THE Rev. Griffith John, who has represented the London Missionary Society at Hankow for very nearly twenty years, early in the present year made a long journey in the Kiangsi and Hunan provinces; he was absent from Hankow for six weeks, and in that time traversed over a thousand miles of country in the very centre of China. He reports that during this journey some seven or eight departments and twenty district cities were visited, and most of them for the first time.

A SOCIETY of commercial geography has lately been formed at Oporto. The attempt to form a similar institution at Manchester appears to have been unsuccessful, but it is surely high time that something of the kind was heard of at one of our great commercial centres.

PREPARATIONS have already been commenced at Lisbon for the meeting of the Congress of Commercial Geography to be held there next year.

THE last number of the *Alpine Journal* contains a translation by Mr. D. W. Freshfield of M. Déchy's paper on "Mountain Travel in the Sikkim Himalaya." Neither the author nor his Swiss guide, Maurer, could remember any scene worthy to compare with the panorama from Darjiling. Mr. William Simpson has written down the substance of the remarks which he made in illustration of his sketches of the Jellalabad region at the meeting of the club on March 2. Mr. J. Oakley Maund prints his paper on his new route across the Bietschhorn, tracked in terrible weather in July 1878 with Mr. Dent, Jaun and Maurer being guides. Mr. F. J. Cullinan follows with his paper on "The Aiguille de Taléfre." The Rev. C. E. B. Watson's description of "The Engadine in Winter" is attractive and informing. He has enjoyed three winters at St. Moritz, and thinks it a pity that greater advantage should not be taken of so splendid a winter climate. He makes a comparison between St. Moritz and Davos, and rules (as we expect beforehand) in favour of St. Moritz. A very full note on "The Cantal" by Mr. T. Howse, the excellent "Alpine Notes," and a review of the last

*Jahrbuch* of the Swiss Alpenklub conclude the number.

J. WURSTER AND Co., of Zürich, have published for Herr X. Imfeld, the official Federal engineer and topographer of Bern, a coloured lithographic reproduction of his admirable *Panorama vom Monte Rosa*. Herr Imfeld will be known to most Alpinists by his relief-map of the Monte Rosa and Matterhorn group exhibited in the hotel at Zermatt, copies of which can be obtained from Herr Seiler at the large cost of 2,000 frs. Imfeld's circular view is taken from the Dufour-Spitze of Monte Rosa, the highest point, not only of the Valais, but of Switzerland—4,638 metres above the sea. This is the "Höchste" and "Allerhöchste Spitze" of Murray's Handbook. The view from this summit is immeasurable and indescribable. Standing almost on the very frontier of Switzerland and Italy—two of the nine "Spitzen" of the Monte Rosa are in Piedmont—the spectator sees towards the south and south-east the great Lombard plain. Varese, Monza, Mantua, Milan, Cremona, Piacenza, Novara, Vercelli, and Turin lie beneath him, or within his horizon; he sees Lago Maggiore and Como, the Po and the Ticino. On the west and the north he is surrounded by a huge snow-world, incomparable in its range, and far surpassing the prospect from the higher elevation of Mont Blanc. The different structure and snow-clothing of the various "Spitzen" of the Monte Rosa range—the Signal-Kuppe, Parrot-spitze, Zumstein, Lyskamm, and Nordend—which form the circular foreground are admirably rendered. The colouring is subordinated to the technical use of the chart, and clearly indicates the course of the valley. No absurd attempt has been made at picturesque. The chart is over seven feet in length. A smaller scale, such as the Handbooks give, is all but useless where the range is so enormous and the details so manifold. Herr Imfeld's conscientious and exhaustive drawing is a work for all time; it can hardly be put out of date by anything better. Anyone who ascends the Dufour-Spitze without this guide will be a loser.

THE October number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* opens with some useful notes on Russian Lapland by Lieut. G. T. Temple, followed by an interesting and valuable paper on New Guinea and its inhabitants by the Rev. W. G. Lawes, who is about to return to that island. The Rev. C. T. Wilson contributes an account of a journey from Kagéi, at the south of the Victoria Nyanza, to Tabora by a route previously unknown to Europeans, thus filling up a considerable gap in our knowledge of Eastern Africa. Mr. Wilson does not, however, possess the pen of a ready writer, for neither in his previous paper on the Victoria Nyanza nor on the present occasion has he achieved so much success as might have been expected from his long personal acquaintance with the regions referred to. Major W. M. Campbell's article on the Shorawak Valley and the Toba plateau in Afghanistan merits attention, as the parts dealt with were unknown, except from native reports, until visited during the recent campaign. From the geographical notes we learn that Capt. Phipson-Wybrants has been fortunate enough to secure for his expedition in the Sofala country the services of Chuma, Livingstone's old servant, who proved so useful to Mr. Thomson during his recent journey in East Central Africa. Père Duparquet's observations on Ovampo-land furnish material for a long note, as does the expedition of Lieut.-Col. Moktar-Bey in Upper Somali-land. The remaining notes chiefly refer to Eastern Perak, the coast of Siam, and the depth of the Caribbean Sea. A long letter is afterwards given from Mr. O. J. Cattley, on the trade route to the Obi and Yenisei, by way of the Kara Sea.

Lastly, we have abstracts of some of the papers read before the British Association, but only three or four are of any particular interest. The two maps given this month are of considerable importance. One is the map of the country between Sind and Candahar, in illustration of Sir Richard Temple's paper in the September number; while the other is a map of Russian Lapland, drawn by Lieut. Temple from the original map made by Prof. J. A. Friis.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Anthropology of the Lapps.*—During the summer of last year Prof. Mantegazza and M. Sommer visited Norway and parts of Lapland; and, having provided themselves with photographic apparatus and craniometrical instruments, were enabled to collect, in a short time, a rich mass of anthropological data. Mantegazza has lately described the journey in a popular work entitled *Un Viaggio in Lapponia coll' amico Sommer* (Firenze). The results of the scientific observations, which are intended to accompany a limited issue of the photographs, are published in the current number of the *Archivio per l'Antropologia*. These observations were made upon ninety-seven Lapps, and the following particulars were noted with reference to each individual:—name, sex, age, birthplace, stature; circumference, length, and breadth of head; cephalic index, length and breadth of face, facial index, colour of hair and of eyes, strength, and, finally, what has been termed "Ecker's character"—that is, the relative lengths of the second or index-finger and the fourth or ring-finger. From the tabulated results published in this memoir, we learn that the mean height of the male Lapps was 1.524 metre, and of the females only 1.450 metre. Next to the small stature, the most striking physical characteristic of the Lapps is the excessive width of the face. The mean cephalic index, measured on the living head, was found to be 87.15 in the men and 87.64 in the women; but measurement of sixteen skulls gave a mean index of 84.91. It was observed that in the Lapp hand the index is, as a rule, shorter than the annularis; and anthropologists will remember that this result agrees with Ecker's conclusion as to the relative length of the fingers in races of low culture.

THOUGH our notions of the dimensions of the fixed stars can only be conjectural, since direct measurements of their real disks cannot be made, any information with regard to their dimensions derived from the amount and character of their light will be acceptable. In a paper in vol. xvi. of the *Proceedings* of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Prof. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory, has put together some inferences which may be drawn, with more or less plausibility, from what little is known about the subject. The principal objection to the method of deducing from the light of a heavenly body some indications of its size is the uncertainty in the value of the intrinsic brightness and other constants involved, which cannot at present be measured with accuracy. But even within our solar system, in the cases of the minor planets and the smaller satellites, we have to depend on some plausibly assumed value of their reflecting power for any estimations of their dimensions. If the light of Sirius is about one four-thousand-millionth of that of the Sun, as indicated by several not very discordant modern determinations, it is found that the diameter of an average first-magnitude star of the Sun's intrinsic brightness is about 0.01", and that of a star of the sixth magnitude 0.001". At a distance corresponding to a stellar parallax of one second, the Sun would appear like one of the fainter

stars of the first magnitude. Prof. Pickering applies his inferences to several questions referring to binary stars, and especially to an explanation of the fluctuations of light of those variable stars which, during the greater part of the time, remain unchanged in brightness, but at regular intervals lose, in the course of a few hours, a large part of their light, and regain it with equal rapidity. Hitherto only five such stars are known, of which Algol or  $\beta$  Persei is the most striking example, and, indeed, the only one in which the variations are known with sufficient precision to justify a detailed discussion. The curves representing the fluctuations of the star's light, which Prof. Schoenfeld has deduced from his own observations, are made the basis of this discussion, in which the old hypothesis of an eclipsing body is adopted. The variations in the light of Algol may be plausibly explained by the partial eclipses occasioned by a dark body, having a diameter equal to three-quarters of that of the bright star, and moving round it in a circular orbit, the diameter of which is five times that of Algol and the plane of which is inclined to the line of vision only three degrees. If this is not the true cause of the variations of the light, it at least satisfies them well within the errors of observation.

THE second instalment of the *Mittheilungen* of the Copernicus-Verein (Thorn: Lambeck) contains an article by Herr Siegmund Günther, of Ansbach, on Copernicus' letter to Wapowski and on J. Werner's treatise on the precession of the equinoxes; and a German translation by Herr Curtze of a study by Signor Malagola, of Bologna, on "Copernicus' Stay at Bologna."

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, has in the press a new work entitled *Chapters on Evolution*. It will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, and will present a popular résumé of the doctrine of evolution, intended to explain and illustrate that theory to the general public. The work will be profusely illustrated, and special stress will be laid upon the developmental aspects of the evolution theory.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will publish shortly a work by Mr. J. E. Harting, with illustrations by Messrs. Wolf, Whympers, and others, entitled *British Animals which have become Extinct within Historic Times: with Some Account of British Wild White Cattle*. The book is intended to form a connecting link between Owen's *British Fossil Mammals and Birds* and Bell's *British Quadrupeds*.

A NEW comet was found on the evening of September 29 by Dr. Hartwig at Strassburg, and was observed there also on the next two evenings. The apparent motion of the comet being considerable—nearly nine degrees in two days—has enabled the discoverer to deduce from these first observations approximate elements of the orbit, according to which the comet passed its perihelion on September 6, at a distance of 0.367 from the sun. The following ephemeris, which is founded upon Hartwig's preliminary elements, will be serviceable in searching for the comet. It is computed for eight o'clock Greenwich mean time:—

Sh. Gr.	Right asc.	Declination.	Distance from Earth.	Sun.
Oct. 8	16h. 26.4m.	+ 23° 1'	0.693	0.871
9	36.1	22 8	.726	.891
10	44.9	21 17	.755	.911
11	52.9	20 29	.785	.931
12	17h. 0.2	19 42	.815	.950
13	6.9	18 58	.846	.970
14	13.1	18 16	.877	.989
15	18.8	17 37	.909	1.009
16	24.2	16 59	.941	1.028

The unit of distances is, as usual, the

mean distance of the earth from the sun. The comet has a tail, and is stated to be bright, so that observations will probably not be hindered by the moonlight.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. William Lassell, F.R.S., which occurred on Monday last. Mr. Lassell was in his eighty-second year.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE general impression left by the second number of the *American Journal of Philology* is that it is scarcely up to the level of the first. This may be explained by the temporary absence of the editor. There is, however, plenty of good work in it. Mr. F. D. Allen begins with some "Etymological and Grammatical Notes," among which we may notice his explanation of *δαίμων* as "fiery-hearted" from the root *du*, and of *macte* as an adverb when conjoined with *esse*, and as a vocative only when standing without the verb. Mr. H. Brandt follows with an article on "Recent Investigations of Grimm's Law;" Mr. O'Connor discusses the "Principles of Orthography of French Verbs ending in *eler* and *der*;" Mr. C. D. Morris controverts Lincke's attempt to "slice" the *Oeconomica* of Xenophon; and Mr. M. W. Humphreys discusses the nature and metrical structure of the *Cyclops* and *Alceste*, and suggests that the newly found fragment ascribed to Euripides was a romance drama. There are many scholars, however, who will not agree with him when he says, "that the fragment belongs to Euripides cannot be reasonably doubted." Mr. Garner has a note on the so-called "Subjonctif Dubitatif" *Je ne sache pas*, which he holds to be an indicative; and there is an article entitled "Lanx estura" which deals in a species of humour out of place in a philological journal. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* and Mallery's *Sign-Language* are reviewed favourably, and then comes that most useful and characteristic feature of the *Journal*, the analysis of foreign philological periodicals, the list being headed by the *Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* and the *Journal Asiatique*. The catalogue of recent publications at the end of the volume is somewhat defective.

*Abriss der babylonisch-assyrischen und israelitischen Geschichte von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Zerstörung Babels, in Tabellenform.* By Fr. Hommel. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.) Dr. Hommel's little book ought to be welcomed by those students of Biblical chronology and ancient Oriental history who want to know clearly and compactly what light has been thrown on their studies by Assyrian research. The comparative tables of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Israelitish chronology which he has furnished will be found extremely useful by them, and will save them the trouble of wading through a number of ponderous volumes and scattered papers. Dr. Hommel has added some notes at the end, several of which will be interesting to those who are specially Assyrian scholars. *Edin*, for instance, which we learn from S. 23 was the Accadian word for "desert," and borrowed by the Semites under the form of *Edinu*, is plainly the Biblical Eden, the "garden" of which was the sacred garden of Eridu at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. Dr. Hommel has also an ingenious argument to prove that the true pronunciation of the name of the hero, provisionally read Isdubar or Gisdhubar, was Namrudhu or Nimrod; but the argument is more ingenious than convincing. It will interest him to learn that Gudea, the viceroy of Zergul, turns out to be the son of Dungi the monarch of Ur.

In a work entitled *On the Weapons, Army Organisation, and Political Maxims of the*

*Ancient Hindus, with Special Reference to Gunpowder and Firearms.* Prof. Oppert, of Madras, has attempted the difficult task of proving that the Hindus were really the first inventors of gunpowder, and the first to use it in war; and that they had also the additional, and perhaps greater, merit of using it very seldom, and of keeping the knowledge of its manufacture a profound secret. The author also claims for the natives of South India the discovery of the boomerang, of which he possesses four specimens from Pudukota. Prof. Oppert's authorities for his remarkable statements regarding gunpowder are the *Niti-prakasikā*, an extract from a larger work devoted to the *Niti-sūtra*, and ascribed to Vaisam-pāyana; and the *Sukra-nīti*, an ancient work on the *Dhanur-veda* ascribed to Usana. From the latter he publishes a full text with English translation of one chapter, and from the former he gives copious extracts. It is at least clear from the passages given that both these works in their present shape speak of the manufacture of gunpowder from saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; and the author shows conclusively that the *Sukra-nīti* is quoted in the *Mahā-bhārata*, in the laws of Manu, in the *Harivamsa*, in the *Pāncatantra*, and in the *Kāmandakiya*. It only remains to show that the passages in question, which have not as yet been traced elsewhere, were contained in the oldest copies of his two authorities, and are not later interpolations. This he does not attempt to do, and the question as to the invention of gunpowder cannot therefore be considered as conclusively decided. But the two works of which he, for the first time, gives an account are undoubtedly, apart from the passages in question, very old, and the arguments adduced for the great age of those passages themselves are at least worthy of serious attention. It is a pity in this respect that Prof. Oppert shows occasional signs of weakness in historical criticism; but the philological accuracy of the texts he prints cannot be impeached, and we hope he will soon be able to bring out the complete edition of the *Sukra-nīti* which he announces in his Preface, as no work on the *Dhanur-veda* has been hitherto accessible to Western scholars. Prof. Oppert, strangely enough, makes no mention of the edition of the *Niti-prakasikā* brought out by Rājendra Lāl Mitra in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

### FINE ART.

*House Architecture.* By J. J. Stevenson. In 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE two volumes are really two distinct books—the first, on architecture in general, with an historical sketch of the principal styles; and the second, on the planning and building of houses. Mr. Stevenson admits that he has not much that is new to say; and even what might have been new ten years ago, when he began his book, is no longer so now that it is published. Indeed, the author has forestalled himself in several lectures and papers which he has written in the meantime. There is, nevertheless, much in the book which will be new to most readers—even among architects, and certainly among the employers of architects, to whom it is more especially addressed, and, if they can be persuaded to read and understand it, it cannot fail to do them good.

The abominable ugliness of our towns, and the badness of our architecture generally, is a theme upon which some men never tire of expatiating, and some would mend matters by abolishing the whole tribe of architects. But the fault lies with the employers, and until they can learn to know good work from

bad we must not expect much improvement. Any man who wants good architecture, and knows what it is, may now have what will bear comparison with the best in times past; and the reason why we do not see more of it is that most of the employers are either entirely indifferent about the matter or deliberately prefer the bad. If an architect is employed at all on a private building he is generally chosen for any reason rather than his artistic ability; and most public ones are put to competition, which almost certainly prevents them from getting into good hands. The men who have the selection cannot recognise a good design even if—what, indeed, does not often happen in a competition—there should chance to be one among the number sent in. So far does this ignorance extend that even a body of artists like the Royal Academy so bestows its architectural honours that they must often be regarded as the rewards of commercial and not of artistic success.

Such good architecture as is now produced is to be found almost entirely in churches and private houses—for some knowledge of architecture is commoner among the clergy and country gentry than among those who have the command of municipal funds and whose trade buildings make up the principal streets of our towns. But with them it is rare, and many a man builds a bad house, and perhaps finds it to be bad when he comes to live in it, simply because he does not know how to select his architect with judgment, or, having selected him, to give him intelligible instructions. The professed object of Mr. Stevenson's book is to teach intending house-builders what to ask for in the planning of their houses, and to give them some idea of what is meant by their architectural treatment.

The chief fault of the book is that it is much too big. We are told that its composition has been spread over a number of years, and it has not been properly revised before publication. There is much repetition. Sometimes the same statements come more than once in almost the same words, and the style throughout is too discursive. There is also a good deal in it which is not to the point. Now, in a didactic book such as this professes to be, conciseness is a most important quality; and we think that, if Mr. Stevenson had bestowed the same skill and pains which he bestows on the planning of one of his houses upon that of his book, he might have produced a much better one in half the size.

The pith of the first volume is in its first four chapters, which, after an introduction, treat of "what constitutes good architecture," and "the conditions necessary for producing good architecture,"\* and discuss the question, "What style is most suitable for our houses?" In these there is much sound doctrine; but we are sorry that the author should injure his cause by such exaggerated statements as that in past times "every village mason could build houses and

churches such as for excellence and accuracy in architectural style we vainly now, with all our knowledge, attempt to imitate" (p. 17). Now we may grant the "accuracy in architectural style," which means no more than that we choose to make the old work itself the standard of style. But, for the "excellence," it is absurd to say that the worst old work is superior to the best we can do now. There was good and bad then just as there is now, though the extremes were, perhaps, not quite so far apart, and the proportions of them were different.

The rest of the first volume is given to a history of the various styles of European architecture. We think this part of the book is a mistake. There is not space to treat the subject properly, and it has become little more than a series of descriptions of individual buildings, and those selected so arbitrarily as to suggest that the illustrations have ruled the choice. The illustrations themselves are excellent.

The second volume treats of the plans of houses, nearly all of it being given, as it should be, to the discussion of the requirements of modern houses. It would take too long to examine it in detail here. The author modestly disclaims having said anything which may not be found in other books; but he has at least produced a better manual of the subject than any of his forerunners. We hope he may give us the substance of it in a handier and cheaper form.

We have spoken freely of its faults, but would say, in conclusion, that Mr. Stevenson's book is, on the whole, an excellent one, and we strongly recommend it to everybody who has either to build or to design a house.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

### RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal.* Published under the direction of the Council of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association. Part XX. (Bradbury, Agnew and Co.) We have little but praise for the part before us, and that praise would border on the extravagant were we to compare it with the issues of certain other societies which have a much longer subscription list. The number before us completes a volume, and consequently contains a list of members. If this catalogue is to be taken as an index of the number of persons in the largest and most wealthy of our shires who care for local history it is surprisingly small. We cannot understand how it is that a society which does such good work should receive so little support. The most important paper is one by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, on altars dedicated to the *Matres* preserved in the museum at York. It is a production which would have been an ornament to the *Transactions* of any learned society in Europe. Sir George Duckett contributes some original documents on the attitude of the Yorkshire justices of peace towards King James the Second's proposed repeal of the Penal Laws. The text is an important contribution to history. The notes are, as far as we can test them, correct; but several of the persons concerning whom Sir George is in doubt might be positively identified.

*Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.* Vol. II. (London and Derby: Bemrose.) The volume opens with a good paper by Mr. S. O. Addy, modestly en-

\* There is a mistake of fact on p. 86 which ought to be corrected. William of Sens and William the Englishman, the architects of the twelfth-century choir at Canterbury Cathedral, were certainly laymen and not Benedictine monks.

titled a "Contribution towards a History of Norton." He speaks of putting together but "a few orts and scraps," but has in reality added considerably to our knowledge of a place in which Derbyshire men have more than one reason for taking interest. Mr. Bailey continues his paper on "Old Houses in Derby." The illustrations, though not admirable as works of art, are useful as preserving portraits of buildings which will probably soon be swept away. The old house at Hilton is a remarkably good example of a half-timber building. Something of the sort might well be reproduced in those parts of the world where wood is still sufficiently plentiful to permit it to be used profusely. Mr. Davis gives us a paper on Derbyshire place names. He evidently comprehends the manner in which our local nomenclature has grown up, and is, therefore, very much farther advanced than most of the people who write on such things. Though his system of interpretation is the true one, there are several instances in which he does not seem to apply it rightly—e.g., Dunston is quite as likely to mean the town of Dun as the town of the hill. Dun was not a common Anglo-Saxon name, but he will find in the Chronicle a Dun, Bishop of Rochester. Mr. J. O. Cox has printed the minute-book of the Wirksworth Classis. This is an important document, not only for local history, but also as an additional help towards understanding the state of feeling in England during the Interregnum.

*The Churches of Yorkshire.* Illustrated by W. H. Hatton and W. E. Fox. Nos. I. and II. (Bradford Newspaper and Printing Company.) This is a meritorious endeavour to give the public, at a small price, views and descriptions of the Yorkshire churches. Meritorious we call it, for it is evident from the letterpress that the authors are moved by zeal for the subject, not by the spirit of mere bookmaking. We cannot, however, commend the work except on the score of cheapness. That there is a certain likeness between the things themselves and their representations it would be vain to deny, but no mason could ever have built anything quite so frightful as the thing which represents St. Laurence's Church, Pudsey. The letterpress is better than the text, and we observe with pleasure that many of the monumental inscriptions are given. This is an important feature, which we hope will not be forgotten in future numbers. The greater part of Yorkshire is still without any written history worthy of the name. It is important on many accounts that monumental inscriptions should be preserved in print, as the originals are constantly destroyed by church restorers.

*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.* Vol. IV. Part II. (Kendal: Wilson.) This is a good number of a most useful work. Probably there is not one of our local historical societies that is better "in hand" than that of Cumberland and Westmoreland. We know from sad experience how illiterate are the articles which some local societies honour with type, and it comes as a pleasant surprise to find a thick part of some two hundred and eighty pages all the matter of which is good. We think the most generally interesting paper is that by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, on "The Barony of Gilsland and its Owners." Territorial chronicles of this sort when done well are always interesting, and throw important light on general history. But these Northern honours are more important than those of the Eastern or Midland counties, because life in the North was more turbulent, and the great nobles, being farther from the centre of authority, had much more of their own way. We have heard it suggested by a distinguished anthropologist that the reason why the Northern English and the Lowland Scotch are physically

stronger than the Southern English is that the continual state of warfare which existed on the borders from the reign of Edward I. to the union of the crowns made it next to impossible for weakly men to live and become heads of families. We know not how far such a theory will be accepted as accounting for the facts, but we believe that those who know the most of our Northern annals will be the least inclined to treat it with contempt. Mr. C. J. Ferguson contributes a careful paper and some excellent illustrations on Naworth Castle, the great border stronghold of Belted Will Howard, whose Household Book the Surtees Society has recently issued to its members. There is also an interesting account by Mr. Ralph Carr Ellison of a Roman gem found at Castlesteads, having engraved upon it a figure which has been interpreted to be a Christian cross. The opinion of the editor, we gather, is against this view. Much may be said on both sides, but we are inclined to the belief that it is a religious symbol, not a sign or badge of victory.

*Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.* Third Series. Vol. VII. (Liverpool: Holden.) The Rev. T. E. Gibson contributes an instructive paper on Lancashire recusancy. It contains new facts, and all new knowledge on such a subject is of value. The story he tells is, however, substantially the same as that which might be told concerning the "Papist" households of nearly every shire in England. We have from the pen of Mr. Watkin a paper on Roman Manchester, which is instructive as far as it goes, but the subject is too large for the space at command. Why does not he tell us all that can be known about Manchester in the form of a book duly illustrated? Mr. Rylands has been at the pains to give a careful description of the heraldic stained glass which once adorned the windows of the Church of Lymm, Cheshire. All genealogists and heralds will be grateful to him for this; but people who speak, read, or write English will have far different feelings when they find him speaking of "County Chester." Surely the printer has been to blame, and dropped an "of." It is not to be believed that anyone who writes in an archaeological periodical of high character should wilfully set himself to imitate the English which the more imperfectly educated auctioneers think good to use in their advertisements.

*Famous Kentish Houses.* By S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., of Lambeth Palace Library. Though Lambeth Library is in Surrey, it is only natural that the librarian of the Primate of all England should take an interest in the county to which the ecclesiastical metropolis of England belongs, and a Kentish collection of books and drawings has for some time been in course of formation under Mr. Kershaw's superintendence. As to the churches, we have already Sir Stephen Glynn's *Notes*; and this little book, though not carried out on as large a scale, will be useful to those whose interest lies more in domestic than in ecclesiastical architecture, by pointing out to them what to see and when to see it. Eltham Palace, with its noble timber roof, heads the list, and is no doubt better cared for, now that it is used as a volunteer drill-room, than it was some years ago, when the hall was full of chaff-cutting machines and other farm stock. The name given it in the neighbourhood, "King John's Barn," is an instance of the transference of association from a less known to a better known personage. When all recollection of John of Eltham died out, it was only natural that King John should take his place in tradition. Just so it was always the tradition at Groombridge that King John of France was imprisoned here when in England; but no doubt Mr. Kershaw is right in stating that it was the Duke of Orleans. Such houses as

Knole and Penshurst have been described again and again, and most people in the south of England have seen them; but there are others, such as Franks (a familiar name to the votaries of the plant rod), and Sir Henry Wotton's house at Boughton, which are not much known by tourists or artists, though these smaller specimens of our ancestors' work are quite as well worth studying as the more imposing show places. To these Mr. Kershaw's book will act as a guide, but it is rather provoking to see "Not Shown" added to several names. It is said that "the librarian who reads is lost;" but the principle is, perhaps, carried to excess when a librarian quotes Shakespeare incorrectly, and then calls the lines doggerel.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Needlework Designs from Old Examples.* By Emily Sophia Hartshorne. (Griffith and Farran.) This, from the Preface, would seem to have begun in an attempt to rescue from oblivion some of the fine old patterns employed by our ancestors in church and other embroidery which are likely to be lost through the perishable character of the material in which they are worked. This was a good idea, and it is a pity that it was not carried out. Only a few, however, of these plainly drawn designs are of this character, the rest being from woodwork, Indian inlaying, Rhodian plates, Chinese crape, &c., samples of which are not likely to be unobtainable for a good many years.

*Die Baudenkmäler im Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden.* Bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. W. Lotz; herausgegeben von Friedrich Schneider. (Berlin: Ernst und Korn.) This volume contains in alphabetical order the towns, villages, and hamlets in the district of Wiesbaden, with notices of all the old buildings that have come down to the present time, and of the works of art, &c., therein preserved, together with mention of books and notices relating thereto. Of course, the value of such a work depends entirely on two points—completeness and exactness, points which can only be verified by a personal inspection of the district. The compiler and the editor have, however, long attained so good a reputation for painstaking diligence and exactness that it may be taken for granted that the work is what it pretends to be, complete, and the result of a personal visit to each locality. The author, the late Dr. W. Lotz, had completed the MS. of this volume some time before his death on July 27, 1879, but it was only sent to press in October; and its editor has not only improved the text in places, but has added considerably to the value of the volume by subjoining two articles on the Roman fortifications in the district (written by Dr. A. von Cohausen) and additional notices on thirty localities (by himself), together with an admirable series of reference tables. These last occupy fifty-three pages, and add immensely to the value of the work. This would have been still further increased by additional data, which would not have added much to the bulk of the volume. We would suggest that any future works of this description should, in addition, give the date (1) of the earliest monumental epitaph in the church, (2) of the earliest deeds, and (3) earliest churchwardens' accounts, as also of the date at which the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials respectively commenced; and when the local archives have been removed to a provincial depot it would be as well to mention the fact.

*De Schilderijen van Jan van Scorel in het Museum Kunstliefde te Utrecht,* beschreven en toegelicht door Mr. S. Muller Fz. (Utrecht: J. L. Beijers). *Schilders-Vereenigen te Utrecht bescheiden uit het Gemeente Archief,* uitgegeven door Mr. S. Muller Fz. (Utrecht: J. L. Beijers). The first of these pamphlets



contains an excellent description of the paintings by John van Soest now in the museum at Utrecht, to which is prefixed a short biographical notice of the artist, 1495-1562, who was successively pupil of William Cornelisz, of James Cornelisz of Oostzanen, of John Gossaert of Maubeuge, and of Albert Dürer, and the master of Anthony Mor, and gained celebrity both as painter and architect. The paintings include a triptych—formerly the altar-piece of the chapel of St. Sebastian's hospice—representing the Madonna seated in a landscape, with the donors protected by St. Adrian and St. Barbara, and a series of thirty-nine portraits of persons, including the artist, who had as pilgrims visited the Holy Land. These last are vigorously painted in a warm tone; most of them have, however, suffered much from unskillful restorations in 1667 and 1837. The triptych is less Netherlandish and more Italian in style, showing an evident imitation of Raphael's manner. The second pamphlet, in which Mr. Muller has put together a number of documents relating to the Guild of Saddlers and Painters at Utrecht, will be found useful as a source for correcting dates in the lives of Utrecht artists. The principal painters mentioned are the Bloemaerts, Gerard van Honthorst, Paul Moreelse, Joachim Wuttewaell, the Willaerts, Claude de Jongh, Justus de Beer, and Justus Droochsloot.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. WEDMORE'S second series of *Studies in English Art*, promised by Mr. Bentley, will deal generally, we hear, with more recent artists than those treated of in the series already known. Thus, Constable, Cruikshank, David Cox, and even living painters like Mr. Burne Jones are to be the subjects of "studies" in the forthcoming volume.

THE exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, which is now on view at the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society in Pall Mall East, is interesting chiefly for the marked progress in taking views from nature by the use of gelatine plates. The rapidity of the process, which, in a good light, requires no longer exposure than the one-hundredth part of a second (there is a photograph of Henley Regatta here which is stated to have been taken in a still shorter time), enables the most evanescent effects of nature to be faithfully reproduced. Here there are beautiful effects of moving water with every wavelet distinct, and waterfalls with very little of that woolly blur to which we are accustomed in silverprints. Very remarkable are three views at Margate by G. W. Williams, in which the innumerable children dotted all over the sand are reproduced with perfect clearness, and, with their almost invariable beauty and quaintness of attitude, look like a succession of studies by Kate Greenaway. The arranged groups are as usual unsatisfactory, never rising beyond the *pose-plastique*, and where any expression is attempted collapsing into melodrama. The best here are Mr. Robinson's *In Maiden Meditation*, *Fancy Free*, and *Dorothy*. Of the enlarged photographs there are many of great beauty, and the new process of enlarging upon opal deserves notice. The *Tigers* of T. J. Dixon are wonderfully lifelike, but they show that for some subjects it is possible to have too white a ground. On the whole, though there is little of much importance, the exhibition shows a great improvement in technique. Both the Woodbury and Platinotype processes are seen to good advantage, and the art of photographing from pictures has seldom had a more triumphant result than in the *Madonna di San Sisto* exhibited by the Berlin Photographic Company. Medals have been awarded to this company; to Mr. W. Mayland for some perfect little *Martine*

*Views*; to Mr. W. Harvey Barton for a fine photograph of *St. John's, Bristol*; to Mr. Seymour Conway for *Views*; to Marsh Bros. for some admirable instantaneous *Views of Swans*; to Mr. Thos. G. Whaites for *Studies in a Bedroom*; to Mr. Andrew Pringle for an exquisite case of views of foreign scenery which, on account of the variety of subject it contains, shows, perhaps, better than any other the capabilities of the comparatively new process; to Mr. H. F. Robinson, whose works we have already mentioned; to Mr. Silvester Parry; and the Platinotype Company.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. have in the press *A Short History of the British School of Painting*, by George H. Shepherd, giving a brief account of the characteristics of each artist and enumerating his principal works.

A SUGGESTIVE article on Dürer's *Melencolia*, by a lady whose name is not given, but who is spoken of in an introductory note by the editor as possessing "penetrating and original intelligence," is published in the *Portfolio*. The idea is certainly original that the subject has nothing to do with melancholy, but is simply so designated by the bat to satisfy his own nature; or that, "if Dürer, by placing the word *Melencolia* upon this picture meant to so designate its subject, he has, by placing the word in the claws of a bat, warned us against so characterising the theme ourselves." This truly is a remarkable proposition which would have greatly astonished Dürer himself, the bat being so evidently placed there merely as an appropriate creature to hold the scroll on which Dürer wrote the name of his creation. The figure 1 follows the word *Melencolia* on this scroll. What has the bat to do with that? Is he to go on "naming angels"? With regard to the child-angel who sits on the grindstone, and who is too apt to be overlooked by would-be interpreters of this wonderful plate, the lady's suggestions are of more value. The idea, however, is by no means original that the baby-angel represents the undeveloped human soul. There it sits on the grindstone of necessity, subject to law, but unconscious of its workings, while the developed human soul, after many strivings with Nature, is forced into the melancholy that comes from overmuch learning—the *Weltschmerz* that comes at some time or another to all great souls. To regard this figure as Discipline teaching the child-angel to do sums instead of playing with the dog is simply, in our opinion, to travesty the solemn meaning which Dürer no doubt had in his mind. It is probable that this meaning was far simpler than commentators have ever supposed, and especially that many of the details of the prints which are always assumed to have such profound significance were merely added by him for the sake of effect, as in the plate of *St. Jerome in his Study*. The writer of the article in the *Portfolio* is inaccurate in her description of many of these details (of more than the editor notices); but this is of little consequence in face of the extraordinary notion that they are all implements for teaching the child-angel his lessons. It may be pointed out here that the peculiar angles of the huge block which lies in the centre of the print would seem to be those of rock-crystal. May it not be that, among her other attempts, "*Melencolia*" has been gazing into the divining crystal in an effort to read futurity? A sort of reflected light on the surface of the block favours this view of it.

A VIGOROUS protest is being made by the artistic community in Rome concerning a house in the so-called "Golden Street" leading out of the Piazza della Fiammetta. On the outside of this house is a frieze, representing Niobe and her children, which is supposed to have been painted by Caravaggio; and the town authorities are now about to demolish this frieze

in order to execute some much-needed repairs. All the art societies of Rome have expressed themselves loudly against this vandalism, but the municipality, it is feared, remain unmoved.

THE prizes awarded by the Turners' Company for turning in wood, ivory, and precious stones, including engraving in intaglio, will be presented by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the 14th inst., at 11.30 a.m. The objects sent in for competition will be on view at the Mansion House from the 12th to the 14th inst.

THE September number of *The House Decorator and School of Design* is as full of interesting and useful matter as its predecessor, but the artistic element is weak.

AMONG those who have promised their co-operation to the *Art Journal* under its new editorship are Mr. Ruskin, Prof. Colvin, Mr. Burne Jones, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Mr. Holman Hunt.

THE *Magazine of Art* finishes its third volume this month. It has kept up its interest admirably from the very first, its popular character in no wise preventing it from having a real and solid value. In this volume especially are several series of articles, such as "Art in the Streets," "Decorative Art," "Artistic Ironwork," "The Giants at the Gates," and "Art in the Netherlands," that afford much instruction in a pleasantly seasoned form suitable to the palates of those who have not the digestion necessary for attacking tough original matter. We cannot say we are glad to see this magazine raising its price, for the small sum at which it has hitherto been published has brought it within the reach of the working-classes, who, it is to be feared, will look twice at a shilling before they expend it in this way, however desirous they may be of carrying out the Kyrle Society's injunctions as to art in their homes.

MR. THEODORE BAUR, a sculptor of New York, has, it is announced, just finished a relief in clay representing the capture of Major André, which is to be cast in bronze, and is intended for the Tarrytown monument.

WE learn from the *American Art Review* that Signor Costaggini, the successor of Signor Brumidi, began his work on the frescoes in the dome of the Capitol at Washington on August 7.

THE new number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* has very little of general interest. It opens with an exultant article on the completion of Cologne Cathedral, illustrated by a very poor wood-cut, showing the cathedral in its finished state, unembarrassed by scaffolding. For the present, however, this scaffolding still clings around it, and will not be taken down, it is said, for two years, so that the building can scarcely be called finished while so much of its beauty is thus hidden from view. The other articles of the number are a long notice, with several illustrations, of the recent exhibition of German art at Düsseldorf; and the conclusion of Hermann Billung's interesting "life-sketch" of Hendrik Leys. We are treated also to some more letters from Goethe to Rauch.

THE *Portfolio* this month has two illustrations of more than usual interest. One is an original etching by Mr. Colin Hunter—a charming translation into black-and-white of one of his own pictures—called *Shaking the Nets*. The other is a reproduction, by Amand Durand, of one of Méryon's etchings—the view of part of an old street in Paris, with an ancient *fourrelle* projecting from one of the houses, very picturesque and forcible.

WE are asked to correct the statement that the late Miss Jessica Landseer was the last surviving sister of Sir Edwin Landseer. Another sister—Mrs. Emma MacKenzie, *née* Landseer—is, we are glad to learn, alive and well.

## AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON,  
186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co.,  
Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained  
every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of  
Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H.  
SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr.  
J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publi-  
cation, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P.  
PUTNAM'S SONS.

## PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Satur-  
day morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue  
Neuve des Capucines.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

## THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF- YEARLY.	QUAR- TERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8	0 4 4

## TO STUDENTS of ART LITERATURE.

—INFORMATION is occasionally REQUIRED by the Advertiser  
(N. care of Mr. Herbert, Stationer, St. John's). Students engaged in Reading  
at Libraries—South Kensington, British Museum, or elsewhere—therefore  
please communicate with the above for nature and extent of commissions and  
other particulars.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.

## TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1880.

## FIRST and THIRD CLASS TOURIST

TICKETS, available, with some exceptions, until 31st DECEMBER,  
1880, will be issued from May 1st to the 31st October, 1880.

For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the  
Company.

Derby, April, 1880.

JOHN NORRIS, General Manager.

## GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

—OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—A Scholarship of the value of 125  
Guineas will be offered for open competition on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.  
Subjects of Examination:—Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.  
A second Scholarship, also of the value of 125 Guineas, will be offered for  
open competition on the same day. Subjects of Examination:—Inorganic  
Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

For further particulars apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.—The Winter  
Session commences on October 1, and the Summer on May 1. Students can  
enter at either Session. Two open entrance science scholarships of £50  
and £60 for 1st Year's Students are awarded in October. In addition to  
ordinary prizes amounting to £200, the following Scholarships, Medals, &c.,  
are given:—The "William Pitt" Scholarship, £50; College Scholarship,  
40 Guineas a year for two years; "Musgrave" Scholarship, of some value;  
"Solly" Medal and Prize; "Cheselden" Medal; "Mead" Medal; Treasurer's  
Gold Medal; "Grainger" Prize, &c. Special Classes for Matriculation,  
Preliminary Science, and 1st M.B. of University of London, and Private  
Classes for other Examinations. There are numerous Hospital appointments  
open to Students without charge. For Prospectus and particulars apply to  
Dr. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

## STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars  
and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Windmills and  
Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution  
of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of  
Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, elec-  
tricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include  
objects as wide apart as windmills and spectrum analysis, glaciers and  
the telephone."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention  
both of teachers in search of an elementary textbook, and to private  
students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity  
with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than  
with vague theories."—*Greenock Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

## The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following  
statement will afford some idea:—

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Comments on the legal events of the week.

## LEADING ARTICLES.

Essays upon branches of law and matters of pro-  
fessional interest.

## RECENT DECISIONS.

Explanatory and critical disquisitions on recent  
cases, pointing out their relations to the previous  
law.

## CASES OF THE WEEK.

Short reports of cases decided during the previous  
week; during the Long Vacation, reports are  
given of cases before the Vacation Judge.

## REVIEWS.

New legal works are carefully noticed in this  
department.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A medium for the interchange of ideas between  
members of the profession.

## NEW ORDERS.

All new orders and rules are given, sometimes  
before they can be obtained by the public.

## COURTS.

Special reports of cases decided by the Registrars  
in Bankruptcy, the Railway Commission, and of  
Solicitors' cases; selected cases in the County  
Courts are also reported.

## PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

A complete record of the progress of legislation  
during each session.

## LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

Under this head careful criticisms are given  
during the Long Vacation of the legislative results  
of the session.

## APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARIES.

Pains are taken to render these accurate and  
complete.

## SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law  
Societies.

A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal  
News of the week, and Special Attention is  
bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court  
Papers.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 26s.; by post, 28s.; when  
paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

OFFICE: 62, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

## THEATRES.

## COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

TO-NIGHT, OCTOBER 9, will be acted, for the first time, an adapta-  
tion, by the Hon. LAWYER WINGFIELD, of Schiller's Play, in five acts,  
entitled *MARY STUART*,  
in which Madame HELENA MODJEKA will appear.  
Preceded, at 7.15, by the popular Comedy, in one act, by H. A. JONES,  
entitled *A CLERICAL ERROR*.  
Messrs. John Clayton, Wilson Barrett, J. D. Beveridge, Clifford Cooper,  
J. R. Crauford, R. Langford, E. Butler, Wm. Holman, Brian Darley, Nellie  
Doone, J. W. Phillips, J. W. Laurence, Vicars, Herbert, Hilton, Griffiths,  
&c., and G. W. Aison; Mesdames Helena Modjeska, M. A. Giffard, C.  
Graham, Winifred Emery, May Burney, St. Aubyn Cooper, Paget, K.  
Lewson, F. Leeson, Moore, and Louis Woodie.  
Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. Prices as usual. Doors open at 6.45.  
Carriages at 11. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Herman.

## DURRY LANE.

## THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PETTITT, and A.  
HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced  
under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.  
The most powerful company in London:—W. Richard, A. Harris, Charles  
Harcourt, J. H. Gibson, R. S. Holroyd, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C.  
Lilly, F. Beck, Arthur Mathison, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson;  
Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.  
Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success.  
Tableau 1. Cape Colony. Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The  
Raft at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The  
Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse.  
Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

## FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by  
HENRY J. BYRON, his greatest success, called  
*THE UPPER CRUST*.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D.  
Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.  
Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO,  
entitled *THE MYSTERY*.  
Messrs. J. Carme, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Upton.  
Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30, WHICH SHALL I MARRY?  
Followed by  
*LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE*.  
Messrs. F. H. Celli, H. Bracy, Harry Paulton, C. Ashford, and Sid  
Barry; Mesdames D'Alguis, Sylvia, Clara Graham, Avondale, Thomas,  
Weston, Percy, &c.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

## THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

Every night, at 8.30.

LOUIS and FABIEN DEL FRANCHI—Mr. IRVING.

Preceded, at 7.30, by *BYGONES*,  
By A. W. PINERO.  
Doors open at 7.  
SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS,  
SATURDAYS, OCTOBER 9, 16, 23, and 30, at 2.30.  
Box-office (Mr. HURST) open from 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter  
or telegram.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(300 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

To-night, *OTHELLO*.  
—Mrs. Bateman has been encouraged by the success of her last season's  
Saskatchewan Revue to endeavour to produce "Othello" in a more com-  
plete manner, both as regards the distribution of characters and those  
minor essentials—scenery, dresses, and appointments. She has been greatly  
aided in this by the valuable suggestions of Mr. Edward W. Goss, F.R.S.,  
from whose designs the principal dresses have been made. The  
introduction of a Medea, composed in the sixteenth century by Gio.  
Grove, is the only innovation, and one, it is hoped, warranted by merit.  
*OTHELLO*—Mr. CHARLES WARREN.  
*IAGO*—Mr. HERMANN VEZIN.  
*CASSIO*—Mr. E. H. BIRCHALL.  
*EMILIA*—Mrs. CHARLES CALVERT.  
*DESMONDA*—Miss ISABEL BATEMAN.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OLY CARTE.

*THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE*.  
A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and  
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.  
Preceded, at 8, by *IN THE SULK*.  
Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, F.  
Thornton, Seymour, Lester; Mesdames Marion Hood, Jessie Bush,  
Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.  
MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE  
EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.  
Miss SHIRLEY as MABEL.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8, a new Comedy, in one act,  
*IN HONOUR BOUND*.  
By SYDNEY GRUNDY. At 8.45, the successful Play of last season,  
*FORGET-ME-NOT*.  
By F. C. GROVES and George Ward, Bernard Moore, Kate Pattison, Leigh Murray,  
Messrs. J. Forbes Robertson, Beerholm Tree, Flockton, Eric Dayle, and  
Edgar Bruce.  
Box-office open from 11 to 5.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

To-night, at 8, a new and original Comic Drama, in three acts,  
*BOW BELLS*.  
By H. J. BYRON.  
Mesdames Kate Lawler, Maggie Brennan, Emma Rita, Amy Crauford,  
Dora Vivian, F. Lavender, Annie Lawler; Messrs. Edwardighton, Ted  
Day, Frank Cooper (from Lyceum), H. Kelsey, Francis Wyatt, and L. E.  
Haynes (from Princesses).  
Preceded, at 7, by  
*WILD FLOWERS*.  
Followed by  
New original Musical Folly, written and composed especially for this  
Theatre by SYDNEY GRUNDY and EDWARD SOLOMON.  
Three entirely new and original Plays every night.  
Box-office open from 11 to 4. Acting Manager, Cecil Raleigh. Secretary,  
Frank Rothway. Musical Conductor, Herr Max Schreier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

No. 441, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty and the Reformation Period.* By S. Hubert Burke, Author of "The Men and Women of the Reformation," "Time Unveils all Truth." Vol. II. (John Hodges.)

OUR readers will be able to form a judgment of the style of this volume if we lay before them some typical passages. It runs over the period of Edward's reign, and takes in the end of that of Henry and the beginning of Queen Mary's, when "the old Genoese had opened the Eldorado of a new world to the realm of united Spain, and the wealth of a recently discovered continent was pouring into the lap of storied Iberia." Catharine of Aragon is spoken of as "that historic princess, unconquered even in her isolation, whom Gardiner had aided in dis- severing from her lord." Courtenay is called "a duplicitous factionist, ungrateful as he was unworthy." Foxe, the martyrologist, is said to have the "special talent of dressing up and placing in what Oldmixon styled historical form the ready and malign concoctions of contemporaneous fanatics or fools." The period in general is one of "mutable mentality," in which the two offences of assailing the Queen's title and insulting her religion "were more numerous fatal in proportion to the assumed creed of the monarch." After quoting from Lord Herbert a story of a soldier who carried off a bone of Henry the Eighth and presented it as the handle of a knife to Oliver Cromwell, the author observes that "one cannot help opining that Hamlet in the grave-yard was far more out of latitude in his disposition of the great Roman's head than was the unsophisticated soldier of Lord Herbert, who put to so apt a use the osseous remnant of the relentless Tudor"! The author appears to have an insuperable objection to calling people by their right names. Thus both Julius the Second and Third figure as *Julian*; Catharine Parr is called *Lady Parr*, and is represented as being the widow of Lord *Latymore*, and after her marriage to Lord Sudely is designated as Lady Seymour, while her fourth husband goes by the name of *Seymour of Sudbury*, the King being spoken of as "her penultimate husband." Of smaller mistakes, we may notice that Mr. Brewer is styled Dr., and that the late Dr. Maitland, the Keeper of the Library at Lambeth, has been presented by the author to the deanery of Lincoln, a dignity which, though he well deserved it, he certainly never attained. The writer's knowledge of Latin may be estimated by the expression *Tempora mutant*, and by the title of Gardiner's recantation, which is

given as "*Palinodia Dieta Liberi*." As to his humanity, we are told that "hot-gospellers and proximately subsequent chapmen in historic wares grievously impugned it," but that "researches in State papers and genuine records potentially qualify as to these matters the verdict to be passed by the present and the future." Cranmer is designated as "the primal motor of England's change of ecclesiastical domination;" while "the primal honour of establishing the Protestant Church of England" seems in the author's opinion to be due to Somerset. We find also a good many words which are hardly likely to establish themselves permanently in the English language. Specimens of these are *comroque*, *co-conspirator*, while other words are used in a sense that is quite new to us.

It may be said that such a book is not worth reviewing. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to avow that in his estimate of characters and events Mr. Burke is seldom wrong. With the exception of his unduly favourable estimate of the character of Lady Jane Grey, whom he calls Lady Dudley, we have seldom found ourselves at issue with him. There is a great deal of research in the volume, but we are unable to verify many of the facts related, which appear only in very scarce volumes, and in some instances in MSS. which we have not seen. For, unfortunately, the references are very rarely made in any definite form, and we have not thought it worth our while to hunt them down, though we suspect that many of them are taken at secondhand. In one instance we are sure there is no such MS. as the author refers to. At p. 24 he (if we understand him rightly) describes Cranmer as attempting to dissuade the King from the marriage with Anne Boleyn, on the score of the affinity contracted with her by Henry's illicit connexion with her elder sister. We are certain that no such paper exists; the author is probably alluding to a MS. in the Cottonian Library printed in the *Oxford Records of the Reformation*, in which Cranmer endeavours to prove that no affinity is created by such intercourse, but only by marriage. We mention this in order to caution the reader against placing too much reliance on the details in this volume. With its general tone we have no wish to find fault, and it will, no doubt, give its readers a more just idea of the period, and of the men who figure in it, than can be formed from the usual run of Protestant writers. A large part of the volume is devoted to Thomas Cranmer. The author quotes largely from Dr. Hook, from whose judgment he for the most part dissents, and devotes a good deal of attention to Mr. Froude, and that somewhat unnecessarily, as, whatever may be said of the second and third instalments of his *History*, this writer, we think, would scarcely, with his present knowledge of State Papers, be inclined to defend the view taken in the first four volumes of his work.

It is, however, important that a book like this, which professes to give a view of transactions very different from what is commonly taken, and which appears to be the result of considerable research, should be thoroughly tested. And we are sorry to say that so far as we have investigated the matter we can place very little confidence on our author's

references. A single instance will show that there is sufficient reason for our distrust. At p. 18 we are told that "Rawdon Brown's Venetian State Papers and Cranmer's own letters now prove that the Cambridge professor [*i.e.*, Cranmer] was the main agent in bribing foreign universities to give favourable opinions on the divorce question."

Now, on this we have to observe that Cranmer was *not* the main agent in bribing the foreign universities; that there are *no* extant letters of Cranmer's alluding to the subject; and that in Mr. Rawdon Brown's Calendar there is *not any* mention of Cranmer as being concerned in this transaction. It is only recently that Cranmer's name has been brought into connexion with this subject. The whole history of the bribery of the foreign universities is disclosed in about one hundred and fifty records published at Oxford in 1870. The principal person concerned was Dr. Richard Croke, and from a few letters of his to Cranmer it may be gathered that the future archbishop was cognisant of and approved of all the bribery, but there is nothing to show that he was directly concerned in it. It is scarcely possible to add to the infamy which must ever attach to the name of Thomas Cranmer, but there is no occasion to misstate facts of history in order to exaggerate it; and there is something absolutely ludicrous in the claim this author makes when he says, "It is no grateful task to pursue this lamentable historical investigation, but the truth must no longer be concealed." In point of fact the truth has been known for a long time before Mr. Burke published his mixture of truth and fiction, and his attack upon the Protestant historians of the period is nothing but an attempt to slay the slain. Dr. Lingard was exactly accurate in all his statements and correct in nearly every conjecture he ventured on, as has been amply proved by all the records which have appeared since the publication of his *History*.

Perhaps the most useful chapter in the volume is that headed "Who were the Accusers of the Monastic Houses?" Mr. Burke has done what he could to damage the character of almost everybody mentioned in his book, and here he has done good service by exposing the vile character of Cromwell and all his agents in the transaction; and his conclusion, though not new, is certainly true—that the sole motive for the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. was the desire to get possession of their property. But he need not, in demonstrating this, have taken the trouble to point out the faults and inconsistencies of Mr. Froude or of Bishop Burnet. Nor, again, does Mr. Freeman or the late Mr. Brewer stand in need of our author's praise for sagacity or research. In point of fact the whole book is disfigured with remarks disparaging previous writers of history of the Protestant school, most of which are equally true and unnecessary. Yet with all the faults we have found with the work we heartily wish it a large sale and an extensive circulation. Though there are many passages expressed in such ridiculous language that we are scarcely able to understand the writer's meaning, it is, upon the whole, easy reading; and, what is of more importance, upon the

whole it gives a true picture of the wickedness of the times, and of the Protestant party especially, which may indeed be gathered by an unprejudiced reader even from Burnet, Strype, and Sharon Turner, but which it was certainly not the intention of those historians to exhibit.

In particular, he has exposed the uniform subserviency of Cranmer to the ruling powers of the day, and has assigned to Somerset his proper place at the head of the reforming movement which had for its object the spoliation of the revenues of the Church. He has made it intelligible by the force of facts that Somerset was not, as Burnet describes him, "eminent for piety," but a sacrilegious Calvinist; that Sharon Turner is ludicrously mistaken in speaking of Henry VIII. as "warm-hearted, gentle and affable, untainted in morals, and sincere in religion." And he has pointed out that conduct on the part of Cranmer which Mr. Froude considers disappointing is only of a piece with the whole tenor of his life. But then there are a good many statements made for which no vouchers are produced, some of which are false, and some of which we should like to see proved. The chapter on Edward's reign, which is entitled "The Mask Removed," gives, upon the whole, a true description of the way in which things were moving; but when we come across such a statement as this, that Hertford sent commissioners about the country to intrude the formularies privately prepared in Henry's reign by Cranmer, Poynt, and Ridley, we ask for the evidence of an alleged fact which is entirely new to history. At the same time the author is quite right in saying that at Henry's death the mask was thrown off by Cranmer and his associates, and the changes gradually initiated which were intended from the first to develop into a much more pronounced Calvinism than appears in the formularies issued in the last year of this miserable reign. And the chief advantage possessed by the book consists in this—that quotations of a telling kind are brought together from authors whom nobody now reads except for the purpose of writing history. Of this nature are the following, from eminent Reformers who cannot be suspected of any wish to exaggerate the evil results of the change from the old religion.

Thus, at p. 296, Gilpin is quoted for the opinion that "in Edward's reign more blind superstition, ignorance, and infidelity were promulgated in England than ever were under the Bishop of Rome. The realm was in danger of becoming more barbarous than Scythia!" Another Reformer is quoted as saying that

"Church livings were bestowed on men who knew not what honesty, virtue, godliness, or Christian charity was. They did not even bear the outward semblance of priests or bishops; they were regarded as dicers, petty thieves, and open robbers, whose only study was to kill and destroy the people committed to their charge."

And, again, the following is from Bradford:—

"All men may see that immorality in its foulest forms, pride, dishonesty, unmercifulness, scoffing at religion and virtue, and a desire to oppress and crush down the poor, far surpassed at this time anything that ever before occurred in the realm." "A heavy curse seems to have fallen on the people. I know not what to think

of it. Desolation overshadows this land of ours that was once so prosperous and contented."

These are only specimens of descriptions, some of which even Burnet and Strype have been honest enough to quote, and which might be multiplied if necessary. After commenting upon the common practice of adultery and repudiation of wives and husbands, of which there were so many instances among the higher classes—some sanctioned by Cranmer and Ridley—the author sums up his history of Edward's reign in these words:—

"Such was the condition of once happy England after two years' rule under the great lay Reformer, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose death, Miss Strickland states, all Protestants deeply lamented as the real founder of the Church of England" (p. 308).

NICHOLAS POCKOCK.

*Riquet of the Tuft: a Love Drama.* (Macmillan.)

THE anonymous author of this finished piece of poetical patchwork is a brilliant and accomplished writer. Evidently a man of much culture, and skilful in the technique of versification, with a fine sense of the pictorial beauty of the world, a ready flow of poetical imagery and harmonious words, by no means deficient in wit or fancy, there is scarcely a speech or a lyric in the volume which does not rise above the ordinary level, and the execution is finished throughout.

Yet, with all this, the drama—if it can be called one—is a disappointment as a whole, and some of the author's best work is spoilt by the introduction of thoughts and phrases which betray an unfortunate deficiency in the literary senses of fitness and character. The following lyric—one of the best of many charming songs that brighten the poem—is a good instance of the powerlessness of culture alone to produce first-rate work:—

"Deep falls the dark, I cannot sleep, mine eyes  
Are filled with night;  
Tell me, my maidens, in the Eastern skies  
Is there no light?  
Cry to the moon to sink her lingering horn  
In the dim seas, and let the day be born  
When Love and I,  
All ecstasy,  
Shall see him coming through the gates of morn.  
"Bid him bring rosemary that ever keeps  
Remembrance true:  
And myrtles gathered where warm Venus sleeps  
In fragrant dew;  
And marigolds that wed the burning sun  
And close to tell desire the day is done:  
And full-blown roses,  
Passion's posies,  
To deck the room where we shall be at one.  
"Scatter the flowers, uplift the hymn, he comes:  
O Paradise!  
Before him sound the pipes and merry drums,  
And in his eyes  
The morning breaks, and elfin queens above  
Stoop to his smile, and hear, like me, the dove  
Brood in his voice  
And sing, 'Rejoice,  
Come forth, my bride!'—'I come, I come, my  
Love!'"

Here the human heart which, despite Venus' damp bed and "Passion's posies," we seem to hear beating through the lovely music of the first two stanzas is suddenly brought to a dead stop by the intolerable intrusion of the "elfin queens."

There are signs in the poem that the author

might have achieved a greater success if he had chosen a story entirely human. He is never so much at home or so eloquent as in the last well-sustained scene of passionate love at the end. The following may be taken as a fair specimen of his blank verse, which, despite an awkward line and a hexameter here and there, is flexible and musical, and most original when it is most impassioned. Riquet and Callista have been gazing at each other's faces in a pool when she says:—

"Look, look no more  
Upon the unanswering water—look at me;  
Into the depths of my dark eyes, where love  
Quickens the colour into speech, until  
The image of your beauty mirrored there,  
At home within me and for ever mine,  
Leap into ardent life. Youth on your lips  
Sings like a god, and Love's sweet-flowered thoughts  
Inspire your face, and make your kiss a world  
Of unimagined joy; and your bright head,  
Set on its mighty shoulders like a city  
In sunlight on a hill, is worthy lord  
Of limbs so wrought and stature so divine.  
You seem a king of men, all armed to conquer  
The willing world, as you have conquered me.  
These you might see, but not the enchanting light  
In which you stand—the light of my first love,  
The glory and the rapture and the hope  
That make your presence passion and life and  
peace."

Yet, despite the occurrence of many passages as fine as this, the author fails to inspire interest either in his characters or their history. The choice of Riquet (one of the poorest of fairy tales) was unfortunate. The idea of the beautifying power of love has been told over and over again, and in the special domain of Fairyland it has found a much more beautiful body in the pathetic tale of Beauty and the Beast. The story of Riquet is ingenious but not pathetic, and the author's attempt to make its hero interesting is not successful. In the beginning he is sentimental to effeminacy, and as the story proceeds he becomes contemptible.

Even Mr. Jellyby Postlethwaite would scarcely put a question like this to his gardener—

"Is it  
The hedge of eglantine whose odour falls  
Like music on the sense?"

or, if he wished to find out whether his friend has seen the very woman with whom he is in love, would ask—

"Was she a woman lovely as the dawn  
On summer mornings, whom to see is Love?  
Then I have seen her."

A "strawberry mark" would be less poetical, and it would not be so absurd. But his behaviour to Callista takes away any pity with which his poor over-sensitive nature may have inspired us. He tries at first in vain to make her give her promise of marriage in exchange for his gift of wit, and succeeds only by tempting her with the desire to outlive her sister. Callista, with her new-found wit, refuses to be bound by the bargain, and he collapses into despair until he is encouraged again by the fairies, who assure him that it will all come right in the end. He then most unfairly boasts to his friend of his glorious unselfishness in giving all without return, and goes to Fairyland to be nursed for a year in selfish comfort, leaving his father and mother to unrelieved anxiety. The confidence with which he alternately bullies and woos Callista on his return is so evidently "Dutch courage" that we have no faith



whatever in his offer to release her from her promise. We feel that she can do nothing against the fairies, and that his eloquence about the power of love is nothing but a graceful sham.

Our respect for Callista is scarcely greater. Though brilliantly drawn, she forfeits our regard by her immediate ingratitude. It is not so in the original, in which, the moment she receives the gift of wit, she forgets everything which has occurred before, including her promise, until the year's end, when, suddenly reminded of it by the tufted humpback in bridal garments, her appeal to be released is natural and excusable. In this innovation, and the introduction of the machinery of the visions at the commencement—so like those of King Pharamond in *Love is Enough*—the author has certainly not improved upon his original.

Perhaps the author's greatest disqualification for the special task which he has attempted is his evidently long and deep study of English poetry. In Fairyland we expect to have no echoes from our own; and the pitch of the singer should be unfamiliar. But in the unknown country of Riquet and Callista we cannot walk a step without hearing some well-known voice. Its groves are haunted by Shakspeare; wafts of Tennyson and whiffs of Wordsworth come to us on every breeze; the thrush-like voice of Herrick breaks from the coppice; and, when Lanval tells his adventures, we fancy we are listening to Mr. William Morris. COSMO MONKHOUSE.

*East Cheshire, Past and Present; or, a History of the Hundred of Macclesfield.*  
By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. II.  
(London: Printed for the Author.)

MR. EARWAKER has undoubtedly hit upon the correct plan of writing and printing county histories. The ponderous folios of the past, to some extent still reproduced, are terribly trying to the physical energies of the majority of those who consult them, and it is difficult to see what particular merit is supposed to lie in their size. When a work in folio extends to three or four volumes, with a general index only in the last, it would be just as easy to consult it if the number of volumes were doubled. But it would be infinitely easier to do so if the size and weight were only half, as in the case of royal or imperial quartos. The new editions of Hutchins's *Dorset* and Ormerod's *Cheshire* would be far more convenient for the student if they could have been reduced to the latter dimensions; but this was, of course, impracticable, as it would be too much to expect that the publishers would sacrifice the old plates of the illustrations; and, without their reproduction, the new editions would be incomplete and imperfect. But it may be hoped that when any future county histories are written—and there are many yet to be written—they may be issued in no dimensions beyond the imperial quarto, which afford sufficient space for any engraved illustrations, and also for pedigrees of any length, as they can be continued from page to page indefinitely.

It is also clear that the history of an entire county—as county histories have heretofore

been written—cannot be effectively compressed within the ordinary limits of such works. The author, fearful of taxing too heavily the patience and purses of his subscribers, is necessarily compelled to restrict his accounts of the various subdivisions of the territory he covers, and often to omit entirely important and interesting details.

It may be assumed, and it is probably proved by experience, that the great majority of subscribers to a county history are residents of the particular county itself, who naturally have a special interest in it. Beyond these, the copies sold are to particular collectors of such literature, whose number is exceedingly limited. The general public choose to consult such works at the British Museum and other libraries, and neither author nor publisher must expect from them anything in the shape of remuneration, or even thanks. But it has also been proved by experience that, even among these residential subscribers mentioned, by far the larger number are specially interested only in their immediate localities, and care little, comparatively, for the main portion of the work which relates to the rest of the county. Hence, as a case in point, Mr. Cussans has shrewdly issued his new *History of Hertfordshire* in separate volumes, each devoted exclusively to a separate Hundred, with separate pagination and index; and it is believed that the number of subscribers to the entire work, and the aggregate number of those who chose to secure only these separate portions of it, fully attest the wisdom of his course.

The fact that Mr. Earwaker deals with a portion of the county already covered by the late Mr. Ormerod's admirable volumes affords no suggestion against the value of that work, which must always be a standard one, and the reputation of its original author must now be shared with the able editor of the new edition. To some extent, the results produced by authors treating the same subject, and dealing more or less with the same materials, must necessarily resemble each other; but they need by no means clash, and they may, and should, sustain and illustrate each other. Mr. Ormerod chose to write the history of Cheshire, and one portion of one of his large folios is devoted to that of the Hundred of Macclesfield. Mr. Earwaker, on the other hand, has expended his energies upon the history of the Hundred of Macclesfield alone, and his mind has not been diverted from his special subject by the demands of other portions of the county. In a word, he has produced a simple monograph, while his predecessor's labours embraced an extensive and ramified system.

But even Mr. Earwaker, in spite of his two splendid volumes, the first of which was reviewed in these pages on its appearance some two years ago, is forced to confess that he has been obliged to contract documents which he would have been glad to print in full, and to omit altogether much of interest and importance equal to that which he lays before his readers. To this it may be replied that there is no good reason why he should not issue another volume. His contract with his subscribers, it is true, has been fulfilled, and even exceeded, for his second volume contains nearly two hundred pages more than the first. It seems a pity that such valuable material

as he must have accumulated should not be given to the public; and it is not likely that many of his original subscribers would decline the third, which would add greatly to the value of the two already printed. For instance, although the pedigrees which he has admirably revised and extended are numerous, they are almost exclusively confined to the families who entered them at one of the four heraldic visitations of the county; while it was in his power, as it was his wish, to embrace many more of what may be called the middle-class families, which would have been as interesting and important as, to say the least, many of those he gives. He has also been obliged to omit, in some instances, copious and valuable extracts from parish registers, and various other matters, all bearing with equal directness upon the history of the Hundred. It is to be hoped that he will be induced to include all these in a supplementary volume.

There is little, if anything, left to be desired in the manner in which Mr. Earwaker has done his work; and those who know, as does the present writer, his earnest zeal and conscientious carefulness, will accept his statements and conclusions without reserve or hesitation.

Among the most interesting matters embraced in the present volume is a tolerably exhaustive account of the regicide John Bradshaw, with full details of his family, and a tabular pedigree far superior to any ever before compiled. The history of the family of the Earls of Macclesfield may also be mentioned as of special importance and interest.

One feature of the work deserving attention is the care with which the author details the history of the successive incumbents of the various parishes, giving, when possible, biographical accounts of them and their families, and bringing their labours, clerical or literary, into prominence, instead of contenting himself with the usual bald lists of names and dates. When it is remembered that, in ordinary country parishes, the rank and influence of the parson are, or ought to be, as great as those of the squire, to say the least, the value and importance of this part of Mr. Earwaker's labours will be understood and appreciated.

The volume also commends itself directly to the attention of Americans, descendants as well of the early New England emigrants as of those to the Southern colonies. The accounts of the Davenport families and of that of Governor Eaton of New Haven have been compiled with great care and research, and contain much of interest to our Transatlantic friends.

The typographical execution of the work is faultless, and the admirable Index, containing some 12,000 entries, is believed to refer to every surname in the volume.

The illustrations demand a paragraph by themselves. The drawings of the old churches, mansions, interiors, &c., were all made by the author's wife, and he vouches that they have been faithfully reproduced by the engraver. Ordinary adjectives would fail to convey an adequate idea of their delicacy and beauty, and if the superlative word "exquisite" be applied to them it is no more than they deserve. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

*Shakspeare's Hamlet: The First Quarto, 1603.*  
A Facsimile in Photo-lithography by  
William Griggs; with Forewords by F. J.  
Furnivall, M.A.

*Shakspeare's Hamlet: The Second Quarto, 1604.* With Forewords by F. J. Furnivall.

*Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream: The First Quarto, 1600.* A Facsimile in Photo-lithography by William Griggs; with Introduction by J. W. Ebsworth, M.A.

*Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream: The Second Quarto, 1600.* (W. Griggs, Hanover Street, Peckham, S.E.)

A STUDENT of Shakspeare's text who possesses the first folio and the quartos may defy the race of commentators and conjecturers; he has the materials for forming an opinion before his own eyes. Such a recurrence to the original sources stimulates the feelings and makes demand on the judgment in the same way in which research among the sources of history opens and sets a-work the imagination and intellect of the student, sated and dulled by the made-up narrative of the compendiums. Though to possess a veritable first folio is not granted to many book collectors, it has been possible to work—and that with no sense of distrust—with one's eye upon a page of Mr. Staunton's facsimile or Booth's admirable reprint. But of all Shaksperian rarities, the rarest are the quartos. Twenty of these were indeed reprinted in the last century, but Steevens was not infallible. The Ashbee-Halliwell facsimiles are trustworthy, but they are unprocureable. Of the original thirty-one sets, probably not more than fifteen remained perfect after the Pantechnicon fire of 1874. Of these fifteen, several are held in perpetuity. The most fortunate collector of the quartos must have an aching sense of gaps in his little row of plays which it is absolutely impossible for the devotion of a lifetime to fill. Readers of Prof. Justin Winsor's *Bibliography of the Shakespeare Quartos* will remember the vicissitudes of hope, anxiety, joy, disappointment, despair endured by Mr. Barton in his long aspiration to possess the chief quartos in fine condition. In those days no Transatlantic telegraph could prompt a too cautious agent at the last moment to deeds of daring, and there was a great blank of time to wait before the steamship brought tidings of triumph or defeat. Mr. Barton was, on the whole, courageous and fortunate; yet, after a quarter-of-a-century, and the rare chances of the Jolly and the Bright sales, his words were—"As for the quartos, I almost begin to despair."

The four facsimiles issued by Mr. Griggs under Mr. Furnivall's superintendence are the earliest instalments of a series of thirty-six, and the fortunate subscriber will receive these thirty-six quartos for the price of two Ashbee facsimiles. For *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in Fisher's quarto £241 was given at the Daniel sale. For all scholarly purposes, the possessor of Mr. Griggs's facsimiles may be said to possess an original quarto. Of the 1603 *Hamlet* only two copies are known—one belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, one in the British Museum, both imperfect. A perfect copy formed from the two is exactly reproduced by Mr. Griggs. "On pointing out some twenty instances [of

broken letters, &c.] to Mr. Griggs, and laying the blame on his shoulders," Mr. Furnivall writes, "he quietly produced the Duke of Devonshire's original, and showed me that the faults were due to that. Only in three cases, I think, had the process made a broken-type cross of an f or t in the print a little less clear."

"The process employed gives," says Mr. Ebsworth, "with absolute exactitude, a reproduction of every peculiarity in the typography of the originals."

Not being intended for dilettante collectors, but for students, the facsimile text is enclosed within rules, and in the margin the lines are numbered. By the use of asterisk, dagger, and mark of omission, Mr. Furnivall exhibits the relation of the text of each quarto to that of the other and to that of the folio. This important and troublesome piece of work has been executed with great care. In his Introductions, Mr. Furnivall endeavours to prove by a mass of detailed evidence that the first *Hamlet* quarto represents imperfectly an early form of Shakspeare's play; that the second quarto gives the revised and enlarged play more faithfully than does the folio, its omissions being generally accidental, while those of the folio are cuts to shorten *Hamlet* for the stage; and he argues that the German *Der Bestrafte Brüdermord* cannot be derived from that pre-Shaksperian play of revenge which made so deep an impression on the English imagination. In both quartos the words "solid flesh" in Hamlet's first soliloquy are printed "sallied flesh." Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps infers that the text of 1604 was in existence in the previous year, and that some portion of the 1603 edition was taken from the MS. of that text. But the striking differences in this very soliloquy, 1603 and 1604, forbid such an inference. May we not account for the repeated error "sallied" by supposing that the compositor of 1604 had a copy of the printed play of 1603 to aid him in setting up a scattered or a crabbed MS., and that his eye caught the word "sallied" from the printed text?

Mr. Ebsworth, in his interesting Introduction, shows conclusively against Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps that Roberts's text of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was taken from Fisher's quarto, the spelling being somewhat modernised, and the text somewhat corrupted; the folio text was built on that of Roberts. With respect to the date of the play, Mr. Ebsworth accepts Titania's description of the elemental convulsions which followed her quarrel with Oberon as referring to the disastrous weather of 1593-94. Although it throws no light upon the play, it may be worth while inserting here a weather prophecy for 1594 which appears in MS. in an old copy of Macrobius in my possession.

"The holy dayes from whence the contreyman taketh his calender for the yeare following were this Christmas 1593

Stevin [St. Stephen's day] 1 fayre all January  
2 the morning sun-  
shine the after-  
noone cloudy  
February  
3 all fayre march  
4 all fayre aprill  
6 [? ought to be 5]  
cloudy & dry  
maye  
7 [? 6] rayny, &  
wyndy June."

Mr. Ebsworth agrees with Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps in believing that when Shakspeare wrote "Over hill, over dale, thorough bush, thorough brier," he had a haunting memory of Spenser's "Through hills and dales, through bushes and through breres" (*Faerie Queene*, vi. 8). This book of the *Faerie Queene* was not published until 1596; therefore Shakspeare's play is not earlier than that year. The coincidence looks at first sight striking, a fourfold coincidence—hill, dale, bush, brier. In reality it amounts to much less. For the words "hill and dale," and, again, the words "bush and brier" (the alliteration aiding), had already paired together in poetry. When Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's *Memoranda* appeared I noted pre-Shaksperian examples of both these phrases, to which it would probably not be difficult to add others. We surely may ascribe to accident the identical sequence of these two phrases in writers like Spenser and Shakspeare, who, by their copiousness, gave words so many chances of turning up in like conjunction.

Both Mr. Furnivall and Mr. Ebsworth have a word to say on "sign-post criticism." If the country is difficult, and one who knows it well puts up a sign-post, I thankfully accept the aid. When Coleridge, or Lamb, or Hazlitt, or Mr. Ruskin, or Mr. Arnold erects a sign-post it is only a very wise or a very foolish person who neglects to look at its pointing. The truth is that our feelings are quite as capable of education as our intellect; there are masters in things of the feelings as there are masters in things of the intellect; and we need not follow the masters in either direction in blindness or servility.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Wellfields.* By Jessie Fothergill. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*Lisa Lena.* By Edward Jenkins. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*The Rebecca Rioter: a Story of Killay Life.* By E. A. Dillwyn. In 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Lady Resident.* By Hamilton Page. In 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders.* By James Grant. In 3 vols. (Routledge & Sons.)

THE most prominent idea which the cultivated authoress of *The First Violin* has worked out in her latest novel, *The Wellfields*, is not in itself new. The conflict between God and Mammon, as represented by Love and Property, has been a favourite theme in fiction; but in the character of Jerome Wellfield there is some original handling of it, for he is the type of the sentimental, aesthetic idler of the present day—the man who by some strange perversity of fate is loved by good women to their sorrow. His beautiful face, his fine voice, his confiding and sympathetic manner—which take the place of any sterling qualities—together make up the hero whose heroism women, heroically minded themselves, take for granted. Sara Ford, the young artist whom Jerome meets in Germany, is exactly the kind of woman to worship him. He pleases her artistic sense, and all the rest

she projects from her own high nature and believes it is her lover's. The greatest moment of Jerome Wellfield's pitiful life was probably that in which he said to Sara when they were first engaged, "Never forsake your art for me, for I am not worth it." To a man of this stamp it was doubtless a strong temptation to find the family place, which he loved with the strongest feelings of which his nature was capable, and which had been unjustly wrested from him, in the hands of a girl whom he could marry were he not hampered by a precipitate engagement. The reader can foresee very quickly that Sara Ford, at Elberthal, with nothing but the memory of a love to plead her cause, would stand little chance against the attractive Nita, with Wellfield Abbey and freedom from want in her hand; but the transition is brought about too rapidly. It seems almost incredible that the man who has even imagined that he loved Sara Ford could, in less than a fortnight after his engagement to her, deliberately set himself to win the affections of another girl. With this exception the plot is woven skillfully and well. The narrow and intense character of Nita, concentrated so entirely in the fancied love of Jerome that her life can draw no strength from loving, but fails at the knowledge of his weakness; the quiet and dominant earnestness of the banker, Falkenberg, whose chivalrous unselfishness saves Sara; and the uncompromising scorn of the clear-souled Avic for her slighter-hearted brother, are all drawn with power and discrimination; while the incidental sketches of the unscrupulous and calculating Pablo Somerville, and the shrewd moneyed man who finds his mental food and refreshment in Dante, show keen observation and wide sympathies. But perhaps the most interesting portion of the book is that which touches upon Sara's art. In the contrast between the human influences which promote or degrade art, the authoress touches upon a psychological problem of deep interest. The degradation of Sara's artistic power while she is enthralled by a nature weaker than her own, and the strength and inspiration wrought in her by a nobler love, are the best part of the story, and prove the authoress a true artist.

"Go to Nature," says Falkenberg, "and paint the humblest plant you can find, the most rugged visage you meet in the street; but paint it—you know how as well as I do. Do not smear into it your own vague fancies. Study it, to find what God has hidden behind its exterior covering. Think of it and its meaning; not of yourself, and what you would like it to be. 'Reverence, reverence, and for ever reverence,' as that great countryman of yours has said; and I promise you that if it be but a tuft of dandelions, or the head of the most weather-beaten *Mitterchen* on the market-place, it shall be more worth hanging up and looking at than a thousand of those things."

"Your sayings are hard, but true," answers Sara, with a return of life in her cheek and eye. Such novels as *The Wellfields* render important services to art.

Mr. Edward Jenkins has always a purpose, and generally a philanthropic one, in his choice of subjects. In *Lisa Lena* he has brought forward with a very small amount of reticence the trials, temptations, and degradation of trapezists. The result is about as

painful as a work of fiction can well be. A horrible conviction, indeed, is constantly present to the reader that it is not fiction which he is reading, but that, although it may be hard to understand how so much of violence and wrong can be crowded into one woman's life, the story is a record of miserable facts; and it is small comfort that the chief part of the scene is laid in America, and that the heroine is an American, for by far the darkest side of the picture is that which refers to England and the Continental towns. The character of Lisa Lena—if, indeed, that can be called character which seldom rises above the animal nature—is one of considerable force; and the scenes in which her strange power is shown over the dog, and afterwards over Tom the tiger, are very striking. Lisa Lena, born in San Francisco, and deserted at an early age by a mother who could relentlessly shoot a negro, passes through a childhood of worse than slavery in the house of a farmer, from which she runs away to commence the series of adventures leading at last to her entrance on circus life and her curious exhibition of power over a tiger in a travelling menagerie. Her success on the trapeze leads her into company and into scenes which are certainly better neither imagined nor described; but in the performance of his duty Mr. Edward Jenkins is relentless, and determines that his reader shall know the worst. If the book has the effect of rousing sympathy and gaining help for a class of women whose moral peril is even greater than the physical peril by which they live, his most distressing task will not have been performed in vain. It can have been but scant pleasure to write such a story, though the scenes of Lisa on the circus car subduing the escaped tiger, and her own escape when the rope was cut in her performance, are very powerful. How far such books are the best vehicle for conveying the terrible knowledge which this story does is an open question; but, if Mr. Jenkins desired to write a tale full of horror and of thrilling incident, he has succeeded; and he would probably tell us, if we complained of the coarseness of the scenes into which he leads us, that, if such things are, we ought to know them that we may aid in remedying them. Of the force and strength with which he describes them there can be no doubt.

The story of the Rebecca Rioter is very well told—but it is a grim one. The Rebecca Riots are passing away rapidly from the remembrance of even the oldest inhabitants; and, in driving along the well-kept turnpike roads in Wales, it is hard to realise the "Rebecca" days so well described by Miss Dillwyn—the groups of men in women's dress, with blackened faces, who destroyed the gates which they considered a grievance, and set fire to the toll-houses with such remorseless zeal. The man, Evan Williams, who has accidentally shot the father of his best friend, and who looks across a dreary waste of convict life to relate these wild scenes of his boyhood, had a nature which was worthy of a better lot. The influence of the beautiful Gwendolyn Tudor upon him, and the confession of his guilt which this wisely used influence induced him to make, are the most touching incidents

of the story, which is interesting, well sustained, and picturesque, though it would have been relieved by the introduction of more dialogue.

*The Lady Resident* was capable of being a much better story than it is. The characters and the plot are unsustained, and the effect of the whole seems to be a set of somewhat loosely connected sketches of somebody's friends and acquaintances. The moral of the book, if it has a moral, is that ladies' colleges should not be left to the government of committees of ladies, but that an excellent and beautiful lady resident may so overcome the prejudices raised against the higher education of women that, when the committees of ladies have wrecked their colleges, the nearest university may open its heart and its classes to the "sweet girl-graduates." With this is mixed some desultory discussion of positivism, some more impracticable mysticism, and at least two beautiful portraits—one of the Professor's wife, Mrs. Brownlow, who would save any community by her fun and kindness, and Bertie Ravenshaw, the bright, open-hearted girl, who wins the highest collegiate honours in two volumes, and is wholly given over to love and matrimony in the third. The book has much clever and sprightly writing in it which carries the reader on through the Lady Resident's difficulties and the mazes of the plot.

Mr. James Grant's last novel will have a special interest while Afghanistan is fresh in the minds of all readers. The descriptions and thrilling adventures of "the Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders" are given with Mr. Grant's usual power; but the tragic incidents of the Afghan War, recounted in the second and third volumes, seem even less tragic than the pitiful game played with human hearts in Mayfair which is described in the first.

F. M. OWEN.

#### CURRENT THEOLOGY.

*Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament.* By the late Dr. G. H. A. von Ewald. Vol. IV. Hezeziel, "Yesaya" xl.-lxvi. (Williams and Norgate.) The translation of this admirable work has evidently been a labour of love; we have before us a perfect reflex of the thought and expression of the great master-critic. We can only wish that students will read slowly and ponder diligently. However open to correction in details, Ewald's *Prophets* still stands unsurpassed as a picture of the prophetic literature from an historical point of view. Neither orthodox nor rationalistic, Ewald goes his own way, asking no one's opinion, but never failing to give a vivid and suggestive view of each successive work in the light of its probable age. The greater part of the volume is occupied by that too-much-neglected prophet, Ezekiel, whom De Quincey called the Aeschylus of the Old Testament. We also have most of the later Isaiahs (or, as Ewald more definitely expresses himself, the anonymous prophets of the end of the Captivity), and especially the famous chapters beginning "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people."

*Theologische Encyclopädie.* Von Richard Rothe. Aus seinem Nachlasse herausgegeben von Hermann Ruppelius. (Wittenberg: Koelling.) Two posthumous works with the same title by equally celebrated theologians have lately been given to the world by the zeal of friends and disciples; but what a different

mental standpoint is suggested by their names! It is not, however, of Hofmann that we have to speak here, but of Richard Rothe, that singularly gifted man who appears to have had the function of reconciling in a higher degree than many of his contemporaries faith and reason, religion and criticism. In his life he certainly did reconcile them; how far his intellectual utterances will enable those who follow him to do so it is not for us to determine. At last year's Church Congress a young and enthusiastic theologian expressed his deeply felt want of a trustworthy survey of the wide field of theology. Without knowing it, he was asking for what at least one professor in every faculty of German Protestant theology regards it as his duty to give—a course of lectures on the "Theological Encyclopædia," i.e., on the circle of the theological studies. Schleiermacher, for instance, did not disdain thus to be a professional sign-post to the rising generation of theologians; Rothe, with ampler knowledge, but from a kindred point of view, has followed his example, and, though the modern critical spirit may spoil his writing for average English students, those who have themselves to teach others will find it profitable to sit for awhile at the feet of a genuine, though a Protestant, theologian. We learn from the Preface that Schleiermacher's *Theological Encyclopædia* will shortly see the light.

*The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews.* Translated and critically Explained by Michael Heilprin. Vol. II. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Co.) This second volume is chiefly occupied with the prophecies of Micah, Amos, and Hosea (such is the unusual order in which the author presents them), though it also includes two poetical pictures of David (Psalms, lxxxix. and cxxxii.), the inscription of Mosha, and a fragment of the poetical picture of Solomon, known as the Song of Songs. Now that we have become a little accustomed to Mr. Heilprin's manner, his failings strike us much less, and his merits rather more forcibly. There is no book in English which so adequately and interestingly exhibits the common results of the more extreme Biblical critics. The author's reading is wide, but it does not overpower his personal insight; and a number of acute suggestions will reward even a learned reader. It would be easy to criticise and supplement these, however. In the obscure passage, Hosea vii. 4, the correction adopted by Mr. Heilprin only disposes of half the difficulty; a brother Israelite, A. Krochmal, had already finished the work which Sebon and Heilprin have but begun: their "baker" should be "their anger," and "sleepeth" should be "smoketh." One or two more conjectures deserve to be mentioned—one in particular, which has an important bearing on the date of a book, and which is, at first sight, extremely plausible, viz., that *talpiyyôth* in Cant. iv. 4, in which Grütz thought he recognised *τηλωπις*, is really *τροπαια*. Another worth mentioning is that the Biblical *Kir* (with *Kûf*) "corresponds to the Kirkhi or the Kurruri of the Assyrian inscriptions—names, perhaps, altered from Turanian ones, beginning with *Qir*—or to both, if those neighbouring countries were ethnically connected." The derivation of *Caphtor* from *Kûf tor*, i.e., the shore of the hill (viz., Zeus, to whom Crete was sacred), and the view that the mysterious *Aliyah* in Prov. xxx. 15 ("vampire"? ) is the name of the parabolic author, are, to us, less attractive. But is not the author over-critical for his own enjoyment, as well as that of his readers? Is not the emendatory element (if the word may be allowed) disproportionately large compared with the moral, religious, and aesthetic? Have the Old Testament writings become to modern Jews simply a hunting-ground for brilliant conjectures? We should be sorry to think so.

*The Worship of the Old Covenant considered more especially in Relation to that of the New.* By the Rev. E. F. Willis, M.A. (Oxford and London: James Parker and Co.) The object of the author in this, with all its faults, meritorious work is rather practical than scientific. He regards the worship of the Christian Church as being, when rightly ordered, a kind of glorification of that of the Temple, and advises the friends of the "Catholic Revival" to resort for guidance to the Mosaic Law in all doubtful matters connected with ritual. If this idea should be at all widely accepted, there will be a chance of co-operation between Old Testament scholars of very different theological views. Unfortunately, Mr. Willis cannot be said to have been properly initiated into the guild of scholars. In his very first pages he appeals to Bishop Wordsworth, who is too rich in well-deserved honours to need such misplaced eulogy, as a leading authority on the Old Testament; and his German studies appear to be limited to the works of Hengstenberg, Kurtz, and Bähr. In so thorny a subject as the Mosaic ritual the slenderness of his critical apparatus is naturally a great drawback. Mr. Willis does not even seem to be aware of the existence of a really competent and scholarly English work on the subject, the title of which hardly does justice to the many-sided character of the author's researches—we refer to *The Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice*, by Alfred Cave, B.A. (Edinburgh, 1877). Mr. Willis is an Anglican, and Mr. Cave a Nonconformist; but as both are agreed on the supernatural character of Christianity, and as Mr. Cave is certainly not a bigoted Protestant, there is no reason why the one should not learn from the other. Now, Mr. Cave is evidently a trained Biblical scholar, weak, perhaps, in Old Testament criticism, but strong in his grasp of the progressive teaching of Revelation; while Mr. Willis appears to have "got up" his subject under no inconsiderable disadvantages, and with the continual pre-occupation of the practical good to be derived for the Christian ritual from the study of the Mosaic. We could wish that his modesty had not led him to withhold his thoughts on a subject perhaps more germane than the present to his missionary vocation, viz., the relation of the sacrificial idea in the ancient Aryan and the Hebrew records respectively. The quotation from Banerjee's *Aryan Witness* hardly satisfies one's legitimate expectations. May we add two slight criticisms? First, that there is no reasonable doubt as to the etymological meaning of the Hebrew *kôhen*, "priest," which is "one who administers for another" (see Delitzsch's *Isaiah*); and, secondly, that the theory that the Aaronites were priests in a representative capacity is not incapable of reconciliation with that maintained by the author, if it is true that the Jewish Church was regarded as in mystic union with Jehovah (comp. the second half of Isa. xlv. 14). On the deep question of colours, the author should have referred to Delitzsch's exhaustive article "Farben in der Bibel" in the new edition of Herzog's *Real-encyclopædie* (vol. iv., Leipzig, 1879); and on the theological theory which underlies the whole book we should like to know how the author would reply to the observations on pp. 67, 68, of Mr. Fowler's *Life of Richard Waldo Sibthorpe*.

*The Collects of the Day: an Exposition, Critical and Devotional*, by Dean Goulburn (2 vols., Rivingtons), has in a very high degree the merits that may be looked for from its author—learning not very recondite but trustworthy, sober taste and sound feeling, and a devotional temper in thorough harmony with the subject treated. While writing, it need not be said, from a thoroughly Anglican point of view, the Dean is not afraid to pass literary criticisms on the modifications introduced into ancient col-

lects, whether in the sixteenth century or the seventeenth; perhaps it is in these criticisms that the chief secular interest of the book lies.

*Adam, Noah, and Abraham: Expository Readings on the Book of Genesis*, by Joseph Parker, D.D. (Macniven and Wallace), is generally commonplace and sometimes vulgar, but now and then thoughtful and even suggestive.

*Passages from the Diary of an Early Methodist*, by the late Richard Rowe (Strahan and Co.), is a clever and readable little book, very life-like in its sketches of character, and generally true to the spirit of the time treated. The only question is whether it was worth while to draw a fancy picture of a subject of which there exist so many authentic ones. And the writer is not as successful in catching the tone of the language of his period as he is with the tone of its life. Even the editor thinks it necessary to apologise for the hero writing very much in the general style of the Nonconformist of a century before his time; it is certain that he could not have done so immediately after his conversion, though, as time went on, like causes might produce like effects. And any way, "wage" for "wages" is not an archaism but a recent vulgarism.

*A Life's Decision*, by T. W. Allies, M.A. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), is a "history of the author's religious opinions" up to the time of his joining the Church of Rome. The book will convince everyone that he was so far right in doing so, that he was very much out of his element as a clergyman of the Church of England.

*Discourses and Addresses on Leading Truths of Religion and Philosophy* (Wesleyan Conference Office) is the title of the whole, and the subject of a small part, of a large volume by Dr. Rigg. The three lectures delivered for the Christian Evidence Society and the Victoria Institute, though too rhetorical, are thoughtful and tolerably liberal; the rest of the book is just what we should expect of the more elaborate sermons of an intelligent Wesleyan.

*The Stoic Moralists and the Christians in the First Two Centuries*, the Donnellan Lectures for 1879-80, by T. Jordan (Dublin: Hodges, Foster, and Figgis), is a sermonish restatement of what is very much better said in Canon Farrar's *Seekers after God*.

*Chrestos: a Religious Epithet; its Import and Influence*. By J. B. Mitchell, M.D., L.F.P.S. (Williams and Norgate.) The author of this tract has put together a few facts concerning the early use of *Χρηστός* for *Χριστός*, of which the most remarkable is that in 1287 Christian inscriptions, in Boeckh's *Corpus Inscriptionum*, "careful search fails to discover a single instance of earlier date than the third century wherein the word Christ is not written Chrest, or else Chreist." Dr. Mitchell is wrong, as his own quotation shows, in crediting Lactantius and Jerome with the punning argument by which it was shown that the followers of *χρηστός* must themselves be *χρηστές*. The former merely corrects the error of those who ignorantly said "Chrestus" for "Christus," and the latter does no more than explain the meaning of Paul's word *χρηστότης*, without the slightest allusion to its similarity to the Christian name. In the quotation from Jerome essential words are omitted, and we notice no less than four errors, we suppose, of the press.

*Descriptive Sociology; or, Groups of Sociological Facts, Classified and Arranged* by Herbert Spencer: *Hebrews and Phœnicians*. Compiled and Abstracted by Richard Scheppig, Ph.D. (Williams and Norgate.) A work of colossal industry, and, so far as we have examined it, to be depended upon. The object of Mr. H.



Spencer (as the reader will be aware from the portions already published) is to present the sociological facts, apart from hypotheses, so "as to aid all students of social science in testing such conclusions as they have drawn, and in drawing others." A set of tables exhibits the general results classified in columns, so as, if possible, to preserve simultaneity in the statements of facts; then follow the extracts from the authorities, ancient and modern, upon which the statements are founded. Of the Phœnicians not much is said. It was thought sufficient (and doubtless rightly, in the present position of research) to extract the principal facts from the great work of Movers, supplementing them from more recent writers, such as Renan, Duncker, and Maspero. But the Hebrews are really treated with such elaborate completeness that the student of the Bible who is not afraid of handling a folio will not do amiss to procure this separate volume. He should remember, however, that, among the hypotheses avoided, Mr. H. Spencer includes every form of positive Christianity, and that he (or rather his able assistant, Dr. Scheppig) does not consider it inconsistent to adopt Dr. Kuenen's hypothesis of the exilic and post-exilic origin of the "Elohistic" portion of the Pentateuch. It is true that, either with or without qualification, this hypothesis is rapidly gaining ground among the philological students of the Old Testament. The extracts appear to be made on a principle of perfect impartiality; the articles in *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible* are perhaps more frequently drawn upon than any other works, probably on account of the terseness and condensation which, on the whole, distinguish that valuable compendium. But we also notice the names, in the long and carefully selected list of books, of Baudissin, Bertheau, Birch, Brugsch, Chabas, Cheyne, Colenso, Delitzsch, Driver, Ebers, Ewald, Hausrath, Hitzig, Kalisch, Kuenen, Nöldeke, Sayce, Stanley, Tyler. It was a pity that the editor was unable to utilise Prof. Robertson Smith's remarkable paper on "Animal Worship and Animal Tribes among the Arabs and in the Old Testament" in the *Journal of Philology* for 1880, pp. 75-100, which throws a new light on the popular religion of the Israelites, and on several obscure passages of the Old Testament. Letters of Mr. Sayce and Mr. Greville Chester in the *ACADEMY* for the present year might well have been referred to on Schleiden's and Brugsch's rather dubious theory of the route of the Israelites at the Exodus. Perhaps a little more caution would have been advisable in recommending the identification of the Aperiû of the Egyptian inscriptions with the *Ibhrim* or Hebrews. Adler's *Pirke Aboth* certainly ought not to have pushed out Mr. C. Taylor's very thorough edition of the text and commentary. Nor should the fact of the existence of a vassal kingdom of Samaria (pointed out by Prof. Schrader) subsequent to the fall of Samaria have been omitted. But these are mere trifles.

*The Book of Job: a Metrical Translation, with Introduction and Notes.* By Henry James Clarke, A.K.C. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The Book of Job seems to have been strangely neglected by poets; at the moment, Young is the only poet we remember who has attempted to transmute it into English. Mr. Clarke enters into no competition with the vigorous writer of the *Poetical Paraphrase*; his translation is in blank verse, and as good as a word-for-word translation. His additions, at least, are confined to the connecting links required by the more logical genius of our language, and to the development of some of the embarrassingly pregnant words with which Job, like all Semitic poetry, abounds. The result is doubtless wooden, but so also is Longfellow's invaluable translation of the *Divine Comedy*, and this work will be a useful companion to the Commentary.

Mr. Clarke's scholarship is above the average; he chiefly follows Delitzsch—a safe guide in exegesis, though not acute as a critic.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. J. POTTER BRISCOE, of the Nottingham Free Library, will soon have ready for the press a volume entitled *Songs and Sonnets*, by Robert Millhouse. The editor will preface the work with an account of this celebrated local poet. He was born at Nottingham in 1788, and at the early age of six was sent to work; at ten he was placed at a stocking-frame, and learned to read at a Sunday-school. He wrote much and well, and many of his best pieces were composed while he was working on his loom. His style was so classical that Southey refused to rank him among "Uneducated Poets." In Sir John Bowring and the Howitts he had true friends. His portrait appears in one of Hone's works, and some interesting biographical particulars are furnished by the present editor.

SIR GAVAN DUFFY's book on *Young Ireland*, which Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish early in November, will, we understand, be a more comprehensive work than was at first anticipated, extending to nearly eight hundred pages large octavo.

MR. A. H. JAPP, who not long ago received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow for his services to literature, has entered upon the publishing business, the style of the firm being Messrs. Marshall, Japp and Co., of Holborn Viaduct. The new firm, beside publishing works in general literature, intend to issue a Popular Science Series, a Health at Home Series, and Handbooks for the Home.

MESSRS. REEVES AND TURNER have in the press, nearly ready for publication, another volume of verse by Mr. James Thomson, author of *The City of Dreadful Night*, and other Poems. The principal pieces of the forthcoming volume will be *Weddah and Om-el-Bonain*, an Eastern tale from the *Del'Amour* of De Stendhal (Henri Beyle), and *Vane's Story*, a pure fantasia. These are to be followed by several minor poems and two or three translations from the German.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. have in the press a work by the Hon. George C. Brodrick, entitled *English Land and English Landlords: an Enquiry into the Origin, Character, and Reform of the English Land System*. The work will be published under the auspices of the Cobden Club.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, honorary secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a book entitled *Punishments in the Olden Time*, furnishing historical notes on the brand, ducking stool, pillory, whipping post, cage, stocks, drunkard's cloak, public penance, riding the stang, &c. It will be profusely illustrated.

*The Life of Lord Clyde*, by Gen. Shadwell, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. The work will include copious extracts from the diary and correspondence of the deceased general.

AMONG the reprints which Mr. Elliot Stock will issue at an early date is a *facsimile* of the first edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, reproduced from the very fine copy in Mr. Huth's library.

THE well-known American illustrated periodical, *Harper's Magazine*, is presently to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. in a European edition, which will be partly printed in this country, so that matter of European interest may be substituted in the editorial departments for that peculiarly American. The other features will be the same on both sides, arrangements having been made

with English authors to secure the rights of serial publication for this country as well as for America. This will not, however, interfere with separate publication, later, in book form, in the two countries. It is understood that Mr. Thos. Hardy is engaged upon a novel, which Mr. du Maurier will illustrate, for publication in *Harper's*, and this accordingly will not be published in any other magazine. *Harper's* is the oldest of the American magazines of its kind, dating from 1850, and has been the medium of American publication for Dickens, Thackeray, and other English writers. A chief feature of the magazine is its illustration; and a series of articles on English scenery and life, to be illustrated by both English and American artists, is mentioned as in preparation. The magazine will sell for a shilling, which is somewhat below the American price.

MR. T. B. TROWSDALE will soon have ready a volume of considerable interest entitled *Lore of the Months: Antiquarian and Historical*. It will present a series of articles on old customs in connexion with the calendar.

A *Comprehensive History of the Rise and Progress of the Temperance Reformation*, from the earliest period to the end of June 1880, is being prepared by Mr. P. T. Winskill, of Warrington. The work will also include biographical sketches of the pioneers of temperance.

WE understand that a new book of private devotion, entitled *Morning, Noon, and Night*, is to be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work contains contributions by Bishops Perry and Ryan, the Dean of Ripon, Archdeacon Prest, and the Revs. R. Allen, Canon Ball, Prebendary Cadman, Canon Clayton, E. K. Elliott, Canon Money, J. Welstead Powell, and Canon Richardson, and is edited by Canon Garbett.

*Dorothy Compton: a Story of the '15*, giving interesting details of Jacobite proceedings in the year 1715, is nearly ready for publication by Messrs. Kerby and Edean; as is also *The Path of the Just; or, the Christian's Pilgrimage to Glory*, by the Rev. B. Wilkes Gosse, of Hastings. The same firm are likewise about to issue *Radicalism, and its Effects on the English Constitution*, translated by T. Louis Oxley from the *Journal des Débats*.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND CO.'s announcements include:—*The German Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, exemplified in 2,500 Useful Colloquial Phrases*, and *German Colloquial Phraseology*, by S. Galindo; *The Boys' Own Book*, new and thoroughly revised edition, with illustrations; and, in "Weale's Educational Series," *A Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese Dictionary, with the Gender of Each Noun*, by Alfred Elwes.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO. will in a few days publish the first volume of a new illustrated work by Dr. Cunningham Geikie, author of *The Life and Words of Christ*. It will be called *Hours with the Bible*, and will form the first of a series of volumes, each complete in itself, and intended to form as a whole a people's handbook to the Bible.

KARL BLIND's essay on "Land Reform," which was published in the August number of *Minerva*, will appear in a German version. The forthcoming number of the *International Review* will contain an article by the same author on "Humboldt's Political Opinions," surveying all the utterances of the great German *savant* which bear upon the public affairs of Europe.

M. GUSTAVE MASSON has issued the second part of his "Episodes of French History"—*St. Louis and the Thirteenth Century* (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.). The narrative is taken from

Guizot's *History*, though M. Masson has added information derived from other sources.

LUDWIG UNFLAD's *Die Shakespeare-Literatur in Deutschland* will be of use both to Shakspeare students and to booksellers, for it gives prices, as well as titles and dates; but even for a "Versuch einer bibliographischen Zusammenstellung," as it modestly describes itself, the catalogue is strangely defective. Is it possible that Herr Unflad is unacquainted with Thimm's much fuller *Shakspeariana*, with its Supplement of 1872? Among the strangest omissions is that of Karl Elze's great volume, *William Shakespeare* (1876). A fantastic chronology of Shakspeare's plays is appended which ought to disappear from a second edition.

A CURIOUS computation has been made of the rapidity of Basque *bersolari* or *improvisatori* in recent contests at Vera and at San Sebastian. Including pauses for rest and giving out of themes and metre, they reached from fourteen to twenty lines a minute. The highest number recited by one individual was 410 lines, out of a total of 1,810. The contests lasted about an hour and a-half, and the rapidity of utterance was such that the reporters were completely distanced. The talent seems in some cases to be hereditary, as one of the competitors at San Sebastian who was unable to appear sent his son to represent him, and with full success.

A FRENCH SOCIETY *Arti et Amicitiae* has been recently formed, the object of which is to provide a *villa de retraite* for those engaged in literary, scientific, or artistic pursuits. It is divided into five sections, under the presidency of MM. Meissonier, Ch. Garnier, le Duc de la Roche-Guyon, Gérôme, and Henri Martin respectively.

M. JULES DUKAS has published (Paris: Techener) a bibliographical and literary study on John Barclay's *Satyricon*.

ACCORDING to educational statistics just published in connexion with the German Army and Navy, of the 140,881 recruits taken in during the military year 1879-80, 132,660 were examined in the German language, only 6,004 in another tongue, chiefly Polish, while 2,217 were without any school training. Those who could neither read nor write numbered 1.57 per cent. of the entire number, as against 1.80 in the year 1878-9, 1.73 in 1877-8, 2.12 in 1876-77, and 2.37 in 1875-76—from which it seems that education in the army and navy has improved at the rate of nearly one per cent. during the last five years. East and West Prussia, Posen, Bromberg, Oppeln, the Palatinate, and Alsace-Lorraine appear to be the most backward in the matter of education.

In addition to our former notices of a collection of Reformation papers, preserved in a codex of the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg, the following particulars of another codex of the same library may be of interest. Codex E 842, which belongs to the latter half of the sixteenth century, contains a considerable number of letters by Dr. Martin Luther, Philipp Melancthon, and other leaders of the German Reformation. It bears the title *Epistolae Martini Lutheri, Philippi Mel. et aliorum*; and contains, in 247 quarto pages, twenty-one public decrees of the Rector *Academiae Vitebergensis*, and a number of as yet unpublished additions to, and new readings of, letters of Luther and Melancthon already printed. But their special value consists in a collection of letters and shorter writings of the two Reformers; among them five letters from Melancthon to Paul Eber, of the year 1540; one letter from Melancthon to Justus Jonas, of December 2, 1540; one to Johann von Berg, of June 18, 1548; one letter from an anonymous writer (most likely Kaspar Cruciger) to Paul Eber, of December 29, 1540; one letter from

Count Hermann von Neuenahr to Melancthon, of September 21, 1543; a *Vormannung und Warnung D. Martini an die Juristen an dem predigtstuhl zu Wittenbergk*, of February 13, 1543; and an academic publication of Melancthon of July 1, 1544.

A LITERARY curiosity has been sent to the present Dusseldorf Exhibition by the great publishing firm of Baedeker in Essen. Among other school-books published by the firm and exhibited at Dusseldorf there is a copy of Haester's *Schulbibel* (first reading primer) in its nine-hundredth edition. The first edition of this school-book appeared in 1853; since that time more than two millions of copies have been sold.

THE Royal Library of Berlin has just celebrated its first centenary in its present rooms. It was founded by Frederick William, "the Great Elector," in 1659, but for many years occupied rooms quite inadequate for the convenience of readers and for the storage of books. So, in 1780, it migrated to the King's Palace, in the left wing of which it has just completed its first century. When the Elector died, the library numbered 20,000 volumes and 1,618 MSS., while at present more than 800,000 volumes and 15,000 MSS. are in the possession of the institution.

A NEW edition of *Sketches of Episcopal Life* by N. Léskof, an author whose specialty is the delineation of the lights and shades of Russian ecclesiasticism, has just appeared in St. Petersburg. The novelty and piquancy of the work secured a rapid sale for the first edition. The criticism to which it was subjected by several members of the episcopal body has induced the author to add one or two supplementary chapters. The first of these, entitled "Episcopal Circuits," is based partly on personal observation and partly on the diary of a rural pastor, and brings out rather prominently the weak points in Russian clerical visitations. In the second supplementary sketch, "An Eparchial Court," M. Léskof is very severe on the mechanical procedure of certain missionaries engaged in Christianising the heathen. In allusion to the moral condition of many baptised converts, he characterises it as "religious nihilism instituted by the aid of baptism."

ACCORDING to the *Molva*, there are at present published in Russia 417 newspapers in the Russian language, 54 in Polish, 40 in German, 10 in French, 11 in Lettish, 7 in Estonian, 2 in Finnish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, and 4 in Tatar.

ANOTHER book on Japanese folk-lore, entitled *The Japanese Fairy World*, by Mr. William Elliot Griffis, is promised us from America. The illustrations are by Ozawa, one of the most noted native artists of Tokio.

A "SOCIETY FOR SAXON CHURCH HISTORY" has just been founded at Dresden, with Prof. Lechler, of the University of Leipzig, as its president. The new society has for its purpose the collection and publication of all unprinted matter relating to the Reformation and the times immediately preceding and following it, as well as the reprinting of old but rare or incomplete publications. In Saxony, the centre of the great movement of the sixteenth century, many of the archives of country churches, of the libraries of towns, and other municipal institutions are rich in historical materials, chronicles, diaries, letters of influential men, &c. All these treasures, as yet unprinted, are to be sought out, and will be collected in the library of the new society, or printed in its *Jahrbuch*, which will appear as soon as the yearly subscriptions of the members of the society allow.

SIGNOR FILIPPO MARIOTTI is to publish shortly (Florence; Barbèra) *Dante e la Statistica*

*delle Lingue*. It will contain a study on the poet and on the *Divina Commedia*, and passages from the latter set to music by Rossini, Donizetti, Schumann, and Marchetti.

THE Clifton Shakspeare Society began, on the 2nd inst., the work of its sixth session. Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S., the retiring President, delivered an address on "Shakspeare's References to Medicine as a Healing Art." After mentioning and commenting upon Shakspeare's allusions to physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, Mr. Dobson referred to Shakspeare's knowledge of the action of drugs, and also to his familiarity with the nature of many physical disorders, and then pointed out that, although the acquaintance with these matters which Shakspeare displays was sufficient to make us wonder at his attainments, yet his transcendental knowledge of medical psychology was so perfect and so intimate that it has astounded the experts and specialists in insanity of modern times. In this particular subject, as in many others, it requires a certain amount of special knowledge, added to close and careful reading, to discover the real treasures of Shakspeare. Mr. Dobson considered that unnatural conditions of the mind were a favourite subject of study with Shakspeare, who must have had at that time (through the non-existence of asylums) ample opportunity for diligent observation of the insane. With the exception, perhaps, of love and ambition, Shakspeare had written most on mental aberration, and on no other subject had he written with equal power. After alluding to the mental condition of Lear and to many instances of marked peculiarity of mental organisation falling just short of madness, Mr. Dobson dwelt at some length on the marvellous creation of Hamlet, who, upon a condition of melancholia from which he naturally suffered, grafted a feigned madness. In the delineation of the subtle distinctions between these—the real and the assumed—Shakspeare shows his intimate knowledge of the workings of the human mind. Dr. J. E. Shaw was elected president for the session. The plays for reading and criticism are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Richard II.*, *John*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *1 Henry IV.*, *2 Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, and *The Taming of the Shrew*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"While travelling lately in the North of Italy I was greatly surprised to find, on visiting the neighbourhood of Spezia and Viareggio, that there existed there no monument to Shelley, or anything to recal the fact of his death. It struck me that, if an appeal were made to the literary public, enough money could be readily collected to raise some inscribed tablet or pillar near the spot where his body was burnt. I trust that some influential person will take up the matter, and that the interest of the subject will be a sufficient reason for the insertion of this letter."

WE have received *The Girl's Own Annual* and *The Boy's Own Annual* (Leisure Hour Office); *An Account of the Persecutions of the Church under the Roman Emperors*, by E. Steere, D.D., second edition (Bell); *The Practical Fisherman*, Part XI., *Fancy Pigeons*, Part VI., *British Dogs*, Part XV., and *The Book of the Rabbit*, Part III. (Bazaar Office); *Reasons why Every Child should be taught to Sing*, by R. D. Bishop (Stanford); *Four Flirts: their Cards and how they played them*, by E. Warren (Judy Office); *Queen's College Calendar, 1880-81* (Macmillan); &c.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. S. L. Lee, of Balliol, has a valuable article on the personages and incidents in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*. He shows that its leading characters were those Frenchmen who took the foremost place in Englishmen's esteem in 1589, about which time the first draft of the play was written: Henry of Navarre (Henri IV.), and his strenuous supporters, Biron and Longueville, while the Duc de Maine (Dumaine) was mixed up with Henry's movement and La Mothe was ambassador here. Next, that the meeting of Henry and the Princess of France was founded on an actual meeting between him and the French Queen-mother in 1586, to which she brought the "plus belles personnes de sa cour, pour le séduire." Next, that the Russian disguise and courtship of the ladies in the play was founded on a ridiculous scene in the gardens of York House in 1583, when the Russian ambassador courted Lady Mary Hastings as his Emperor's betrothed, with the most extravagant gestures, &c. Mr. Lee has done more for the historical criticism of the play than any prior writer, except Joseph Hunter.

*The Genealogist*. Edited by G. W. Marshall, LL.D. October. (Bell and Son.) Dr. Marshall's magazine goes on improving number by number. Though there are many people who, from vanity, care about certain pedigrees, there are but few who understand that genealogy, apart from silly notions of family pride, is an important study. To those who do know this, and who realise the fact that it is impossible to understand mediæval or modern history aright without constant reference to family alliances, Dr. Marshall's magazine is addressed. The present part contains a most careful paper on "The House of Pelham," and another on "The Family of Wray of Glentworth." The parentage of Sir Christopher Wray, the Lord Chief Justice, has long been a matter of dispute, and a large crop of groundless scandal has grown around his name, the seeds of which have been spread far and wide by popular books of reference. We have, ourselves, little doubt that he was the son of Thomas Wray, seneschal of Coverham Abbey, Yorkshire, who married a certain Johan Jackson. The evidence for this, we apprehend, is nearly complete. We are glad to find that the writer of the article has not on this matter been misled by the sensational stories with which some popular writers have been pleased to decorate their narratives and defile the name of the great lawyer.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* for October Mr. Freeman discusses the legendary history of Glastonbury Abbey, which carries up the foundation to Joseph of Arimathea and the Apostles, especially comparing the differences between the accounts given by William of Malmesbury in the *Gesta Regum* and in his *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesie*, which was no doubt written under the influence of the abbey to exalt its antiquity. He takes the charter of the *Rex Domnoniae* quoted by William of Malmesbury as the first historical notice of the abbey, and follows Dr. Guest in ascribing it to Gwrgan Varvtrwch. His suggestion that it was founded to supply the place of the fallen Ambresbury, in a region farther west and less open to attack, is a very probable one. In remarks about the early history of the place, Mr. Freeman indulges in a very characteristic but perhaps needless remark at the expense of a gentleman who has taken some pains "to prove that the site of Taunton was inhabited before Ine," as if the investigation of Roman and British remains was quite beneath the notice of an Englishman.

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH.

THE third annual meeting of the Library Association was opened on Tuesday, the 5th inst., in the Hall of the Royal Society, Royal Institution, Edinburgh. The chair was taken at ten o'clock by Mr. J. Small, the librarian of the University of Edinburgh. Among those present were Messrs. George Bullen, of the British Museum; Robert Harrison, of the London Library; J. D. Mullins, of the Birmingham Free Libraries; John Plant, of the Salford Free Libraries; the Rev. W. D. Macray; Dr. L. Seligmann; Sam. Timmins and Edmund Tonks, of Birmingham; W. E. A. Axon; F. Madan, of the Bodleian; F. T. Barrett, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Cornelius Walford; E. B. Nicholson; the Rev. J. C. Hudson; and Mr. T. G. Law, of the Signet Library, and Mr. W. Black, of the S.S.C. Library, the local secretaries. Edinburgh was further represented by the Lord Provost; Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University; Prof. Mackay; Mr. J. T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library; and other distinguished citizens. The total attendance was nearly one hundred.

Letters of apology were read from the Rev. H. O. Coxe, of the Bodleian Library; Lord Lindsay, Baron Otto de Watteville, the Comte de Marsy, Mr. Justin Winsor, and others.

In welcoming the Association to Edinburgh, the Chairman observed that they must not expect to find the libraries of Edinburgh on so great a scale as those of London and Oxford, but they would feel that there had been an honourable ambition for forming them, and that what had already been achieved was more than proportionate to the national resources. The Advocates' Library, founded in 1680, contained about 270,000 volumes. The library of the University contained about 140,000 volumes, and the Signet Library 65,700 volumes. There were also the libraries of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Society, the Free Church College, the Philosophical Institution, the Solicitors in the Supreme Court, the Antiquarian Society, as well as two large subscription libraries and the library of the Mechanics' Institute. These collections represent a total of over 700,000 volumes available to the literary public of Edinburgh. This abundance of libraries had been used as an argument against establishing a free public library. Mr. Small traced the history of the agitation on this subject, and mentioned the proposal that had been made to extend the use of the Advocates' Library so as to serve the purposes of a public library. He regretted that Scotland compared unfavourably with England in its adoption of the Public Libraries Acts.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Council, which was unanimously adopted, together with the treasurer's balance-sheet.

Mr. J. T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, read some "Notes on Early Printing in Scotland." There was no dispute as to the date of the introduction of printing into Scotland. The patent granted by King James IV., in 1507, to Chepman and Myllar was still in existence. Only two books printed by them were known to exist—a volume of ballads and the *Breviarium Aberdonense*. Only four copies of this latter book existed, all imperfect. It was thirty years before any other book was actually known to have been printed in Scotland. In 1541, Thomas Davidson was granted a licence to print the Acts of Parliament, a unique copy of which, on vellum, is in the Advocates' Library. Mr. Clark then gave interesting notices of John Scott, Robert Leypreyck, Thomas Bassandryne, Alexander Arbuthnot, and John Ros, and emphasised the

entire disappearance of many of the early productions of the Scottish press. Mr. George Bullen agreed that it was astonishing how many printed books there had been, both here and on the Continent, of which not a vestige remained.

The Secretary communicated a short notice of the library at the Monastery and College of St. Benedict at Fort Augustus. This Benedictine house is an incorporation and resuscitation of an ancient English, and still more ancient Scottish, monastery of that Order, situate on the Continent.

Mr. W. Black, of the S.S.C. Library, then read "Notices of Some of the Eminent Librarians of Edinburgh," which embraced Ruddiman, Hume, Halkett, David Laing, and others. Mr. Stevenson and Prof. Macgregor suggested that notices should be added of George Sandy, Macvey Napier, and John Laing; and Mr. Timmins suggested that a volume of lives of librarians might be compiled.

The report on "Title-entries, including Size Notation," was referred to a committee for consideration.

During the interval the members visited the splendid rooms of the Royal College of Physicians.

At the afternoon sitting the Secretary read a paper by Mr. Thomas Mason, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, on "The Free Libraries of Scotland," which was accompanied by a statistical table. Mr. John MacLachlan, of the Free Library, Dundee, showed "How the Free Library System may be economically carried out in Counties." These two papers were followed by a lively discussion, in which Prof. Macgregor, Mr. B. A. Macfie, and Mr. George Bullen took part, Mr. Bullen suggesting that a library like the Advocates' which benefited by the copy-tax ought, in exchange, to be thrown open to the public. He was also surprised that in this great city of Edinburgh there was no free public library. Mr. Councillor Clark, Mr. Wright, Dr. Seligmann, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Mr. Walford, Mr. Plant, and others followed.

Mr. B. Lomax's paper on "The Classification of History" was an amusing account of a young librarian's difficulties. Prof. Dickson, of Glasgow, exhibited and explained the new class catalogue of the Glasgow University Library.

The members then visited the Advocates', the Signet, and the New College Libraries.

In the evening the local committee entertained the Association at dinner. The Lord Provost presided, and was supported by Sir Alexander Grant, Lord Curriehill, Prof. Mackay, Dr. W. W. Hunter, &c. Mr. Mullins acknowledged the toast of the "Library Association," and Mr. Harrison proposed the "Literary Institutions of Edinburgh," to which Sir Alexander Grant replied. Prof. Mackay proposed the "Printers and Publishers of Edinburgh," and Mr. A. Black responded for them. A busy day was thus followed and concluded by a very pleasant evening.

On Wednesday morning Mr. J. D. Mullins read a paper on "The Librarian and his Work," which was followed by a vigorous discussion on the relations between a public librarian and his committee, in which Councillor Wilson, of Glasgow, Mr. Timmins, the Rev. W. D. Macray, Mr. Plant, Mr. Harrison, and Dr. Seligmann took part. In Mr. H. E. Tedder's absence, Mr. Harrison moved a resolution asking the council to consider the subject of the training of library assistants. A long and interesting discussion ensued, and much regret was expressed by some speakers at the long hours imposed upon the assistants in our free public libraries. Mr. Nicholson followed with a resolution in favour of the opening of museums and libraries on Sunday. The subject excited a good deal of feeling, which found vent in an attempt to silence the mover of the resolution by a motion

to pass on to the next business on the paper. After Mr. Nicholson's speech, however, this motion was put and carried, on the proposition of Mr. C. Welch and the Rev. W. D. Macray. The "next business" was an elaborate paper by Mr. Jas. Marshall, of the Advocates' Library, "On an Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation."

In the afternoon, papers were read by Mr. Leonard Wheatley on "Assyrian Libraries," and by Mr. Gilbert Goudie on "The Great Libraries of Scandinavia," neither of which provoked discussion. Mr. Jas. Gordon followed with an account of the Royal Society's library of 15,000 volumes, chiefly *Transactions*. Mr. J. Small then read a paper on "The Edinburgh University Library." Prof. Macgregor said that the real want in Edinburgh was not books but readers, and this gave rise to a discussion, in which Mr. Samuel Neil, Mr. C. Walford, and Mr. E. C. Thomas took part. The meeting then adjourned to visit the University Library.

The last day was mainly given up to the special work of the Association. Mr. Bowker, late the general editor of the *Library Journal*, was present, and made some remarks as to its discontinuance. Mr. Cornelius Walford proposed that a central office should be established for the interchange of duplicates between libraries and collectors. Mr. R. A. Macfie, in a paper on "Copyright," sought to engage the librarians in favour of his views upon that subject, and suggested that it was the mission of libraries to supplant private collections, except for books of reference. He also asked for a Minister of Literature, and caused much amusement by suggesting that, to counteract undue centralisation, the seat of the department should be in Scotland. His paper was followed by a discussion in which Mr. Macleachlan, Mr. Bowker, and Mr. Thomas took part. The Report on Cataloguing Rules was then discussed, and evoked so many differences of opinion that, after some five hours' debate, it was agreed to leave the further consideration of them until next year. The new members of the council are Mr. J. B. Bailey, Mr. A. J. Frost, Mr. Henry Stevens, and Mr. H. R. Tedder. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tedder for his services to the Association from the commencement. It was decided to meet next year in August, and Cambridge was chosen as the place of meeting.

In the evening, the Board of Manufactures gave a reception in the National Gallery; and on Friday afternoon the Senatus of the University had a promenade in the Botanic Gardens, to which the members of the Library Association were invited. Thus terminated a successful meeting, at which, if the Association did not accomplish so much practical work as had been expected, it considerably enlarged the circle of its friends. No less than forty new members were elected at Edinburgh.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ARCYPTEN, das alte, christliche u. heutige. Geschildert v. F. B. Budapest: Kilian. 8 M.  
 D'ALBERTIS, L. M. New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw. Sampson Low & Co. 42s.  
 FAGAN, L. Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B. Remington. 25s.  
 FROBICK, A. Anatomie f. Künstler. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 10 M.  
 KINNEAR, J. B. Principles of Property in Land. Smith, Elder & Co. 5s.  
 KLACZKO, J. Causeries florentines. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 MARCHAND, A. Les Poètes lyriques de l'Autriche. I. Paris: Fischbacher. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 MARICOTTE, A. Catalogue général des Monuments d'Abydos découverts pendant les Fouilles de cette Ville. Paris: Imp. Nat. 70 fr.  
 RAMANN, L. Franz Liszt. I. Bd. Die Jahre 1811-40. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 11 M. 50 Pf.  
 REMBRANDT, L'Œuvre complet de, décrit et catalogué par E. Dutuit. Fasc. I. Paris: A. Lévy.  
 SELIM, Ad. Aperçu de la Lot anglaise au point de Vue pratique et commercial. Paris: Marchal. 6 fr.

### THEOLOGY.

- PFLANDERER, O. Grundriss der christlichen Glaubens- u. Sittenlehre. Berlin: Reimer. 5 M.  
 VOLLMER, K. A. Das Dodekapropheten der Alexandriner. 1. Hälfte. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 50 Pf.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BAUMGAERTNER, A. Ueb. die Quellen d. Cassius Dio f. die ältere römische Geschichte. Tübingen: Laupp. 1 M.  
 CODEN juris bohemici. Tomi IV. pars III.: Monumenta juris municipalis. Sectio I. Exhibens Brictii a Liczko jus municipale Pragense. Edd. J. et H. Jirecek. Prag: Tempsky. 10 M.  
 COULANGES, Fustel de. Etude sur la Propriété à Sparte. Paris: Thorin. 3 fr.  
 COZZA-LUZI, J. Historia S. P. N. Benedicti a ss. pontificibus romanis Gregorio I. descripta et Zacharia græce reddita. Nunc primum e codicibus sæculi VIII. Ambrosiano et Cryptensi-Vaticano edita et notis illustrata. Rome: Spithöver. 7 fr.  
 FAYE, le Général. L'Ancienne Rome, sa Grandeur et sa Décadence expliquées par les Transformations de ses Institutions. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 FOURNIE, P. Les Officialités au Moyen-âge (1180-1328). Paris: Plon. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 FRIEDLANDER, M. H. Chachme Hadorot. Geschichtsbilder aus der nachaltmudischen Zeit (500-1500). Brünn: Epstein. 3 M.  
 GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, A. Souvenirs du second Empire. 2<sup>me</sup> Partie. Paris: Dentu.  
 HANSEN, G. Agraphistorische Abhandlungen. Leipzig: Hirzel. 9 M.  
 HARTFELDER, K. Werner v. Themar, e. Heidelberger Humanist. Karlsruhe: Braun. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 HARTMAN, J. J. De Hermocopydum mysteriorumque profanatorum iudiciis. Leipzig: Harrasowitz. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 LITTRE, E. De l'Etablissement de la troisième République. Paris: Germer-Baillière. 9 fr.  
 QUARRÉ DE VERNEUIL, R. L'Armée en France depuis Charles VII. jusqu'à la Révolution (1439-1789). Paris: Dumaine. 6 fr.  
 SCHULTZ, A. Das hübsche Leben zur Zeit der Minnesänger. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Hirzel. 12 M.  
 TAGHER, Vilmoscs, lib. Vaso de Gama's zweite Reise, 1502-3. Hrsg. v. H. C. G. Stier. Braunschweig: Schwetschke. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
 ZELLER, B. Etude critique sur le Règne de Louis XIII. Paris: Hachette. 6 fr.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- GURNEY, E. The Power of Sound. Smith, Elder & Co. 25s.  
 HEATWIG, E. Ueb. den Bau der Ottenophoren. Jena: Fischer. 7 M.  
 HOPPE, O. Beobachtungen der Wärme in der Blüthenscheide e. Colocasia odora (Arum cordifolium). Leipzig: Engelmann. 5 M.  
 KOCH, L. Die Arachniden Australiens nach der Natur beschrieben u. abgebildet. 25. Lfg. Nürnberg: Bauer & Raspe. 9 M.  
 REHMKE, J. Die Welt als Wahrnehmung u. Begriff. Berlin: Reimer. 5 M.  
 WINDLEBAND, W. Die Geschichte der neueren Philosophie in ihrem Zusammenhange m. der allgemeinen Cultur u. den besonderen Wissenschaften. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BENFAY, Th. Veda u. Linguistica. Strassburg: Trübner. 10 M. 50 Pf.  
 COLLUTHI Lycopolitani carmen de raptu Helenae. Ed. E. Abel. Berlin: Calvary. 4 M.  
 DELBRÜCK, B. Einleitung in das Sprachstudium. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte u. Methodik der vergleich. Sprachforsch. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 3 M.  
 ECKHOLFF, P. Erotemata grammatica ex arte Dionysiana oriunda. Berlin: Calvary. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
 EYE, H. W. A School German Grammar. Nutt. 4s.  
 FRIEDMANN, M. Pesikta Rabbati, Midrash f. den Test-Cycus u. die ausgezeichneten Sabbathe kritisch bearb. etc. Wien: Löwy. 6 M.  
 LOTZ, W. Die Inschriften Tiglathpilesers I. In transskribiert assyr. Grundtext m. Uebersetzg. u. Kommentar. Mit Beigaben v. F. Delitzsch. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 20 M.  
 MAGIO, A. Arte de la Lengua de los Indios Baures de la Provincia de los Moxos. Paris: Maisonneuve. 15 fr.  
 ROHTNKIN, M. De Tibulli codicibus. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M.  
 SCHLUMBERGER, G. Le Trésor de San'a (Monnales himyaritiques). Paris: Leroux.  
 SCHRAEDER, E. Assyrisches Syllabar, f. den Gebrauch in seinen Vorlesgn. zusammengestellt. Berlin: Dümmler. 2 M.  
 SOPHOKLES, Antigone, nebst den Scholien d. Laurentianus. Hrsg. v. M. Schmidt. Jena: Fischer. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 SPITTA-BEY, W. Grammatik d. arabischen Vulgär-Dialectes v. Aegypten. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 25 M.  
 TOMMASO, N. Dizionario della Lingua italiana. Rome: Spithöver. 14 10s.  
 ZUCKERMANDEL, M. S. Tosefta nach den Erfurter u. Wiener Handschriften m. Parallelenstellen u. Varianten. Paderborn: Schönr. 24 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE "CODEX RESCRIPTUS DUBLINENSIS."

Trinity College, Dublin: Oct. 6, 1880.

Will you kindly permit me to correct a misconception contained in your notice of my edition of the "Codex Rescriptus Dublinensis, &c."? The reviewer suggests that I ought to have given a photographic facsimile of the

whole Codex, and refers to the "good photograph" at the beginning of my volume as a proof that there were no insurmountable difficulties in the way of doing so. The facsimiles thus referred to are, in fact, lithographed, a skilful photographer having pronounced it impossible to photograph the MS. or any page of it successfully. The reproduction of the whole MS. in the style of these facsimiles, supposing it possible, would be so expensive as to be quite out of the question. A lithographic copy such as I have given of the Isaiah fragments would of course be less expensive. But even this would not be possible throughout, as there are many lines, and even pages, too obscure to be traced in the usual way by the lithographer, who would therefore be reduced to copying what I or some other had copied from the MS. The result would perhaps not be much nearer to the original than the work of the engraver, who followed a similar method. T. K. ABBOTT.

### AN EMENDATION IN SHAKSPEARE.

30 Corrig Avenue, Kingstown: Oct. 6, 1880.

The following emendation of a passage in Shakspeare, which occurred to me lately, may be worth the consideration of the critics:—"Par. By my troth, sir, if I were to live this present hour, I will tell true" (*All's Well*, act IV. sc. iii.). Parolles under present fear of death says this. He ought to say, "if I were to die this present hour," unless we are to suppose that he is so confused that he cannot talk intelligibly, an idea which Shakspeare would have further developed had he intended it. It has been proposed, therefore, to insert *but after live*, an emendation which cannot appeal to any principle of criticism for support.

I propose: "By my troth, sir, if I were to leave to live this present hour I will tell true." The omission of *to leave before to live* is in accordance with the simplest of critical axioms, and the use of the verb *leave* for the verb *cease* can be amply illustrated from Shakspeare himself. ARTHUR PALMER.

### THE HOWGATE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

London: Oct. 7, 1880.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the ACADEMY which states that "Capt. Howgate started at the end of June in the little steam-vessel *Gulnare*," &c., and "that the *Gulnare* has returned to the United States, having proved quite useless for an Arctic voyage."

As your correspondent has been misinformed, permit me to explain the exact circumstances.

Capt. Howgate never "started" in the *Gulnare* for the Arctic, and never intended doing so.

The *Gulnare* was not proved useless for an Arctic voyage, but a survey of the boiler by three independent and competent engineers at St. John's proved that the crowns of the three furnaces collapsed, and that this accident was due to carelessness, and not to weakness or defect.

This is the important part of the report of the survey, which is signed by George A. Pitts, Mechanical Engineer, Associate of King's College, London, and Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, G.B.; Rt. Stein, Alexr. Murray, Sea-going Engineers-in-Chief, appointed by the American consul at St. John's to survey the boiler of the said steamer. JOHN RAE.

### RISE OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

Oxford: Oct. 9, 1880.

The two inscriptions of Kyros brought to the British Museum from Babylonia during the last year have entirely revolutionised our previous conception of that obscure period



when the Persian empire was rising upon the ruins of the Chaldean monarchy. The first of these, which I will term the cylinder-inscription of Kyros, has been published, with valuable notes and introduction, by Sir H. Rawlinson in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, xii. 1 (January 1880); the other has been carefully edited by Mr. Pinches in the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, vii. 1 (1880). I gave an account of its contents in the *ACADEMY* of March 13. The study of these two inscriptions, along with that of other facts and documents, has led me to certain conclusions, which will doubtless seem startling to the students of ancient history. But I do not see how, with the new evidence before us, they can well be resisted.

The first and most important fact which we learn is that neither Kyros nor his son Kambyeses can be any longer regarded as Zoroastrians, unless we give a wholly new meaning to the latter term. They come before us as idolaters, as pious adherents and worshippers of Bel-Merodach, Nebo, and the other deities of Babylon. They restore the temples of the Babylonian gods, take part in the processions in their honour, and flatter the Chaldean priesthood. The language in which Kyros proclaims his faith in Bel-Merodach and places his son Kambyeses under the protection of the Babylonian deity can hardly be regarded as the language of political indifferentism. But the Egyptian monuments might already have told us the same tale had we listened to them. Uti-hor-en-pi-ris, appointed superintendent of the temples by Kambyeses, describes his master's devotion to Neith; and the very bull Apis, which, according to the Greek account was killed by Kambyeses, turns out to have been buried with the usual ceremonies "in his place which his majesty had already caused to be prepared for him." The stone on which the inscription is found was discovered by Brugsch-Bey, and bears upon it a representation of the Persian monarch, under his regal name of Samtaui Mastu-ra, in a kneeling posture as a worshipper of the bull-god. The two newly found inscriptions leave no doubt that Kyros, at all events, can no longer be described as being in any sense of the word a Zoroastrian.

But, further, they show that both he and his predecessors were kings, not of Persia (Persis), but of the district of which Susa was the capital. This was called Anzan by its inhabitants, Elam or the "Highlands" by the Semitic Babylonians and Assyrians, and extended from the country north of Susa to the shores of the Persian Gulf. It was inhabited by tribes speaking an agglutinative language, and belonging to a non-Aryan and non-Semitic race. It was the seat of a very ancient monarchy, which was overthrown by Assur-bani-pal after a series of campaigns in which the whole country was devastated and half-depopulated. Some twenty years afterwards came the decay and downfall of the Assyrian power, and Anzan was left a prey to the first comer. It was now that Teispes the Akhaemenian led a band of Aryan Persians into the country and established a new dynasty there. He and his two successors, Kyros I. and Kambyeses I., the father of Kyros the Great, are called by the latter "kings of Anzan." But the main bulk of their relatives seem to have been left behind in Persis, and we cannot wonder, therefore, that the invaders of Anzan should have intermarried with the old inhabitants of their new home, and adopted their religious ideas and art. This will explain why the art of Akhaemenian Persia was Elamite, not Assyrian or genuinely Babylonian, in its character. It will further explain the names Kurus (Kyros) and Kambyeses (Kambuziya), of which no satisfactory Aryan etymology has ever yet been given. Kurus has a thoroughly Elamite sound, and may be derived from *kur*,

"a mountain." If so, we should have a ready explanation why the old legend of the exposure of the hero-child, as recounted by Herodotus, was fastened upon him. He was "the mountaineer" or "the mountain-born," and had, therefore, in popular tradition been ordered by the tyrant to be left to die on "the most desolate of the mountains." At any rate, Strabo states that his original name was Agradates. This, I fancy, was the Persian equivalent of the non-Aryan Kurus, meaning "country-given" (Sanskrit *ajra*, Greek *εγρος*). The reputed relationship between Kyros and Astyages, whom the recently found tablet-inscription shows us to have had the non-Aryan name of Istuvegu, seems to point to the connexion of the Susian prince with the primitive non-Aryan population of Ekbatana and Shushan.

Meanwhile, another branch of the Akhaemenian family had been ruling over the Aryans left behind in Persia. The ancestors of Darius Hystaspis, traced back by him to Teispes, all bear Aryan names—very unlike those of Kyros and Kambyeses—and, what is more, are said by him in the Behistun inscription to have been all "kings from ancient times." "Eight kings of my race," he goes on to say, "have held the kingdom before me; I am the ninth." The statement has hitherto been inexplicable. But all now becomes clear. Darius belonged to the elder branch of the family which had remained behind in Persis, while the younger branch had sought a new kingdom among the non-Aryan population of Elam. But the genius and success of Kyros caused the junior branch to obscure and overpower for a time the elder one.

We can now solve two difficulties which have hitherto confronted the historian. The Greeks spoke of Medes, not of Persians, of *μηδῆς*, not of *περσῆς*. The explanation is easy. The conquest of Kroesos and Ionia by Kyros first made the Greeks acquainted with the new power that had arisen in Western Asia. And the generals of Kyros were naturally rather Medes—natives, that is, of the district once governed by Astyages, the relative of Kyros—than Persians, who probably did not accept the supremacy of the King of Anzan with any great willingness. Mazares and Harpagos were both Medes (Herod. i. 157, 162). The other difficulty has been a more serious one. Darius at Behistun asserts that the Magian usurper had destroyed the Zoroastrian temples of Persia, had abolished the sacred hymn, and had deprived the old Aryan "families" of their rights. And yet all the while he was successfully personating the son of Kyros and the brother of Kambyeses. This would have been impossible had Kyros and his son been the pure-blooded Aryan Zoroastrians of the current theory.

Darius was the real founder of the Persian empire as it is known to history. Under him the Aryan element became predominant for the first time, and Zoroastrianism the religion of the Court. As Prof. Oppert has shown, the Protomedic text of the Behistun inscription makes it clear that the sacred books of Zoroastrianism, preserved, as I believe, among the Aryan Persians, but suppressed or destroyed during the Magian usurpation, were restored by Darius. The Persian text of the passage is unfortunately effaced, and the rendering of some of the Protomedic words is not so certain as could be wished. Enough remains, however, to prove the statement I have just made. Here is my translation of the paragraph in question with the doubtful words marked by italics, and only those whose meaning is certain given in ordinary type. It will be seen that the inferences drawn by Prof. Oppert are fully justified.

"By the grace of Ormazd, I have made the writings for others in the Aryan language, which was not done before; and the text of the law and the knowledge of the law and the collection and the

... I made and wrote, and I sent abroad; then the old writings I restored for the sake of the people."

It must not be forgotten that the accession of Darius, and not the usurpation of the Magian, was the signal for the disruption of the empire of Kyros. Darius had to conquer it back step by step. And among his eight opponents, two claimed to represent the Protomedic empire of Kyaxares, two the empire of Nebuchadnezzar, one the family of Kyros, and two the old kingdom of Anzan. It was emphatically a struggle of the non-Aryan element against the Aryan. It is therefore significant that in this struggle the Susian monarchy of Anzan should have twice risen in revolt, and that the pseudo-Smerdis should have found an imitator in Veisdates. Veisdates is not called a Persian, but one who dwelt in Persia, and the Protomedic text (as restored by Oppert) expressly states that his followers were not Persians, but the old "families of Anzan." Can there be a more conclusive proof that Kyros and Kambyeses were regarded not as Aryan Persians, but as Elamites of Anzan? A. H. SAYCE.

#### THE DERIVATION OF THE WORD "ARYA."

Antwerp: Oct. 5, 1880.

Allow me to point out a little misapprehension in the friendly review in the *ACADEMY* (October 2, p. 244) of my work on *Le Nom primitif des Aryas*. You there state that I adopt M. Baissac's view with regard to the etymology of the word *Arya*.

It is quite true that I have dwelt more fully on this theory, because it forms the subject of a detailed memoir; but I am not aware that I have anywhere expressed my approval of this hypothesis rather than of the others mentioned by me.

I am particularly alive to the great objection which must always hinder the acceptance of M. Baissac's system—namely, that in *εγρος* the root was *arg*, and not *ar*, as in the case of the word *Arya*. However, it is not wholly impossible that the word *Arya* may have passed into the Hellenic idiom, not only in its radical elements, but in its complete form; and in this case the Greek *γ* may be explained as an equivalent of the Sanskrit *ya*. It must be admitted that this interchange of sound between the two languages is of very rare occurrence; and it is this very fact that prevents me from unreservedly adopting M. Baissac's view.

J. VAN DER GHEYN, S.J.

#### "THE STRANGE STORY OF KITTY CANHAM."

Hampstead: Oct. 9, 1880.

A fortnight ago I sent you a statement of the literary piracy committed on the former proprietors of *Once a Week* by Mr. C. Tindal; but, as you have not inserted my communication, it is scarcely needful for me to reply to the letter in your last issue entitled "The Strange Story of Kitty Canham." I will state, however, that in my version of the tale (which I heard from my father's lips in my native Essex long before the said "literary pirate" was born) the names of the persons chiefly concerned in it are given in full. They will also be found recorded in Chambers's *Book of Days*, which was published nearly twenty years ago; so that I was guilty of no breach of confidence in rewriting the tale. In so rewriting it, I quoted Mrs. Tindal's version in *Once a Week*.

E. WALFORD

(formerly Editor of *Once a Week*).

#### THE SECOND LINE OF GRAY'S "ELEGY," ETC.

London: Oct. 9, 1880.

I regret that I have not before to-day been able to visit the British Museum and answer the

question which Mr. Thomas Bayne asked in the ACADEMY of July 17. The facts of the case are shortly as follows:—

1. In Gray's MS. the line stands written in Gray's exquisite Italian hand, "The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea."

2. In the *editio princeps* of the Elegy—"An Elegy wrote in a country Church Yard. Printed for R. Dodsley in Pall-mall and sold by M. Cooper in Pater-noster-Row 1751. Price sixpence"—the reading is *winds*.

3. In the *editio princeps* of the Collected Poems, 1768, the reading is *wind*.

The inference from these data seems to me obvious. *Winds* is merely a printer's error, doubtless one of those to which Gray refers in his letter to Walpole, dated Ash Wednesday, 1751:—"Nurse Dodsley has given it [the Elegy] a pinch or two in the cradle, that (I doubt) it will bear the marks of as long as it lives." As for Mason, whom Mr. Butler quotes as a final authority, every student of Gray (if Mr. Butler will allow me the phrase) knows that his edition of Gray is as worthless as Croker's *Johnson*, or the *Textus Receptus* of the New Testament.

I would not have introduced Mr. Butler's name if he had not in his last letter implied that I had taken up the one point on which he was wrong, and made use of a convenient formula to pass over a score of others on which he was right. This was not the case. One error I freely admit, though at the time I wrote I was not convinced. In "the sportive kind reply," "kind" is, I now own, a substantive. On another point I was wrong; but it seems to me that Mr. Butler was equally wrong. On the line, "Some frail memorial still erected nigh," Mr. Butler writes, "Is it credible in anyone who must have read some Shakspeare?" &c. Doubtless Mr. Butler quoted to his class "the still vexed Bermoothes" (an epithet true in a sense that Shakspeare never intended); but he might as well have quoted Shakspeare and the musical glasses. "Always erected," the Shaksperian sense of *still*, is nonsense. Gray uses "erected" loosely, in the sense of "standing."

I pointed out one misrepresentation of Mr. Butler, for which he has apologised. I might have pointed out another almost equally gross. On the line "Thy joys no glittering female meets," I have the following note:—"Glittering female. Not a happy phrase, but excused by the double reference. The word, too, had not in Gray's time the note of vulgarity it now has. Cf. Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, 'As some fair female unadorn'd and plain.'" On this Mr. Butler's comment is, "Mr. Storr considers 'female' a vulgar expression." The very point of my note is that "a female" was not a vulgar expression in Gray's day. Either Mr. Butler has wilfully misrepresented me, or he considers "a female" elegant English in the present day. There is no avoiding the dilemma. I could say more, but have already said enough, I hope, in reply to Mr. Butler, and too much, I fear, for the patience of your readers. F. STORR.

#### IRISH MISSALS.

St. John's College, Oxford: Oct. 13, 1880.

By the kindness of Lord Ashburnham, I have recently been allowed to make a complete copy of the liturgical matter contained in the MS. known as "The Stowe Missal," the earliest extant service-book in the United Kingdom, and to have seven pages of it photographed.

The liturgy will shortly be made public in *extenso* in a volume to be published by the Clarendon Press, the sheets of which are now passing through my hands.

The pages photographed, under the superintendence of the Autotype Company, are the following:—

(1) Fol. 12a. The last eight verses of St.

John's Gospel in a seventh-century text, with the scribe's name appended in the earliest extant specimen of Ogham handwriting.

(2) Fol. 13a. The first page of the Missal proper, with large initial letter, and a good specimen of a Celtic ornamental border.

(3) Fol. 19b. The earliest extant Latin text of the Nicene Creed, written c. 700, with ninth- to tenth-century interlinear alterations, including the addition of the "Filioque."

(4) Fol. 20a. A palimpsest page with Irish rubric and the prayers of oblation.

(5) and (6) Ff. 64b, 65ab, 66a. An Old-Irish tract on the Eucharist.

(7) Fol. 66b. Three Old-Irish charms.

I shall be happy to send copies of the above to anyone who will enclose stamps or P.O.O. for five shillings. It would not be easy to exaggerate their liturgical, palaeographical, and philological importance.

F. E. WARREN.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 7.30 p.m. Education Society: "The Aim of a Model School, and the Principles on which its Methods should be founded," by C. H. Lake.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 7 p.m. Numismatic.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22, 8 p.m. "On Fresh-water Algae found during the Year," by Dr. M. C. Cooke.

#### SCIENCE.

*Report of the Select Committee on the Potato Crop.* July 1880. (Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

THE recent ravages of the potato disease (*Phytophthora infestans*), especially in Ireland, no doubt gave rise to the parliamentary enquiry "into the best means of diminishing the frequency and the extent of failure in the potato crop." It is, on the face of it, hard to imagine any beneficial result from an enquiry of this nature after the experience of the Royal Agricultural Society, which had already employed experts and offered large rewards, and when botanists were known to have struggled in vain with the question. Government reward and Government aid might have been given to a feasible plan for stamping out the disease; but a little knowledge of the matter would have enabled anyone to prophesy that such a plan would not be forthcoming. It is true that the result of the enquiry is that the committee have recommended the Government to establish or encourage experimental farms for the production of new varieties of potatoes. The experience of the "Champion" potato, for instance, has shown that a temporary and partial relief may be got from such a system; but that is not striking at the root which, in this case, is the subject of the evil. However, the committee deserve thanks for having brought together much evidence of great interest regarding the history of the disease. The evidence of Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Worthington Smith, Dr. Voelcker, and the potato-growers contains a valuable description of the disease in all its known aspects. On such matters as they agreed upon, everyone is agreed; but there were important points on which they differed, and these it may be useful to note.

As to the mode of the diffusion of the conidia, there was contradictory evidence. Mr. Carruthers described it as by the atmosphere, the conidia being thus borne from plant to plant, as is generally believed to be the case with the spores of common

moulds, with pollen-grains, &c.; and, as an Appendix to the Report, there is an account of an experiment by the writer of this notice, confirming this view, which is shared in by Mr. Worthington Smith and others. Shortly stated, the experiment consisted in exposing glycerine-coated glass slides on the lee side of a potato-field containing about two per cent. diseased plants. The slides were placed on the projecting stones of a dry-stone wall which surrounded the field, and was at least five yards from the nearest potato plant. These slides were exposed for fixed periods, at the end of each of which they were replaced by others, and examined with the microscope. Numbers of conidia were found to have settled on them. So high an authority as Mr. Dyer had, however, given it as his opinion that, though these conidia might conceivably be carried by the wind, they could not be carried far in that way; in fact, that this is not a means by which the disease actively spreads. But Mr. Dyer gave his evidence before the account of the above experiment was produced, and perhaps he might have at least modified his judgment but for this accident. Prof. Baldwin, of the Agricultural Department of the National Board (Ireland), shared Mr. Dyer's view, but also went so far as to express a doubt whether the spores could travel the "five yards" of the experiment, and, on being re-examined after reading the account of the experiment, continued to adhere to it. He expressed a suspicion that the conidia might have reached the slides by some "unforeseen human agency"—there were many such agencies, he said. The slides were carefully examined with the microscope as to their purity before being exposed, and it is needless to say that great precaution was taken against at least foreseen agencies—human and other. So far as it was conceivable and possible to the experimenter, the wind agency was isolated, and it sufficed to carry the conidia.

There was also a difference of opinion among the witnesses as to the authenticity of the resting-spores of the *Phytophthora* which Mr. Worthington Smith states he has discovered; but this is a question which has been already so fully and so vehemently discussed on the existing evidence that it will be well not to court a repetition of the dispute.

Prof. Baldwin and Mr. Henry Thompson, a potato-grower, were the only witnesses who believed it possible to stamp out the disease. Since the latter of these gentlemen refused to disclose the nature of his remedy there is nothing to be said, but perhaps much to be doubted. Prof. Baldwin's proposal is "in one year to enact that no potato raised shall be planted the following year." This at first seems to include a stamping out of the potato as well, but Prof. Baldwin further proposes that they should be replaced by fresh, imported seed to be planted in ground on which no potato had been grown for (say) two years. By this means he believes it could be effectually killed out. The chairman (Major Nolan) then naturally asked where the land was which was free from disease and from which the seed was to be imported. Prof. Baldwin thought that "the British colonies are so ex-

tensive that, if the British Government or the British nation decided on doing it, there is no insuperable obstacle in doing it. There certainly is no scientific difficulty in doing it." It is well to remember, in connexion with this, Prof. Baldwin's views on the infection of the disease—that the conidia are not carried by the atmosphere. His proposal, however, will be seen to open a wide field for the operation of "unforeseen human agency." To secure the consumption of every native potato and the isolation of the fresh imported seed would, it may be presumed, be even more difficult than to isolate the above-mentioned slides from every agency but the wind. Again, it is well known that the potato plant is not the only host of *Phytophthora infestans*; are the other host-plants to be exterminated? If every potato plant in the world were to be destroyed, *Phytophthora infestans* would still be a parasitic disease.

It is, perhaps, a pity that among the recommendations of the committee there was no proposal that the cultivation of some other vegetable, or the search for a suitable substitute for the potato, should be encouraged. Great mischief is undoubtedly produced, especially in Ireland, by trusting so largely to so precarious a crop; and, difficult as I admit it may be to find a good substitute, it is nevertheless a difficulty which must, the sooner the better, be faced.

GEORGE MURRAY.

#### OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LASSELL.

On Tuesday morning, October 5, a peaceful death closed the life of W. Lassell, and the scientific world has to mourn the loss of a man whose distinguished services to astronomical science will be the better appreciated the better it becomes known in what an unselfish spirit they were rendered. Born on June 18, 1799, at Bolton in Lancashire, Lassell, while a young man, turned his mechanical talents to the construction of reflecting telescopes, so that he might have instrumental means for observing the heavens. His successes in figuring the specula of some smaller instruments led him on to supply the want of more light and more power by constructing instruments of larger and larger dimensions. A Newtonian reflector of nine inches aperture, of exquisite definition, mounted equatorially on a plan devised by himself, was erected in 1839 at his residence at Starfield near Liverpool, and gave so much satisfaction that, a few years later, it became the pattern for the construction, on a larger scale, of his celebrated twenty feet telescope with speculum of two feet aperture. The difficulties in bringing such an instrument into a state of efficiency were greatly increased, but Lassell's skill in overcoming these difficulties had kept pace with them, and they were mastered. In preparing for the polishing of the specula of this telescope, he contrived a polishing machine for imitating as closely as possible those movements of the hand by which he had been accustomed to give to the surfaces of smaller specula their requisite figure. The instrument was erected in 1845 in a drum-dome of thirty feet diameter, and Lassell had the gratification of discovering with it, in September 1847, the satellite of Neptune; in September 1848 (simultaneously with the late Prof. Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts), Hyperion, the faintest satellite of Saturn; and, some years later, the inner satellites of Uranus, Ariel, and Umbriel. But the power of a telescope can only be

fairly tested when it is set up in a suitable atmosphere. In the autumn of 1852, therefore, Lassell took out the telescope to Malta, and erected it on St. John's Cavalier. The season happened to be exceptionally favourable, so that he was able during the following months to make some series of difficult observations of unusual numerical completeness. But the views which he had of the planets and satellites and nebulae excited his longing for a still more powerful telescope; and during the years following he matured his plans and constructed an equatoreal with specula of four feet aperture and thirty-seven feet focal length. This great instrument was taken out to Malta in the autumn of 1861 and set up at Sliema, and worked there till the spring of 1865. Though the results obtained compare favourably with those obtained with other big reflectors within a similar space of time, they were procured under so many disadvantages that their evidence can only be accepted with reservations. This evidence, however, sufficiently indicates how greatly several branches of astronomical science would have gained if the instrument had been worked during a series of years. After the return from his second expedition to Malta, Mr. Lassell settled at Maidenhead, where he had bought an estate. He had been a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society since 1839, received its gold medal in 1849, and was elected president in 1870. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1849, and received one of its gold medals in 1858. Among other honours conferred upon him was that of the degree of LL.D. by the University of Cambridge. In the annals of science Lassell's memory will be kept green by his contributions to the progress of astronomy. But those scientific friends who knew him privately will hold him in affectionate remembrance when they think of his estimable, unassuming character, and of the disinterestedness of his devotion to science.

LIEUT.-GEN. ALEXANDER DMITRIEVICH OZERSKI, a distinguished Russian mineralogist, died on October 1. He translated Berzelius' *Analytical Chemistry* into Russian. This work was for a long time the only manual accessible in the language to Russian analytical chemists. Afterwards, on joining the Institute of Mining Engineers, Gen. Ozerski devoted his attention specially to mineralogy. He published a translation of Sir R. I. Murchison's work on the geology of European Russia and the Ural Mountains, with considerable additions from his own pen. He also contributed regularly to the *Transactions* of the Mineralogical Society and other publications.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE Statistical Committee of the Government of Podolia, Russia, have just issued a descriptive account of that province which contains much curious material relating to its history and geography. More than half of the work consists of an *Historico-Geographical and Ethnographical Sketch of Podolia*, compiled by M. Simashkevich. A considerable part of this sketch is devoted to an account of the ancient Slavonic and non-Slavonic inhabitants of Podolia, reckoning among the latter Scythians, Thracians, Romans, Kelts, Goths, Huns, &c., who have severally left traces of their residence in the country. There are other sections devoted to the customs and language of the Podolian Slavs, and to the commercial statistics of the province, which latter exhibit a serious retrogression during the past few years.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH, we hear, has lately been engaged in explorations in the Jebel Atakah and the coast region of the southern part of the Gulf of Suez.

SOME of the recent statements regarding the rapid progress of Dr. Matteucci's expedition in Central Africa appear to have been a little premature. In a letter written early in August he says that he has not succeeded in securing the good offices of the Sultan of Dar Tama, and has, therefore, returned to El-Fascher, the capital of Darfur, his object being to obtain guides to take him into Wadai, where he will endeavour to get leave to enter the capital. In case of refusal, it is proposed that Prince Giovanni Borghese should return home, while the remainder of the party will go round the south of Wadai to Baghirmi and Bornu. By last advices the weather was most unfavourable for exploration.

M. SOLEILLET is stated to have arrived at St. Louis and to have renewed his attempt to penetrate to Timbuktu. Hearing, however, that war was going on between the natives in the interior, and fearing a repetition of his previous disaster, he wisely returned. He proposes, however, to start again during the present month, and to proceed by way of Medina.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE has gone back to Cape Juby to undertake his seventh exploring journey in North-west Africa, which will occupy six months. He has forwarded to the Foreign Office a report of the progress of the trading settlement at Cape Juby, and he maintains that, though it has many adverse influences to contend with, the native merchants with whom trade was carried on were well disposed towards the little colony.

SOME time back M. Charles Wiener, the well-known South American traveller, who had just been appointed French vice-consul at Guayaquil, started on a journey which has hitherto proved fatal to those who have attempted it. With a view to the development of new markets for French commerce, he was ordered by his Government to undertake the exploration and test the navigability of the River Napo, one of the affluents of the Amazon, which traverses a great part of Ecuador, and, passing close to its capital, establishes a waterway between Quito, the Amazon system, and the Atlantic. If, therefore, the Napo be proved to be navigable, it will form the quickest and most economical highway into the interior of Ecuador. Nothing was heard of M. Wiener for a considerable time after he started, but at length a messenger has arrived at Quito bringing news of his safety and proceedings. He was then at Archidonas, and engaged in constructing rafts on which he intended to descend the Napo in order to take the necessary soundings and to search for a navigable channel. If he be as successful with the second part of his journey as he has hitherto been, M. Wiener will not be very long in reaching Para, in Brazil, whence he will return direct to the West coast, crossing the Cordilleras. It is probable that he will reach the Pacific at Truxillo, in Peru, and thence go up the coast to Guayaquil.

IT is proposed that a complete botanical survey of India should be undertaken, the necessary funds being provided partly by Government and partly by public subscription, and it is also hoped that the work of the Survey may be extended so as to include geology and zoology. Mr. G. King, of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, will be placed at the head of the expedition, the labours of which will hardly be finished in less than ten years.

DURING the second of his recent journeys in Eastern Turkistan, M. Regel, the eminent Russian botanist, succeeded in visiting Turfan, and he believes that no European has done so before him. Turfan is a place of considerable note, but the present town is not more than 150 years old, and is not now of any great commercial importance. It is clay-built, and

nearly all the houses are painted, the result being an odd mixture of colours. Besides the military element, the population consists chiefly of Chinese convicts and Tungans. M. Regel remarked that the plain in which the town stands is not naturally fertile, but the defect is supplied by a curious system of irrigation, water being brought for the purpose in underground channels from the neighbouring hills. The wealthier classes are said to have subterranean galleries along these canals, where they take up their abode during the great heats of summer. On his homeward journey to Kulджа, M. Regel took a more northerly course, and passed through Urumtsé and Manas.

THERE would seem to be some little probability of the new trade-route to the Obi and Yenisei via the Kara Sea being turned to profitable account, for the *Neptun* arrived at Vardö on September 24 with a full cargo of wheat from the former river. Her master reports that on September 19, when in Jagor Straits, he passed M. Sibirakoff's expedition proceeding eastwards.

PARTICULARS have now been received respecting the labours of Lieut. Schwatka's expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin's expedition, referred to in the ACADEMY of October 2. Their sledge journey from Depôt Island to King William's Land is the longest which has yet been made, having extended over upwards of 3,250 miles, and through the whole of an unusually severe Arctic winter. The thermometer, it is stated, marked 71° F. below zero, and for six or seven weeks was but little higher. During the summer and autumn of last year the party made a complete search of King William's Land and the adjacent mainland, and followed the route traversed by the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* in their endeavour to reach Back River. They have unfortunately proved beyond a doubt that the records of Franklin's expedition have been irretrievably lost, as, when found by the Netchelli Esquimaux, they were given to the children to play with, and were thus torn up and scattered to the winds. Lieut. Schwatka has brought away with him a number of interesting relics of various kinds, and among other things a board which may serve to identify the ship which completed the North-west Passage: he has also brought the remains of Lieut. John Irving, of the *Terror*, which were identified by a Royal Naval College prize medal found in his open grave. Lieut. Schwatka's party appear to have reached Depôt Island on the return journey on March 4, but had to wait until August 1 before a vessel called and took them off.

THE United States authorities are said to have received, through the Russian Government, from the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition, about which much anxiety is now naturally felt, a letter from Cape Serdze Kamen, dated as far back as August 29, 1879. The vessel had then just arrived there, and was to proceed immediately for Wrangel Land.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Edinburgh Geological Society.*—Although this society was founded as far back as 1834 it only commenced to publish its *Transactions* in 1863. The part which has just been issued completes the third volume, and shows by the number and variety of its papers that the society is still doing good work. It also contains the valedictory address delivered at the close of last session by the president, Mr. David Milne-Home. This address is devoted to the discussion of glacial geology, and sharply criticises a paper published a short time ago by the Geological Society of London on the glaciation of the Shetland Isles. Mr. Milne-Home likewise crosses swords with Prof. Prestwich over a question which has so often evoked warm

discussion in geological circles—the origin of the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy. The view which the writer here favours is that which was originally suggested by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and which does not call in the power of ice.

*On the Theory of Voltaic Action.*—A translation of a paper by Prof. Exner on this subject will be found in the *Philosophical Magazine* for October. Prof. Exner's views are strongly in favour of what is known as the chemical theory, advocated by De la Rive and others, as against the contact theory of Volta, which, at the present time, is perhaps in greater favour among physicists. There is no question about the fact that, when two dissimilar metals are brought into contact with each other, there is generally found to be a difference of potential between them. The only question is—What is the cause of this difference? Is it due to mere contact, or to difference in the action of the surrounding medium on the two metals? Prof. Exner's experiments support the latter view. He has carefully examined the contact difference of potential of platinum with the following metals—zinc, iron, copper, and silver—by the condenser method of Kohlrausch, and has found the differences to be proportional to the heats of combustion of these latter substances in air. Moreover, he has measured the contact difference of potential of two plates of silver, one in air and the other in chlorine gas, and has found it to depend in the same proportion on the difference of the heats of combustion of silver in oxygen and in chlorine. Mr. J. Brown showed more than two years ago (*vide* ACADEMY, October 26, 1878) that the contact difference of potential of iron and copper changed in sign when these metals were immersed in succession in air and in hydrogen sulphide.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co. announce:—*Mine Drainage*, by Stephen Michell; *Stationary Engine Driving: a Practical Manual for Engineers in Charge of Stationary Engines, and Engine Driving Life; or, Stirring Adventures and Incidents in the Lives of Locomotive Engine Drivers*, by Michael Reynolds; *A Treatise on Metalliferous Minerals and Mining*, by D. C. Davies; *River Bars: an Account of the Successful Removal of the River Bar at Dublin, by the Method of Induced Tidal Scour, prefaced by a Consideration of the General Principles of River Bars*, by I. J. Mann, C.E.; *The Ladies' Mulum-in-Parvo Flower Garden and Amateur's Complete Guide*, by Samuel Wood; *A Practical and Theoretical Essay on Oblique Bridges*, with thirteen large plates, by the late Geo. Watson Buck, third edition, revised by his son, J. H. Watson Buck, and with the Addition of Description to Diagrams for facilitating the Construction of Oblique Bridges, by W. H. Barlow; *The Fields of Great Britain: a Text-Book of Agriculture*, adapted to the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, by Hugh Clements, with an Introduction by H. Kains Jackson; *The Early Forcing Garden*, by Samuel Wood; and *The Boys' Own Book: a complete Encyclopaedia of Sports and Pastimes*, new and thoroughly revised edition, with illustrations.

THE same firm have in preparation, in "Weale's Rudimentary Scientific Series":—*Materials and Construction: a Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Strains, Designing, and Erection of Works of Construction*, by Francis Campin; *Sewing Machinery: being a Practical Manual of the Sewing Machine*, by J. W. Urquhart; *A Treatise on Slate and Slate Quarrying, Scientific, Practical, and Commercial*, by D. C. Davies; *Rudimentary Treatise on Civil Engineering, &c., &c.*, by Messrs. Law and Burnell, with large Additions on Recent Practice in Civil Engineering, by D. Kinnear Clark; *The Goldsmith's Handbook*, and *The Silversmith's Handbook*, by George E. Gee; *Pioneer Engineering:*

*a Treatise on the Engineering Operations connected with the Settlement of Waste Lands in New Countries*, by Edward Dobson; *Measures, Weights, and Monies of all Nations, and an Analysis of the Christian, Hebrew, and Mahometan Calendars*, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, new edition, thoroughly revised; and *A Rudimentary Treatise on Coal and Coal Mining*, by Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S., fifth edition, revised and enlarged.

MR. W. C. COUPLAND will deliver a course of ten lectures on Ethical Principles at the South Place Institute on Tuesday evenings at seven o'clock; and Mr. Edward B. Aveling a course of ten lectures on Biology on Tuesday evenings at half-past eight. The first lecture of both courses will be delivered on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

#### FINE ART.

*Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum. Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities: The Sculptures of the Parthenon. Elgin Room. Part I.* (Printed for the Trustees.)

THIS new instalment of the Catalogues of the British Museum is a little more detailed than the former ones which dealt with the minor antiquities and the Graeco-Roman sculptures—a circumstance fully justified by the prominent place which the Elgin Marbles occupy in the Museum. The author has throughout observed the just limits, giving only one interpretation or leaving a few to choose from, and putting together in tables annexed to his work the various schemes of explanation proposed since the beginning of these studies. These tables are taken from my book on the Parthenon, but they are supplemented by those explanations which have since been put forward by Petersen, Brunn, Flasch, &c. Unfortunately, on table C a confusion which occurred in printing my table, and was corrected only in the *errata*, has not been removed; consequently, the explanations 18 and 19–22 of figures 30–41 require to be transposed in order to give correctly the views of the respective scholars.

In addition to serving as a guide to the visitors of the Elgin Room, the book before us aims at informing archaeologists of the new results obtained during the last decade concerning the additions and the disposal of the fragments belonging to the Parthenon. When I prepared my edition of the Parthenon sculptures, I flattered myself that I had brought together all the scattered fragments still existing in Athens and elsewhere. This was a vain hope. After the death of the former inspector of antiquities, M. Pittakis, the different store-houses were opened in which he had jealously hidden a great part of his treasures. His successor, M. Evstratiadis, has shown the utmost liberality in making them accessible to common use; further excavations on the soil of the acropolis and around it have furnished several valuable additions. Mr. Newton has conceived and put into execution the excellent scheme of acquiring for the Museum casts of all fragments existing in Athens, even those apparently quite insignificant, and of thus complementing the series of originals already in the Museum. This work of recomposing and re-adjusting the fragments has led to some corrections of former opinions, but in a much higher degree it has been



fruitful in filling up larger or smaller gaps. Plate III. of the northern frieze affords a very interesting example. I have myself repeatedly witnessed the zeal with which the place of the several fragments was enquired for, and the satisfaction felt when a new fragment had found its place at last, and contributed to show the work of Pheidias in a somewhat more complete and perfect form. With Mr. Newton's permission I have had the greater part of the new fragments drawn, with the view of incorporating them into a supplement to my *Parthenon*. In the meanwhile, Mr. Newton has catalogued all these additions in their due places. Unfortunately for foreign readers, the numbers of the figures as given in the Catalogue are not identical with those given in my plates, nor have the latter been added in brackets; it has been thought preferable to confine the numeration to the figures existing in the Museum either in the originals or in casts, and to supply them with continuous ciphers. It is a pity that the great Elgin Saloon is not spacious enough for the marble slabs and the casts of the frieze further supplemented by copies in the original size of those slabs and fragments which are preserved only in Carrey's or in Stuart's drawings; if this were done, it would be possible to admire the frieze in almost its original completeness.

Mr. Newton begins with the relics of the pedimental sculptures. He is right in contradicting the traditional interpretation of that matchless group of three females in the eastern pediment as referring to the Fates, which has quite recently found a new patron in Overbeck (*Berichte der sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, 1880). The Madrid *puteal*, however, compared by Overbeck (see Schneider, *Die Geburt der Athene*, Wien, 1880, pl. 1), which connects the scene of the birth of Athenè with the group of the Fates, is not sufficient to remove the well-founded objections to the presence of the Fates in the pediment of the Parthenon, the more so as that group on the *puteal* is clearly borrowed from a different source, the main group, and is only externally combined with it. I should be rather disposed to accept Petersen's interpretation, Aphroditè in the lap of Peitho (the name of Hestia, given to the third figure, is rather problematic), unless Overbeck's new enquiry should have afforded fresh reason to consider the three figures as a closely connected triad of similar beings. The three daughters of Kekrops being liable to objections not less serious than the three Fates, I am inclined slightly to modify my former proposition to see here the two Attic Horæ and Pandrosos united with them in the cult of Athens, and to call the three females Thallo, Auxo, and Karpo; because Robert, in an ingenious paper on the Attic Graces (in the *Commentationes in honorem Th. Mommseni scriptæ*, 1878) has since shown that these three goddesses formed a regular triad in the Attic religion. Mr. Newton is also right in rejecting the identification of the Nikè in the eastern pediment (*J*) with the Nereid *N* in the western pediment, first proposed by Wood, and of late accepted by some scholars. Besides that a Nikè in that place would be inexplicable, there are certain indications in the torso itself contradicting that supposition, which I shall take

another occasion to mention. If the names of Hermes (*H*), Leukothea (*Q*), Ilissos and Kallirroè (*V, W*) in the western pediment appear to Mr. Newton to be uncertain, the same query would be at least equally justified in the group of "Kekrops and Pandrosos" (*B, C*). The representation of the *δελφύς* Κέκροψ as a man leaning on a serpent, and the presence of the boy Erysichthon (*E, cf.* the fragments, p. 88, Nos. 19, 20), still appear to me, as they did before, extremely unlikely. The only objection Mr. Newton makes to my explanation of these figures as representing Asklepios and Hygieia, that "the serpent in connexion with that deity is usually coiled round his staff, not winding along the ground" (p. 30), is right only with reference to the later images of Asklepios. The coins of Epidauros and of other ancient sites where the god was worshipped, as well as a great part of the reliefs of the Athenian temple of Asklepios, show the serpent on the ground at the side of the god's throne; in place of which a rocky seat is represented in the pediment. Lastly, I am now able to give a final solution of the doubts entertained by Mr. Newton as to whether the fragment of a female head (p. 83, No. 1), of hard style, belongs to the Athenè of the western pediment. As the fragment undoubtedly consists of Parian, not of Pentelic, marble, it cannot belong to the Parthenon sculptures.

Concerning the metopes, I may state that a close examination of the only cast in the Museum belonging to the western series (p. 45, No. 19) has left no doubt in my mind that the right breast, even in its present ruined state, projects so far from the ground that it must be the breast of a female figure. The subject is thus proved to belong, in accordance with Cockerell's supposition, to a Battle of Amazons, not of Persians, as Leake and others have maintained. The motive of this Amazon recurs in a very similar form on the Mausoleum frieze. This example may show how desirable it is to have casts made of all the metopes still existing on the temple. Certainly a careful inspection would make many things clear, and would serve to establish a more certain interpretation of these large series of mythological subjects.

In the interpretation of the frieze I have little reason to differ from Mr. Newton's views. With peculiar satisfaction I accept his agreement with my interpretation of the nine men leaning on staves, nearest to the group of divinities, as functionaries of high rank, perhaps the *archontes* (pp. 64, 73); his testimony that in the figure near Herò (No. 21) "the outline of a wing is clearly visible;" his maintenance of the explanation of the central group as referring to the *peplos*, notwithstanding the doubts of Brunn and Flasch (p. 70). In fact, the very large and stiff cloth, so ostentatiously exposed to view, cannot be the mantle of the bearded man No. 33 (who is rather a priest than a treasurer), but must represent a specially important object, such as the *peplos* of the Panathenaic festival. I even hazard the conjecture that the two stools brought by the two girls (Nos. 30, 31) are to serve to have the *peplos* laid upon them; as in the Homeric hymn to Aphroditè (v. 165), the garments of the goddess are spread over a seat. As close a

connexion as possible between the two halves of the central group, which would be obtained on this hypothesis, will seem, at any rate, highly desirable; and perhaps this mode of viewing the five figures as a strictly connected group will lend further probability to the explanation of the two girls as the *Errephori*, upon whom was enjoined the sacred duty of commencing the weaving of the *peplos*. Finally, the suggestion may be permitted which presented itself to me on a renewed examination of a cast, that the "object too much broken away to be made out" (p. 71) on the hand of one of the girls (No. 30) might be a ship, the outline of which seems to be rather definitely given; the narrow projection at the bottom would be the ram or *rostrum* (*ἔμβολος*). It is well known that in 1862, on clearing the interior of the Temple of Athenè Polias, a rather large bronze lamp was found in the shape of a vessel. A similar votive object would here be represented, perhaps in allusion to the ship of the Panathenaic procession—if, indeed, a ship was already in use in the Periclean age as the support of the *peplos*. This is by no means so certain as is generally supposed; but it would exceed the limits of the present article to enter upon the discussion of this subject.

My principal objection to Mr. Newton's views concerns his partial agreement with Flasch's "ingenious theory" of the explanation of some divinities in the frieze, which, according to Mr. Newton, "on the whole may be regarded as the one which presents the fewest difficulties" (p. 69). My opinion on this point is widely different. I cannot help thinking that this theory, however eloquently advocated, is based chiefly on inadequate observation of the motives and on false criticism of the features and forms of the bodies. The explanation of No. 26 as Ares, first proposed by Leake, and accepted by Petersen, Flasch, and others, "seems liable only to one objection, that the form appears too slight and youthful" (p. 68). This objection is surely well founded; but of no less importance is the further objection that the staff on which the youth rests cannot be a spear, because there is no possibility of its being continued upwards, unless we are to suppose that the spear, covered in the middle with the drapery, did not lean against one of the shoulders of the god, but projected outwards from his right thigh; in this case, however, the undermost part of the spear could not serve as a support for the god's foot. In his explanation of the group nearest to this god, Flasch lays great stress upon the circumstance that the male figure (No. 24) clasps between his lower limbs the knees of the goddess (No. 25); this, he thinks, would be utterly indecent were the pair other than brother and sister, and therefore he recognises in this couple the twins of the divine family, Apollo and Artemis. I will not here enquire whether the rigid laws of propriety current in our own day can be applied to the Olympian divinities of the Periclean age; the motive itself has been completely misunderstood by Flasch. The feet of the goddess, placed one over the other, do not stand between the legs of the god's stool, but before it from the spectator's point of view. The god himself no doubt until some moments before sat opposite the goddess, holding his

two legs beyond her legs; but on the approach of the procession, desirous of observing it, he leaned on the shoulder of his neighbour Hermes, and turned the upper part of his body so forcibly that he was obliged to follow this movement with the right leg. If the latter now appears on this side of the legs of the goddess, such an apparent interlacing of her lower limbs is the involuntary consequence of a momentary movement, not an inherent characteristic of the relation between the two. Further objections to the names proposed by Flasch may be added. Mr. Newton is quite right in styling the supposed Apollo "more robust" than the Hermes. How does this suit Apollo, who first of all the sons of Zeus in Greek art underwent that remarkable process of rejuvenescence, and to whom remains for ever all the idealism of youth? How can he become more robust than the god who presides over the palaestra? And the short hair, how does it become the *θεὸς ἀκερσεκόμης*? Further, if we look at the breast of the presumptive virgin Artemis, this is as clearly the breast of a mature female as that of the pretended Demeter (No. 39) is the breast of a virgin. Engravings, which are all that Flasch was able to consult, may deceive on these points; casts or the originals cannot be misinterpreted. Besides, the torch alone would be an inappropriate attribute of Artemis, because it is a symbol common to her with several other goddesses; the more so in combination with a peculiarly ample *chiton*, but slightly girt, which reminds us of anything rather than the swift and agile virgin-huntress. It appears to me incontestable that this figure represents Demeter; whether we are to recognise Dionysos in the vigorous youth sitting opposite her will depend upon the view which, in accordance with the monuments preserved, we may form of the development of the ideal of Dionysos. Suffice it here to state that even so late a representation of this god, already bearing the characteristics of a fine youth, as that on the monument of Lysikrates shows him short-haired, and that the Homeric hymn (vii. v. 5) ascribes to him *ῥαυτὸν στρίβατος*.

I think Flasch's interpretation of Nos. 38 and 39 as representing Dionysos and Demeter equally erroneous, judged by these figures themselves. That the supposed Demeter has an unmistakeably virginal form is evident, and it is incomprehensible how Aphrodite should be leaning on Demeter's lap. Besides, I am unable to agree with Mr. Newton's remark that "the face [of No. 38] seems not suitable to Apollo" (p. 67). On the contrary, this most ideal head, surrounded with rich curls, and once encircled by a wreath of metal, appears to me, and not to me alone, specially characteristic of Apollo, to whom, also, the place at the side of Poseidon is most suitable. Another objection might be founded on an observation made by Petersen. The artist has throughout taken care to give the same shape to the stools of every couple of divinities which stand in peculiarly near relation (Nos. 24 and 25, 28 and 29, 35 and 36). Here the seats of Poseidon and Apollo (Nos. 37 and 38) are of the same shape, and so are the seats of the virgin No. 39, and of Aphrodite (No. 40). From these considerations, I

am still inclined to think the explanation of No. 39 as Peitho more probable than that as Artemis.

These are the most important points of Flasch's theory, concerning the acceptance of which by Mr. Newton I have thought it necessary briefly to express my doubts. Hitherto, I had intended to wait for the appearance of the projected supplement to my *Parthenon*; but Mr. Newton's authority is too high to allow further silence, as his approval of Flasch's views might give them a preponderance which, in my judgment, they do not deserve. On the whole, the present catalogue is a performance so accurate and so judicious that it cannot but excite a wish that its author may soon find leisure to prepare the Catalogues of the Lycian Room and of the other sculptures from Asia Minor, a great part of which the Museum owes to his own endeavours.

AD. MICHAELIS.

#### LOAN EXHIBITION OF SCOTTISH ART.

THE Royal Scottish Academy, laudably desirous of exercising the educative function proper to such a corporate body, have brought together, in their galleries in Edinburgh, a collection of pictures and works in sculpture illustrative of the rise and progress of Scottish art which may fairly claim to be by far the finest and most extensive that has ever been accessible to the public. The time for the opening of the exhibition was well chosen; the meetings of the Social Science Congress were being held in the city, and no similar display has been on view in Scotland since the previous visit of the association in 1863.

During the seventeenth century painting and portraiture were almost synonymous in Scotland, for in those days the artist could win little gain except by employing his brush in recording the faces of the men and women who were his contemporaries. The art of the period has a distinct antiquarian value; it would have possessed a fine artistic charm as well had the portraitists always worked like that nameless one who—in a picture possessed by the family of Cartwright, and by them lent to the Historical Portrait Exhibition of 1867—painted Viscount Dundee, with scornful oval face, perfect in form and feature, looking out from the masses of hair that cluster around it and fall over the dark armour. The earliest work in the exhibition is a portrait, by himself, of George Jamesone, of Aberdeen, the father of Scottish art, who studied—not, however, quite at the beginning of his career—under Rubens. Time, with its evil chances, has been at work on the picture, and certainly we can find in it little of that grace of his fellow-pupil, that likeness "to the second manner of Vandyke," with which my Lord Orford credits the painter—indeed its authenticity is very doubtful. Of John Scougall, the second of notable Scottish painters, we have no example; and of William Aikman, the friend of Swift, Pope, and Gay, only one—a portrait of *George Watson*, the founder of a well-known Edinburgh charity. The works of this latter painter, and those of Allan Ramsay and of his pupil, or rather assistant, David Martin, bring us into the last century. But this eighteenth century, so much belauded at present—its first half known, rather loosely, to art as the period of Queen Anne—the time of things that are delicately gay or primly sedate, was never, in our rough Northern land, very full of the grace which characterised it in France, or even in England. Elegance and grace, however, we do get in Ramsay's portrait of *Provost Elder when a Young Man*, a slim figure in silver-gray,

leaning easily on one side and taking snuff daintily. Another charming portrait by the same artist is that of *Lady Inglis of Cramond*, a type of such womanhood as, in the last century, was both homely and high-born. Of succeeding portraitists, George Watson, the first President of the Scottish Academy, W. Smellie Watson, Sir H. Raeburn, Sir J. Watson Gordon, and Wm. Duncan are all to be studied. One artist of very exceptional power, Andrew Geddes, though represented by several pictures, is seen by no means at his best. Wilkie's portrait of *George IV.* comes from the Queen's Holyrood collection; and opposite it hangs a much more satisfactory work, from the same hand, an important gallery portrait of *The Ninth Earl of Kellie*, who is depicted as an old man in his peer's robes. Excellent paintings by Sir Daniel M'Nee, Herdman, Chalmers, Reid, Jas. Irvine, and many others represent the portraiture of our own time.

Of early Scottish landscape we have examples in *The Windings of the Forth*, by Naismith, and the very admirable *Frith of Forth*, by his pupil Andrew Wilson; but the typical landscape painter of the period is the Rev. John Thomson, a most variously accomplished man, whose works should be better known than they are in the South, in these days when critics and collectors alike grow more and more tolerant of art that is imperfect though possessing fine qualities, and are disposed to pardon the quaintness of the early Italians for the intensity of their expression, and to prize the pure tone and silver atmosphere of Richard Wilson, accepting, without serious offence, his worn-out classicities and his imperfect mastery of Nature's detail. An example of Thomson's treatment of woodland is to be found in the picture styled simply *Landscape*, No. 114 of the Catalogue, a picture of green and gold; his commoner class of subject—coast scenes, with cliffs and ruins—is seen in *Duntulce Castle*. In Horatio Macculloch we have a transitional master; his care for composition, his choice of stately scenes, his unity of sentiment, connect him with Naismith and Thomson, with Gainsborough and Constable in England, but the rich colour and varied details of his later works have affinity with present-day art. The large *Kilchurn Castle* is a good example of his earlier style. Among the landscapes of living, or recently living, men are fine works by Bough, Chalmers, and Alex. Fraser.

A considerable space has been assigned to the early figure-painters. We have specimens of David Allan, one of the first of them, the illustrator of Burns and the precursor of Wilkie; examples of Wilkie himself, of Sir William Allan, Christie, Johnston, and Dyce. The name of John Philips is well sustained by his *La Gloria*. There are many works by that great but most unequal genius, David Scott, including the very important *Queen Elizabeth at the Globe Theatre* and *The Traitor's Gate*, in many ways his finest production. *The Trial of Effie Deans*, by Robert S. Lander, will be a surprise to many who know the painter only by his works in the Scottish National Gallery. It may safely be pronounced to be one of the very greatest works of historical—or rather semi-historical—subject that have as yet been produced in the country. Most powerful in its technical qualities of colour, handling, and lighting, it is yet more admirable for its varied character-painting and its splendid dramatic power. Of figure-pictures by the late President, Sir George Harvey, we have many popular and engraved examples; among the rest *The Curlers* and *The Highland Funeral*. With feeling that is often fine and always earnest, his works of this class are seldom satisfactory, for he had little command of the figure. He is seen to far greater advantage in his landscapes, such as

*Intermarian*—*Loch Lomond*, which is perfect in its placid sentiment and its simple, direct method. Among living painters, Sir Noel Paton shows his exquisite *Fairy Raid*, his *Caliban*, and a figure of Christ, an example of that broader, later manner of his which has been mainly used for devotional subjects. Herdman, Halswelle, Hugh Cameron, and M'Taggart are seen to advantage; and W. Fettes Douglas has several pictures, in which objects of still-life, old volumes, chalices, ivory carvings, and similar things play a conspicuous part, and are treated with consummate draughtsmanship and exquisite sense of texture and colour. James Archer exhibits *The Fair Jacobite* and his portrait of *Professor Blackie*, both well known in London; but his name is also attached to two remarkable and brilliant canvases, representing *The Death of Arthur* and *Arthur in Quest of Excalibur*, dated respectively 1860 and 1862, at which period the artist seems to have been strongly under the influence of the more mystic and mediæval phase of the pre-Raphaelite movement. Possessing fine imaginative qualities, the pictures are also noteworthy for their vivid truth to nature in their landscape backgrounds, and for their fine open-air effect.

W. Brodie and J. Hutchison are well represented by works of sculpture; the former, in particular, by his *Head of Corinna*, and the latter by a fine *Hamlet* and a *Dante*. Sir Noel Paton shows a spirited symbolic group of a lion pinning to earth a crowned Typhon, and Mrs. D. O. Hill, Clark Stanton, and D. W. Stevenson also exhibit.

J. M. GRAY.

#### OBITUARY.

JULES JACQUEMART, the brilliant and accomplished etcher, died the week before last, at the age of forty-three, of that most fatal of all the forms of phthisis—*la phthisie laryngée*. His health had been bad for several years—indeed, ever since he was in Vienna in 1873—and he had practically abandoned the pursuit of that branch of art in which he most conspicuously excelled. He had left etching on one side, and had taken to water-colour drawing, chiefly as a refreshment, Mentone, the place of his winter sojourn, having furnished him with fresh and admirable material for the art of his more recent practice. Probably, however, the few who are really familiar with the work of Jules Jacquemart will hold us to be right when we say that it is not as a water-colour painter that his name will be passed on to posterity. He had, indeed, individuality in his water-colour work, but individuality of a much less perfect kind than that which is displayed in his etchings. Yet the etchings are but little known to the English public. Nor is this surprising when it is remembered that they rarely dealt with popular subjects. Jacquemart reproduced, it is true, with his etching needle something of what has been most acceptable in modern art; but his reproduction of accepted pictures was seldom to be reckoned as his best work. He showed his peculiar talent in portraying in black-and-white precious objects of art, porcelain, fine carvings, arms, bronzes, and the like; and he portrayed these things in a wholly original fashion, with workmanship which, if often laboriously detailed, was yet never petty. The French Government—the Imperial Government, we mean—showed, as Mr. Hamerton well pointed out in his *Etching and Etchers* some twelve years ago, that it knew how to appreciate Jacquemart. It did for him what, until it was quite too late, it had declined to do for Méryon—that is to say, it employed him upon the work which he was the fittest to do. To this good fortune we owe the existence of Jacquemart's noble series of plates, the *Gemmes et Joyaux de la Couronne*, etchings very little known in England, but which, in

their own kind, can never be surpassed. The etchings for his father's *Histoire de la Porcelaine* are, in their finest states, just as admirable. So are other etchings contributed to other monographs on porcelain. Of his etchings from pictures, the one from a van der Meer of Delft, *Der Soldat und das lachende Mädchen*, is among the most masterly. It says little for the spread of taste in England that his wonderful translations of the forms and colours of fine china have not found more general appreciation. Critics who know his work know that it is excellent, but the public has little interest in it. It has sometimes been possible to buy his best etchings for three or four shillings apiece. His water-colours—at all events in France—had a prompter recognition from the public. They were pretty, and represented pretty places.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Pencil and Palette: a Book for Artists and Lovers of Art*, is a new volume by Mr. Robert Kempt, which will be added to the "Mayfair Library" of Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

MR. QUINCY WARD, the American sculptor, is modelling a statue, heroic size, of the Revolutionary General, Daniel Morgan, the hero of Cowpens. It is to be cast in bronze, and placed on a column some sixteen feet in height at Spartansburg, South Carolina. The unveiling will take place on January 17, 1881, the centennial anniversary of the battle.

THE Committee of the Topographical Society of London, which has been formed for the purpose of collecting and republishing maps, views, and other materials bearing on the history of London, have made arrangements for the holding of the inaugural meeting of the society on Thursday, the 28th inst., at four p.m. The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Long Parlour at the Mansion House, and will preside on the occasion. Cards for the meeting may be obtained from Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE collection of *ex-votos*, eighty-four in number, from the ruins of Carthage, which was formed by M. de Sainte-Marie, formerly French consul at Tunis, and lost in the foundering of the *Magenta* near the Îles d'Hyères but afterwards recovered, has just been placed on exhibition in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

MR. PFOUNDEN—a gentleman who has spent sixteen years in Japan, and has studied the history, art, manners and customs of the Japanese—held on Saturday evening last the first of a series of meetings at his house in Cleveland Row, St. James's, which he proposes to devote to showing and explaining his extensive collection of Japanese art and literature to those specially interested in them. We understand that Mr. Pfounden has in preparation a work on Japanese folk-lore, and that he proposes to give gratuitous lectures in the rooms of local institutes and societies with the view of spreading knowledge with regard to Japan and inculcating a more general interest in its people and productions.

THE Rhind Lectures in Archaeology in connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland are being delivered by Mr. Joseph Anderson. The subject of his course is "Scotland in Early Christian Times." The lectures already delivered have treated of "Decorative Metal-work," "Decorative Stone-work," "The Art of the Monuments," and "The Symbolism of the Monuments," and the remaining two will treat of "Inscribed Monuments."

THE Donatello Society in Florence is about to open two exhibitions in addition to that of pictures already arranged in the Serristori Palace. While modern art is illustrated in this interesting exhibition, ancient art is to form a second

in the old refectory of the Convent of Santa Croce. The objects selected, however, are not pictures, but specimens of ancient decorative and industrial art, which will be brought together from various collections in Florence, and will thus be much more easily studied than is at present possible. The old Gothic windows of the refectory, which were closed, are now again opened. The expenses are guaranteed by the Strozzi, Guicciardini, Ginori, Corsini, Torregiani, Ricasoli, Serristori, and Gerini families, each family paying the cost of a window. It was thus that in ancient times many works of interest and importance were executed in Florence. The large *fresco* attributed to Giotto will now be better seen, and the refectory will no doubt prove an excellent exhibition room. The famous Pazzi Chapel it also to be filled with works of art. Another exhibition of specimens of modern Florentine industrial art is also in preparation. Florence will thus offer more than its usual attractions this season.

SEVERAL competitions have lately been held at Sévres. One was for a dessert service commissioned by the Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts. It was to be of entirely original design, so as to be easily distinguishable from all the old models in the manufactory. Twenty-eight competitors offered themselves, among whom M. Merigot carried off the prize. The service will probably cost not less than 25,000 frs., and is to be delivered on October 1, 1882. Another competition was for a bust of the Republic, in which M. Forgeot was successful.

THE Brussels Exhibition closed yesterday. For the last week the public were admitted at the merely nominal price of ten centimes—one penny—but for the last two days the entrance-fee was again raised to two francs. Although officially closed, the exhibition will no doubt be fuller and busier than ever up to the 27th inst., for exhibitors are allowed to sell their goods if they can before removing them.

ONE of the most frequented exhibitions in Paris just now is that of the Union Centrale, which for the last week has been united with that of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, in so far at least that payment to the one exhibition admits to the other. One of the attractions of these exhibitions is, perhaps, an excellent orchestra, which plays all day in the garden of the Palais de l'Industrie, where these exhibitions are held, and offers relief to the mind that feels itself over-burdened with the weight of ancient metal-work.

THE inauguration of the statue erected to Jean Cousin at Sens took place on the 3rd inst.

WE have before noticed the rage for panoramas that has overtaken Belgium, and surmised that it would soon reach England. We now learn that M. A. Yvon is preparing a large panoramic view of the Battle of Ulundi, which he contemplates exhibiting in London next May.

M. MOROT's picture of *The Good Samaritan*, which obtained the medal of honour at the Salon this year, is at present exhibiting at the triennial exhibition at Ghent, where it has been purchased by a private individual for the sum of 25,000 frs. It may be remembered that the artist refused 4,000 frs. offered for this picture by the French Government.

THE Museum of Athens has recently been enriched with a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities, presented by M. Dimitrion, of Alexandria.

THE illustrations in *L'Art* are generally excellent, but several of the etchings recently published are of remarkable beauty. We may notice especially *Coast Pastures*, etched by Charles E. Wilson from the painting by Mark

Fisher, in which a somewhat complex cloud effect is rendered with remarkable skill and delicacy; a vigorous architectural study of the gate of the Ducal Palace at Venice; and, above all, a splendid etching by L. Gaultier, entitled *Le petit Bras de la Seine le 3 Janvier 1880*, in which the ice-encumbered river, the leafless trees, and the lines of building in perspective are drawn with almost faultless skill. Each of these works is intrinsically worth far more than the cost of the number in which it appears.

### THE STAGE.

SINCE the re-opening of the Lyceum with *The Corsican Brothers*—an acceptable melodrama, duly discussed in our columns some weeks ago—the London theatrical season has begun in earnest, and we shall next week be able to speak of more than one important performance. Meanwhile, something may be said about the theatre in Paris, where likewise the season has fairly begun. The Théâtre Français has not as yet done anything new. M. Dumas' next piece is bespoken for this theatre, but the piece is at present in a very elementary stage of its existence, and when it is finished, long rehearsals, lasting a month or six weeks, after the habitual manner of the Français, will have to be undertaken and accomplished before the public listens to the play. The Français, for the time being, then, is living upon its established repertory, and in this not so much upon the classic pieces—in which the absence of Mdlle. Bernhardt would be somewhat too cruelly felt—as upon pieces produced within the last few years: *L'Aventurière*, for instance, and *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier*. In the first, Coquelin is supreme; in the second, Got finds one of his best parts, and an agreeable character is played delightfully by Mdlle. Bartet.

It is doubtful whether young M. Feraudy, after the *trois débuts* to which his entrance at the Français gives him a right, will be much heard in the Rue Richelieu in important parts. His appearance has been a success, but that—especially at the Théâtre Français—is no guarantee that the success will be allowed to continue; for, at the Théâtre Français, where the long-accepted actors have all of them their stated work—where Delaunay, Got, Febvre, Coquelin, or Worms, to name but a few, can each demand the part which is in his "line"—the sufferance of the eminent can alone be relied upon to secure opportunities for the newly engaged. Often a man having made his *débuts*—with which no one can interfere, since it is a condition of his engagement—is put out of sight till there is no one whose susceptibility may be wounded by his success. Of course this is more likely to happen with the mediocre than with the gifted, but it does happen with the gifted. Truffier, for instance, a young comedian of high promise and already marked talent, made his *débuts* so well that he is now but little heard of. He has his dressing-room, his key hangs at the *loge* of the *concierge*; he receives, fortunately, his payments with commendable punctuality—but he is not called upon to act.

THE re-opening of the Gymnase and the new piece at the Vaudeville are the events of the moment. M. Victor Koning has become manager of the Gymnase. He is one of the youngest of managers, and he has already shown himself to be one of the cleverest. At the Renaissance he was commercially triumphant—artistically, too; for did he not endow the public with Jeanne Granier?—and at the Gymnase his success is counted on. To begin with, he has renewed the theatre. He has understood that if the success of a playhouse is not entirely dependent upon the splendid upholsteries of the passages that lead into the

stalls—that if it is even now not easy to secure a dramatic victory by the display of your blue china—it is yet essential that externals should be appropriate, and accessories sufficient, if not overwhelming. The Gymnase, therefore, has been swept and garnished; the old front of the house, which dated from 1820, when the house was founded, has been removed. There are more convenient approaches. And when you get inside it is evident that intelligence has not forsaken the stage. The Gymnase, which in his best days M. Montigny managed so well, is still to be a literary theatre. A piece by Sardou, produced originally before Sardou was famous, and under circumstances not very favourable to its reception, has been revived; and, though this piece is really not one of its author's best, the effort to interpret it worthily was at least creditable. Along with it is played a one-act piece, *Nina la Tueuse*, which has very little story and no profound interest of any kind. But it is bright; it shows a well-chosen company in one or other of its numerous little parts; and its scene is in a very Parisian corner of Paris—Calmann Lévy's book-shop at the corner of the Boulevard. A new writer is the principal author of this piece, but in his inexperience he has had the assistance of an old hand. Under M. Koning's management more important things may be looked for than those with which he has had to begin. The Gymnase is a theatre of excellent literary traditions. The work done there has often been scholarly, but never pedantic; newer fashions than are accepted at the Français there have had ready entrance, and the Français has adopted them when they had stood the test of time. Thus, nearly all the best pieces of M. Dumas have been written for the Gymnase—carried off afterwards, when their success was established, by the house in the Rue Richelieu, according to its rights. At the Gymnase, too, there has been until somewhat lately—when M. Montigny was no longer quite himself—a succession of excellent actresses. To Rose Chéri—who became the wife of the manager—succeeded Mdlle. Delaporte, and to her succeeded Mdlle. Desclée. In actors, the theatre has been a little less illustrious; but Landrol is associated with this house by nearly the whole of his career.

M. GONDINET's new piece at the Vaudeville is but half a success. It is called *Les Grands Enfants*—a title somewhat of chance, it seems; it has no particular significance. There are highly amusing scenes in the piece—notably one in which a divorced woman finds herself before the husband that was and the husband that is; but there is no unity. And offence is given by the purely flippant and undecided manner in which the whole question of divorce—one of the gravest questions now to be discussed in France—is treated. M. Gondinet is a sayer of bright things—a maker of sharp and witty observations—but to listen to his exposition of the subject of divorce is like inviting an analysis of the *Novum Organum* or of Bishop Butler's *Analogy* from the author of *The Pirates of Penzance*.

### MUSIC.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

THE twenty-fifth series of these interesting concerts commenced last Saturday, October 9. The directors announce twenty-three concerts in all—eleven before, and twelve after, Christmas. The prospectus gives a list of the most important of the new works to be performed during the season. We are promised Liszt's symphonic poem, *The Ideal*; one entitled *My Fatherland*, by Smetana (this composer, a native of Bohemia, and born in 1824, is distinguished as a writer of operas, and also as a pianist); and a prize symphony by Bandini. We would also

mention *Roma*, suite for orchestra, Bizet; *Zwiegespräch* and *Carnaval* from Italian love-stories, Hofmann; and a march from Rubinstein's opera of *Nero*. Of the old masters we are to have a symphony in D, Schubert; and a serenade for strings by Mozart, &c. One of the most interesting novelties is Goetz' piano-forte concerto in B flat. It was announced for the second concert, to be played by Herr Ernst Franck, Director of the Royal Opera, Hannover; he is, however, prevented, by illness, from fulfilling his engagement, but will appear at a subsequent concert. English music is not forgotten; we are to have two works written for the Leeds Festival—Sullivan's sacred cantata, *The Martyr of Antioch*, and a concert-overture, *Mors janua vite*, by Wingham; and, besides, *Columbus*, a dramatic cantata by Gadeby, and *Burns*, a Scottish fantasia, by A. C. Mackenzie. We are pleased to see Mdlle. Schumann's name among the pianists; an engagement has been offered to her in the event of her coming to this country. The well-known and favourite works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, &c., will form the staple of the entertainments.

Among the novelties mentioned, we did not include Raff's Ninth Symphony, which formed the chief feature of the first concert. It is entitled *In Summer Time*, and forms the 20th work of this "indefatigable and prolific writer." The composer requests that his work may be announced as follows:—First part, "A Hot Day" (*allegro*); second part, "A Fairy Hunt" (*allegro*); third part, (a) "Eclogue" (*largo*), (b) "Harvest Home" (*allegro*). We venture to think the title of the first movement simply ridiculous. Beethoven's canon, "rather expression of emotion than painting," shows how far it is safe to go in the matter of programme-music. Does Herr Raff propose to write "A Wet Day," "A Snowy Day," and so on? The symphony gives once more proof of the composer's great power of thematic development, and of his clear and effective orchestration; but the subject-matter is lacking in interest and importance. The "Fairy Hunt" and the "Eclogue" are the best portions of the symphony. The *finale* is decidedly commonplace. The directors seem eager to produce Raff's later symphonies; but why should the early ones be neglected? The second and fourth are perhaps the very best he has written; the latter has been performed only once at these concerts, the former not at all. The performance of the symphony (conducted by Mr. Manns) was excellent.

Mdlle. Montigny Rémaury was the pianist, and performed Schumann's *Concertstück* in G and various solos. Mrs. Osgood was the vocalist. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

### OBITUARY.

JACQUES OFFENBACH.

THIS well-known composer died last week in Paris. He was born at Cologne, in 1819, of Jewish parents. From 1853 down to the time of his death he produced a very great number of operettas at the Bouffes Parisiens and at the Opéra Comique. His ballet-pantomime, *Le Papillon*, was brought out at the Académie with great success in 1860. Of his operettas, many of which became very popular, it will be sufficient to mention *Orphée aux Enfers* (1858), *La Belle Hélène* (1865), and *La Grande Duchesse* (1867). *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* was his last composition, but the composer did not live to witness the *première* of this work. His style is to a certain extent original, but much of his music is commonplace, and the pieces of very doubtful taste. He visited England twice. In 1844 he played the *cello* at the Musical Union. He came again to London in 1866, but made no public appearance.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

No. 442, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?* In Reply to Dr. Farrar's Challenge in his "Eternal Hope." By the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. (James Parker & Co., and Rivingtons.)

No two writers could well be more dissimilar in their style and their modes of thought than Dr. Pusey and Dr. Farrar. The one is learned, systematic, and thorough in his treatment of every subject he takes up, so far as elaborate statement of the case and copious citation of authorities are concerned, though his inferences may, of course, be called in question, and the very minuteness of his method of exposition sometimes interferes with its clearness. The present volume, however, is exceptionally free from this latter defect, and the author's conclusions are stated with a clearness and precision which leaves nothing to be desired. Dr. Farrar, on the other hand, is rhetorical and impulsive, and writes under the pressure of strong convictions, the exact grounds and nature of which he scarcely seems to have fully analysed to his own mind before propounding them to the world; nor is it always easy—as Dr. Pusey more than once intimates—to gauge the precise force of his somewhat sweeping assertions, or to reconcile them with each other. And we must bear in mind that, in his Preface to the volume of Sermons which Dr. Pusey has criticised, he expressly tells us that they "were never intended for publication," and that, when it became necessary to publish them in self-defence, the notes and appendices were hastily prepared in the very brief intervals of leisure he was able to command. But there is the less need to dwell on these points here, as Dr. Pusey's new work, though taking the shape of a reply to Dr. Farrar, and dealing in detail with particular objections which he has urged—and which have been very generally urged before by Universalist and Annihilationist controversialists—against the doctrine of eternal punishment, may best be regarded, quite independently of the special occasion which has called it forth, as a substantive treatise, containing the venerable author's deliberate judgment on the weighty question under review. If in form it is a *Zeitschrift*, like the volume of Sermons which evoked it, in substance it is a work of high intrinsic and permanent value, which acquires additional interest from the antecedents and position of the writer. It is from this point of view, and not in its immediate personal or polemical aspect, that we shall proceed to notice it. And we may therefore say, once for all, that, when we speak of Universalist arguments or objections—some of which are,

as it appears to us, not very consistently adopted by Dr. Farrar—we do not at all mean to fasten on him personally the charge of Universalism, which he expressly disclaims.

The two popular objections most commonly advanced against the Catholic doctrine of eternal punishment, which is the doctrine vindicated by Dr. Pusey, are that it involves the damnation of "the vast mass of mankind"—an imputation Universalist writers invariably make the most of—and also their perpetual endurance of physical torments, as of material fire and the like. But neither of these points really forms any part of the doctrine itself. As to the last, it is a very general opinion that the sufferings of the lost include a *poena sensus*, and this seems most consonant with the letter of Scripture; but it has never been so ruled by any authority of the Church, as approved theologians, like Petavius, Vasquez, and, in our own day, Perrone, have been careful to point out. Dr. Pusey shows, further, that many leading Fathers—as St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine—explain the "worm" and "fire" metaphorically of the pains of conscience; and he might have added that both Fathers and later theologians who maintain a belief in material torments hold that these may be liable to diminution or relief. That was the ordinary teaching of theologians before Peter Lombard, and has been revived in later times. Meanwhile, it is the universal belief of the Church, and is implied in the very word "damnation," that the *poena damni*, or loss of the Beatific Vision, constitutes, far more than any pain of sense or physical torture, the essence of the sufferings of the lost. One can hardly, indeed, as Dr. Pusey observes, imagine any religious mind thinking otherwise. The other indictment which Universalists are never weary of reiterating *ad invidiam*, in spite of repeated refutations, is a far less excusable one. There is absolutely nothing in the doctrine of eternal punishment itself even to suggest, still less to imply, that this terrible doom "is incurred by the vast mass of mankind," and the notion, to use Dr. Pusey's words, "has no solid foundation whatever." The relative proportion of the saved and lost is not, properly speaking, a doctrinal question at all, but a question of fact, and depends on facts of which no sure knowledge is attainable without direct revelation. And the Church does not claim to base her doctrinal teaching on new revelations, but on the continuous guidance of the Holy Ghost in interpreting the faith once for all delivered to the saints. To say that those who die in a certain moral and spiritual condition, or, in theological language, die in a state of mortal sin, will be lost eternally, is not even remotely to imply that the great majority will be lost, unless we know—as we cannot possibly know—in what state the great majority do actually die. And as all men will certainly be judged according to their light and opportunities, this consideration applies to the heathen as well as to the Christian world, and of course, therefore, to the virtual heathen who unhappily abound in nominally Christian lands. Dr. Pusey has some very pertinent remarks on this point.

"He was the true Light Who lighteneth every man that cometh into the world." But that light has shone and shines very unequally

among those, on whom the light of the Gospel has not shone. We are then wholly ignorant of the rule, by which they will be judged. What would be heavy sin in us, may be none in them; we cannot tell how far the exposure of infants may be a sin in China, unless God by His secret voice appeal to any individual parent against the hereditary custom, or cannibalism in a nation of cannibals. But since we are not God, and He has not bestowed on us His prerogative of searching the hearts, we have absolutely no ground, upon which to form a judgement; nor do Christians form any.

"With the actual heathen far out of reach of the Gospel, must be counted a large portion of the poor, which the Church has lost in large cities, as London and Paris, on whose souls the light of the Gospel never shone. London is alas! in all probability one of the largest heathen cities in the world, and very many of its inhabitants will be judged, we must suppose, by the same law as the heathen in China and Japan. 'God will,' in the great Day, S. Paul says, 'judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ according to my Gospel.' The very terms forbid our judging, since they are the secrets of the heart which God will judge."

It may, indeed, be replied that, if we cannot determine whether the majority of mankind do or do not die "in a state of grace," it is at least clear enough to our imperfect human judgement that they die, as they have lived, in a state very far short of perfection, and quite unfit to enter into His presence in whose sight the heavens are impure. That is true, but it does not tend to prove Universalism, or even to support the theory, to which Prof. Plumptre seems to incline, of a second probation for those who have failed here, but which, as Dr. Pusey remarks, "turns on the presumption that we know, what God alone can know, who have so failed, and that He, the Searcher of hearts, will account any to have failed in this life, whom He does not know to be finally irrecoverable." Cardinal Newman, who is quoted by Dr. Pusey, has shown that this arbitrary notion of a second probation, besides being violently opposed to the whole tenor of Scriptural teaching, introduces far graver difficulties than any it may be thought to remove. What is really suggested, and almost forced on our minds, by the consideration of the very unsatisfactory moral condition in which the great majority of men live and die is, not the belief in a second probation, but in a state of intermediate purification, which has from the first commended itself to the Christian Church, as it had already found a place in Jewish belief, as well as in the principal systems of Pagan religion. Without such a corollary, the doctrine of eternal punishment would no doubt present, if not insuperable difficulties, most distressing and serious perplexities to the thoughtful mind. And we are very glad to find that on this point, too, Dr. Pusey speaks with no faltering voice. But, first, it may be well to cite the crucial passage from his summary of belief on the main question.

"9. The merits of Jesus reach to every soul who wills to be saved, whether in this life they knew Him or knew Him not.

"10. God the Holy Ghost visits every soul which God has created, and each soul will be judged as it responded or did not respond to the degree of light which He bestowed on it, not by our maxims, but by the wisdom and love of Almighty God.

"11. We know absolutely nothing of the

proportion of the saved to the lost or who will be lost; but this we do know, that none will be lost, who do not obstinately to the end and in the end refuse God. None will be lost, whom God can save, without destroying in them His own gift of free-will.

"12. With regard to the nature of the sufferings, nothing is matter of faith. No one doubts that the very special suffering will be the loss of God (*poena damni*): that, being what they are, they know that they were made by God for Himself, and yet, through their own obstinate will, will not have Him."

Dr. Pusey argues, as to purgatory, that prayers for the departed, which are found in every ancient Liturgy, without exception, involve the belief in some possible change in their condition. This would indeed alone suffice to settle the question, for, without a belief in purgatory, prayer for the dead would be an unmeaning and, therefore, profane formality. But he further insists, most justly, on the purgatorial application of St. Paul's well-known words (1 Cor. iii. 13-15) about the fire that shall try every man's work; and proceeds to show, by numerous quotations, as Cardinal Newman had shown before, that such a cleansing by fire in the intermediate state is taught by the earlier as well as later Fathers, and that it is also very generally admitted by German Protestant divines of the present day, and is, when rightly understood, a doctrine full of consolation.

"But then minds may be the more disposed to believe in a preparation of souls, by which, 'in entire freedom from the guilt of sin,' with a will perfectly transformed into the Will of God, and in continual union with Him, with a love perfected, pure, disinterested, diffused in their heart, assured of their salvation, comforted by Angels, refreshed and their waiting-time shortened through the prayers of survivors and the Sacrifice of the Altar, they may cast off their slough, and amid whatever process of purifying it may please God to employ, and after whatever time, be admitted to the Beatific Vision of the All-Holy God."

The other two chief points discussed in the body of the work are the true meaning of the word *aiónios*, and the nature of Jewish belief about Gehenna. On both points Dr. Pusey has, to our mind, completely established his case, but we have no room to enter upon them in detail here. The marvellous paradox so vehemently asserted by Mr. S. Cox, that the Jews knew "nothing, absolutely nothing, of hell," and understood by Gehenna only a temporary punishment, would be sufficiently disposed of by the testimony of Josephus and the apocryphal Book of Enoch, not to add the authorities cited by Vitringa in his Commentary on Isaiah. But Dr. Pusey has devoted more than fifty pages to an elaborate examination of the abundant and overwhelming evidence producible for the belief of the Jews in the doctrine of eternal punishment. Still more full and conclusive are the testimonies of Christian belief in the doctrine collected in the Appendix, which occupies the larger half of the volume. The first point established is the condemnation of Origen's theory of restitution at the Fifth General Council and elsewhere. We have next a series of extracts exhibiting the "testimony of martyrs to the belief of everlasting punishment," which possesses, of course, a peculiar evidential value, as attesting the *sensus*

*Adelium* in the early Church, as well from its unpremeditated and informal character as from its obvious reality. We gather thence, as Perrone puts it, what was the current teaching received by the great body of the faithful, not the mere subjective ideas of individuals; and further weight attaches to this class of testimonies from the fact that the acts of martyrs used to be publicly read out in church. To their unanimous and emphatic avowals is added the consistent witness of eighty-three early writers, from St. Ignatius in the first century to St. John of Damascus in the eighth. No doubt the real point of the difficulty felt by many minds about the doctrine of eternal punishment turns on ethical, not historical, considerations, and these are largely based, as Dr. Pusey has shown, on misconceptions of its true meaning. But his book should at least convince all unprejudiced readers, whether they are willing to accept the doctrine or not, that it was in fact held and taught from the first in the Christian Church, as an integral portion of the revealed deposit of faith.

H. N. OXENHAM.

*Credulities, Past and Present.* By William Jones, F.S.A. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. JONES has given us a thick volume of upwards of five hundred pages relating to folk-lore of various kinds. First we have a very miscellaneous collection of superstitions relating to sailors and the sea; mines and miners come next, and amulets; letter divinations, number superstitions, and animal lore follow in due course. The book is amusing and, in a certain sense, instructive, as we have no doubt that Mr. Jones has authority of some sort or other for every detached fragment of knowledge which he gives us. We do not think, however, that students will find the book of much use to them. Fragments of knowledge of this sort are well-nigh useless for all purposes of instruction, except when they can be traced to their sources, and Mr. Jones rarely gives us exact references. Instead of clear directions how to verify his quotations, we are sometimes referred to a "modern writer," and at others come upon passages like these:—"In a curious and scarce folio, apparently published in parts, by Richard Blome, in the reign of William III., it is stated—" "Bourne cites a passage of Bingham from St. Austin." Surely, in the first of these instances, the book has a title which might have been given and the page specified; and in the second there can be no excuse whatever for not having verified the text either in the original or a translation, for Mr. Jones knows, or should know, that the greater part of St. Augustine's works have existed for some time in a vernacular dress. For Mr. Jones to send us to Bourne, Bourne to Bingham, and Bingham to the original text for a passage about talismans is a game of hide-and-seek of which a writer on any grave subject should be ashamed.

Many of his stories are very old friends indeed; some, however, will be new to most of his English readers. The chapter relating to the criminal trials of animals contains much that is curious. The dated list of these strange law proceedings, taken from the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires*

of 1829, was well worth reproducing. The thirteenth-century service which he gives for arresting a mortality among swine is very strange, whether it be a serious form or a humorous parody. He is, however, much at fault when he says that "it will be remarked that the priest officiates in his robes as solemnly as if he were at mass." The text directly contradicts this, for it runs, "*Sacerdos induatur alba et stola.*" After an error like this one cannot help doubting whether Mr. Jones knows in what sort of "robes" priests are accustomed to officiate at the chief act of Catholic worship. We suppose he has some authority, though he gives none, for saying that "from eight to ten or thirty thousand crowns" used to be exacted by the Pope from the bishops who received the pall. We can believe much of the corruption of the Papal Court in former days, but we hesitate in receiving this unless supported by very clear evidence.

The unicorn's horn of which drinking-cups were made was, we have every reason to believe, the horn of the narwhal, not of the rhinoceros.

We are surprised to find (p. 19) the lines beginning

"The herring loves the merry moonlight"

given as a genuine fisherman's song. They occur in Scott's *Antiquary*, and have been constantly attributed to him, and printed as his in more editions of his poetical works than we can call to mind. If Mr. Jones has evidence in his possession that they were a scrap of traditional verse which Sir Walter had heard and incorporated in his great romance he will be doing a service to letters by laying it before the public.

It is but justice to say that the book has a very good Index. EDWARD PEACOCK.

*Work and the Workman.* By John Ingram, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

*Political Economy for the People.* By John Lancelot Shadwell. (Trübner & Co.)

DR. INGRAM's address which excited so much attention and discussion in 1878 was a philosophical one, addressed to a section of the British Association, and designed to point out defects in the method followed by the school of economists pretending to orthodoxy. The address before us is a practical one, delivered last month to a Trades' Union Congress at Dublin, but it raises again the question of economic method. Like the first address, it makes no pretension to novelty in substance or doctrine; but, in form, point, and manner of application of principle, it has much that deserves attention, and that cannot be done justice to in a short review. It sets out with the proposition that "the whole modern organisation of labour in its advanced forms rests on a fundamental fact which has spontaneously and increasingly developed itself—namely, the definite separation between the functions of the capitalist and the workman." It is remarkable that this proposition should be laid down by a person thoroughly conversant with the actual state of things in the country in which he spoke, and whose main industry shows no such separation. The explanation probably is that Dr. Ingram declines to regard

the small farming of Ireland as an "advanced form" of the organisation of labour. Doubtless it is one little beyond barbarism. Nevertheless, in speaking of "the whole modern organisation of labour," it should be borne in mind that, throughout the rural economy of the greater part of the continent of Europe, no tendency towards a definite differentiation between capitalist and workman appears. In manufactures it is otherwise, for we fully concur with Dr. Ingram that what are inaccurately called "co-operative societies"—properly speaking, there is co-operation in every ordinary factory—are not likely to supersede the modes of production in which there is a separation between the functions of workmen and capitalists. A large body of ordinary workmen cannot direct successfully a great industrial enterprise, and it is most undesirable that their savings should be exposed to its risks.

Looking, then, at workmen and capitalists as filling distinct parts in the social economy, Dr. Ingram discusses, in the first place, their duties towards each other from the point of view of positive sociology. The economic point of view ranges, we should append to his exposition, over more limited ground. Political economy ought to go along with sociology to the extent of taking into account all the ascertainable general causes, including institutions and moral sentiments, as well as personal interests, affecting the economic structure of society at each stage, and producing the changes in it that manifest themselves at successive stages. But economic science is concerned with them only on their economic side, or in relation to the nature, amount, and distribution of wealth. On the one hand, it should repudiate the narrow conception of its province that makes self-interest and competition the only factors to be considered, and regards them as sufficing to bring about the best organisation of industry and the greatest material prosperity of every class. It should take cognisance of the collective action of society, both in its entirety as a State and in smaller bodies, such as the commune, the parish, the guild, the trade union, and, above all, the family. It should include, among the forces whose operation it investigates, the influence of altruistic feelings, parental and conjugal affection, and moral and religious ideas and emotions. On the other hand, it cannot pretend to teach men what their public, social, moral, and religious duties are apart from their effects on their economic condition. Geology, in like manner, in examining the phenomena of the crust of the earth and the changes that proceed in it, takes account of forces which cosmical science investigates over a much wider field. Subject to this limitation, the economist may accept in its true meaning Dr. Ingram's assertion that, "in the study of society, the attempt to constitute the investigation of its economic laws into a separate science is a philosophically vicious procedure;" and that "such enquiries must be regarded as forming one branch, to be kept in constant and close relation with the other branches, of the general science of sociology." Yet there are subjects discussed in Dr. Ingram's present address with which the economist, as such, has no more concern

than the geologist. It is true, he may admit, and a truth of the highest importance, that "family life, properly ordered, is not merely the source of the purest happiness—it is also the best school of the heart." But he admits, too, the truths of astronomy, though it is not within the province of political economy to teach them. To take another instance, the movement of society designated by Mr. Herbert Spencer as "from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous" is highly important in its economic aspects; and the present writer acknowledges that Mr. Spencer's recent reply to some comments of his own on the doctrine so formulated is, in the main, substantially just and sufficient. ("Appendix to *First Principles*, Dealing with Criticisms:" separately published as well as in the new edition of *First Principles*.) But that movement has aspects which are not economic, and of which it is not philosophically incumbent on the economist to take cognisance.

The antithesis to this conception of the province and method of political economy is exemplified in Mr. Shadwell's *Political Economy for the People*, which, without expressly defining the science, takes account only of the pecuniary interests of individuals, and treats competition as the only natural organisation for the production and distribution of wealth. Mr. Shadwell accordingly looks with a somewhat jealous eye on trade unions, and is disinclined to admit their power to raise wages or prevent a reduction. "It will not be found, as a rule," he maintains, "that the rises have been greater or the reduction less where unions are in existence than where they are absent." "As a rule" is one of those loose and slippery phrases, like "on the average," "in the long run," by means of which the orthodox economist has long striven to elude scrutinising criticism of his assumptions, generalisations, and method. On the particular point referred to, it is enough to cite Dr. Ingram's remark that the statement often made

"that the unions have forced up wages so as to make it impossible to compete with foreigners is strangely at variance with what is, at the same time, alleged by others, that wages would stand at their present rates if the unions had never existed."

Mr. Shadwell's manual relates principally to value and the distribution of wealth effected by exchange. Even within this limited field his exposition, though clever and clear, is essentially inadequate and defective. Since the publication of Mr. Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*, even the most tenacious adherents to the doctrine, which we have often refuted, that within the same country value depends on cost of production, have admitted its inapplicability to international values, on account of the obstacles to the migration of labour and capital. Mr. Shadwell, nevertheless, ignores the exception, and discusses foreign trade without so much as a reference to it. As an intellectual feat on the part of a writer under the same disadvantage as that which Mr. Fawcett has heroically surmounted in politics and daily life, Mr. Shadwell's treatise may command admiration as well as sympathy, but we are unable to regard it otherwise than as a

reactionary and retrogressive step in economics.

T. E. C. LESLIE.

*In Gipsy Tents.* By F. H. Groome, Author of the Article "Gipsies" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. (Edinburgh: Nimmo & Co.)

MR. GROOME is to be congratulated on having written a most interesting book, interesting alike to the general reader and the student. All who have been bewitched—and who has not?—by Borrow's *Gipsies in Spain*, *Lavengro*, and *Romany Rye* will here find fresh pastures in which to revel. The primary object of the book was, no doubt, to amuse, and it fulfils that object admirably; while, at the same time, there is much for the folk-lorist and philologist to ponder over in its four hundred pages, printed in tempting type.

If the book have a substantial fault, it is the absence of an index for the use of the many who will wish to refer more than once to its diverse contents; but even these will find the page headings a tolerable clue.

The following *errata* may be noted:—P. 32, "boren da," for *bore da*, "good morning;" p. 36, "Dinilto," for *dinillo*; p. 53, "Dina's" for "Dinas," *n. pr.*; pp. 53, 89, 128, "Pen-y-bonh" for "Pen-y-bont," *n. pr.*; p. 69, l. 11, "we" for "were."

The scene is laid in a byway, from Dolgelly to the Cross Foxes Inn, under the shadow of Cader Idris, and a realistic account is given of a week spent with the Kómomeskro (Lovell) tribe there encamped. Such is the scheme of the book, and its incidents are sketched from life, but are so various as to defy anything like a just *résumé* here.

Though he is an avowed friend of the Gipsies, Mr. Groome would "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice." His facts are no rose-coloured inventions, and the conversations are given with all the Gipsy wealth of word-coining and unwonted use of prepositions, verbs, and nouns. A perusal of this book, therefore, will lead to the formation of a juster estimate of the general Gipsy character than any other I know. Mr. Groome, however, nowhere formulates his own ideas on this subject, but quotes, among others, the following well-founded passage from Samuel Roberts's *Gipsies* (London, 1836):—"The Gipsies are by far more intelligent and civilised than the depraved part of the lower ranks in large towns." Whether in past times they really justified all the hard names they received may be matter for argument; but certainly, at the present day, the thousand and one opprobrious epithets that have been showered on them by their would-be friend Mr. George Smith, of canal-population fame, are undeserved, and are resented quite as strongly by them as by Mr. Groome. Let anyone discuss with Gipsies Mr. Smith's proposals for the education of their children, and he will meet with not merely a ready approval of the notion, but a fierce explosion of anger at their well-wisher's gross abuse of them in his letters to the press and his "paste - and - scissors" *Gipsy Life*. As William Petalengro (Smith) told Mr. Groome, "We're just middlin' kind o' people, not

perfect like górgios;” and their specialitany may be fairly expressed as superstition, love of finery, vanity, violent temper, and knavery.

The ninth chapter deals with superstitions, and recounts the ludicrous panic among some Gipsy visitors to a Pepper’s Ghost entertainment; while at p. 85 Westárus Boswell thus modestly sets forth his own merits:—

“This is to certify that S. B., a well-known and popalated Gipsy, . . . one of the best characters that was ever known in the name of a Gipsy, . . . is a man, which is most trustworthiest . . . also knowing a little of every profession in life, according to honest industry. . . . He is the most particularest man now on record of his fraternity or any other in the profession he is now placed in, and the more punctuallest man in gentlemanhood cannot be found in the world, . . .” &c., &c., &c.

This is but an extract; the rest of the testimonial is equally racy and valuable as a Gipsy’s veritable diction, a merit shared by many portions of this book, and notably by the fairy tales, &c., of old John Roberts, whose portrait faces p. 49, and whose acquaintance every folk-lorist must covet after reading “Jack and his Golden Snuff-box” (pp. 201–14), or “The King and his Three Sons” (pp. 299–317).

The tenth chapter contains a reprint of “Gipsy Experiences,” which was written many years ago by the author, so recently deceased, of *Sir Roger de Coverley* (see Lacy’s acting edition), *Twist Axe and Crown*, &c.

Mr. Groome is sparing in speculations, but elaborates in his third chapter an idea which he threw out in his article “Gipsies” in the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—namely, that the Gipsies were not tent-dwellers originally, or when they first came to England. He cites several passages from various authorities in support of his position; and to these may be added those afforded by Mr. E. Peacock in his paper on “The Churchwardens’ Accounts for Stratton Parish, Cornwall” (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv.), where, under dates of 1522, 1559, and 1560, occur payments of xx<sup>d</sup>, ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>, and iiij<sup>d</sup> by “Egyptions,” “Jeptyons,” and “Jepsyons,” for the use of “the church-house.” Mr. Groome’s “own pet guess” is that “the discoverers of the Stourbridge fire-clay were Romani-Chals” (pp. 283–88). Were not the “glass-men,” however, referred to by Sir E. Hext in 1596, only such as used glasses for divination, and not glass-makers? Space forbids discussion of such points, or of the ballad fragments (pp. 141–48); but the “perversion of Goethe’s *King of Thule*” (p. 148) is “a song of the *aficion*,” and might have been omitted, or replaced by the following, which is now well known to many, and forms capital ground-bait when fishing for these fast-vanishing relics. It “originated,” as old Wester would say, in *Romany Rye*, vol. i., chap. viii., and runs:—

“Pré kúroko dives, with my pári dei,  
I jal’d to the kóngri to shún the rashel.  
The gáújos all earler’d as we besh’d alé.  
I dik’d ‘dré a lil, tho’ I can’t del apré.  
The lave as he pen’d were tatcho I jin.  
He roker’d o’ dúrikín—púker’d ‘t was sin;  
But kóliko dives I dúrik’d his ohei,  
And pen’d as she’d rómer a búvalo rel.”

With this we must take leave of Mantis, Marblelenni, Kiomi, Richenda, Trainette, and all the other strangely named dwellers

In *Gipsy Tents*, cordially recommending the work to anyone in search of novelty.

H. T. CROFTON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Tenth Earl*. By John Berwick Harwood, Author of “Lady Flavia,” “Lord Lynn’s Wife,” “Young Lord Penrith.” In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Wait a Year*. By Harriette Bowra, Author of “Redlands.” In 3 vols. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

*Maugars Junior*. By André Theuriot. Translated. (Vizetelly & Co.)

MR. HARWOOD, it will be noticed, has a decided weakness for the titled aristocracy. The same lavish generosity which prompts Ouida to bestow on her heroines Mechlin lace *balayeuses* and perpetual costumes from Worth induces him to scatter titles abroad with reckless profusion. Yet it is a somewhat curious fact that his characters never seem used to their elevated positions. “We are Lady Eva and Lady Florine Corbet, are we not?” says one sister to another in the work before us; and, considering that their father was the only brother of an unmarried earl, lately dead, the question of titles was one which might have occurred to them before. “He’s ‘Rupert Lord Romsey’ now, for of course he bears my second title,” soliloquises the ninth earl (always spoken of before his elevation as the Honourable Geoffrey) about his son; and as “Rupert Lord Romsey” the young man constantly appears throughout the book. *The Tenth Earl* is furnished with all the ingredients of an ordinary sensation novel; but somehow they do not mix well together, and the effect on the spirits of the reader is flatness rather than excitement. When Eva—“now Lady Eva,” and eldest daughter of the ninth earl—buys a dog from a Gipsy boy on the sea-shore, we are told that “she little dreamt the while how powerful an influence over her own fortunes the apparently trifling event of that morning is fated to exert, or how that poor masterless creature was to be linked with the chain of her destinies,”

and the reader, of course, expects the animal to play an important part throughout the book. Instead of this, his good offices were confined to picking up a handkerchief containing a letter, in the middle of the last volume. To be sure, the letter was a very valuable one, being nothing less than a confession written by a Swiss peasant-woman to the late Mrs. Corbet, asserting that the real “Rupert Lord Romsey, her foster-child, had been drowned in a mountain torrent, and that the youth who bore the title was in reality her own son.” This does not, however, explain the statement in vol. i., p. 65, that

“any veteran lounge of the classic pavement of Pall Mall would have been struck by the extraordinary resemblance of the young student to what handsome Geoff Corbet had once been. It was the Honourable Geoffrey Corbet in his golden prime of early manhood.”

The ninth earl died in ignorance of the imposition, and of the hold which an eye-witness of the infant’s drowning possessed over his supposed son. This eye-witness, who is

always alluded to as “Fell—or Wilson,” till the reader feels as anxious to kill him as Rupert himself could have been, is the conventional villain who can do everything and rule everybody, and escapes scot-free in the end. Then there is a ranting actor, who is kidnapped and put into a lunatic asylum through the good offices of Mr. Fell, and in his escape from confinement opportunely drops the fatal letter, of which he has mysteriously become possessed, at the paws of the black spaniel. The Dowager Countess of Coniston dies, Rupert goes a mad ride and breaks his neck, and the real “tenth earl,” Adrian Corbet, a distant cousin, marries the good heroine. Such is the outline of the story, and on this, such as it is, the interest of the story must depend. The characters are mere puppets, and either proxy or pompous ones.

When a hero and heroine meet who are obviously born for each other, it is useless to interpose between them such a trifling obstacle as a previous engagement; useless even when the obstructive *fiancée* is so eager after money as to be ready to dispense with love. In Miss Bowra’s last novel the hero is the Rev. Warren Sinclair, a gentleman of large fortune, whose ordination vows sit lightly upon him till a fall down a crevasse awakens him to the fact that he has taken duties upon himself incompatible with the wandering, pleasure-seeking life he has been leading. He then determines to resume the care of his living, which has for many years been handed over to Mr. Moreton, father of the good heroine, Mona, whom the intelligent reader at once perceives to be Mr. Sinclair’s destined wife. Mr. Sinclair communicates the change in his sentiments to Miss Lestocq, a poor but fashionable beauty with whom he has fallen in love during his wanderings; and she, unwilling to bury her charms in a country rectory, insists on postponing her marriage for a year, in the hope either of making her lover alter his mind or of finding one still richer. It is the history of this year with which we have to do. Mr. Sinclair takes up his living, makes acquaintance with Mona Moreton, contrasts her unwillingly with his betrothed, and when, after her father’s death, he gets her the place of governess to his niece, all things seem ready for the catastrophe. Mona, with her pupil and her pupil’s mother, goes out to the Riviera, where Miss Lestocq and her mother, Mona’s brother and his pupil, and Mr. Sinclair’s half-brother, Capt. Orde, are already assembled. Mona discovers by accident that Miss Lestocq infinitely prefers the penniless Cecil Orde to the well-endowed Warren Sinclair, though she has no intention of marrying the former; and Cecil, as soon as he discerns the state of the case, tells her plainly that he will not allow his brother to be sacrificed. Events seem likely to be precipitated by the carelessness of Edward Moreton, who first uses his employer’s money to gamble with, and then tries to commit suicide at Monte Carlo, of which place Miss Bowra loses no opportunity of expressing a righteous horror. Warren is sent for, and comes full of hopes inspired by a mysterious communication from Cecil hinting that Miss Lestocq has changed her



mind, and, as he has also changed his, he awaits impatiently the letter from his *fiancée* which is to set him free. No such letter, however, comes; on the contrary, Mrs. Lestocq dies, and on her death-bed confides to him her daughter. The sanguine reader begins to despair, especially when the wedding-day is fixed, and Mr. Sinclair comes out from England to perform his part. Just at the very last the hotel takes fire. Mona is of course saved by Warren, and in her delirium makes the necessary disclosures. Miss Lestocq marries another rich Englishman, and everyone is made happy all round. The story is fairly interesting and well written, and shows that the authoress has done her best. As we have said, perhaps the conclusion is a little too obvious, but then there is a prejudice nowadays against tales that do not "end happily"—i.e., that are too much like real life. Perhaps we could dispense with some of the moralising over the sin of gambling, but, on the whole, the book will please many readers.

Those unacquainted with the French of M. Theuriet's delightful novel, or too lazy to read anything in a foreign tongue, will hail this translation with pleasure. There are few traces visible of transcription from an alien language; indeed, such traces are almost confined to a rather odd, and to English ears an inappropriate, use of the word "voluptuous." For instance, on p. 70 it is remarked of the hero and heroine that "their nostrils dilated more voluptuously to sniff the intoxicating odours" (of the forest, be it understood); and on p. 75 the hero is conscious of "a certain voluptuous trouble quickening his pulse." This small amount of blame is, in fact, the highest praise. There is no false attempt to Anglicise the story by translating, as it were, its manners and customs as well as its language. Everything about it is thoroughly French, and it is to this that the story owes its charm. Stephen Maugars is the son of a very miserly and cruel banker who, in order to amass money for this boy, grinds down the poor by every means in his power. Unconscious of his father's evil doings and more evil reputation, Stephen returns to Poitou from Paris, full of his burning desire to become an artist. In his native village he meets with Theresa Desroches, the daughter of an old recluse whom his father has helped to ruin. This country idyll is very prettily sketched, but the conclusion is delayed by a fresh villany on the part of old Maugars, who compels Desroches to flee for his life. Theresa returns to her foster-parents in a distant part of the province, where she labours like a common peasant. Meanwhile, Stephen declines to accept anything save the most scanty allowance from his father, and returns to Paris resolved to live by his own labour. Here five years afterwards we meet him at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts, waiting for the decision of the judges as to the successful competitor for the Prix de Rome. The scene is so well described that we feel as if we were standing in Stephen's place. As some of his fellow-students remarked, "the picture was too clever for the judges"—they preferred the more brilliant "Eastern" colouring of his

rival, who was besides known to be a poor man, while Maugars' father was said to be a millionaire. So the Prix de Rome was given to another, and Stephen had to make his own way without any help from the State. How he did it, and how he won Theresa, shall be left to the imagination or research of the reader.

L. B. LANG.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Albania: a Narrative of Recent Travel*, by E. F. Knight (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.), is a description of a tour made by the author in the company of some friends during the autumn of 1879. Starting from Trieste, they made their way to Cattaro, stopping at one or two cities on the Dalmatian coast; and from that place they visited Cetinje, and, passing through Montenegro to the Lake of Scutari, descended that lake to the town of the same name. From Scutari they made two excursions—one to Podgoritza, which brought them once more into Montenegrin territory, the other through the wild mountains inhabited by the Albanian tribe of Clementi, in the direction of Gusinje, which was at that time the head-quarters of the Albanian League. They were unable, however, actually to reach that village, as the attempt to do so might easily have cost them their lives. They re-embarked at Dulcigno for their homeward voyage. This journey, though short, might have furnished a good observer with excellent opportunities of obtaining information, for the clouds were then gathering in those regions which have since almost burst in storm. But those who wish for information must not look for it in this volume. It contains a number of nice illustrations, the best of which are the view of the Bocche di Cattaro and that of Scutari from the lake; but when this has been said, we have exhausted everything that can be mentioned in its favour. The opening sentences give a fair idea of its contents.

"One day last autumn I was sitting in my Temple chambers wondering what I should do with myself in the Long Vacation, when I was aroused from my reverie by the entrance of my clerk. 'Here is Mr. N., sir.'—'Show him in.' N. entered, and his chance visit solved my problem. 'Don't know what to do with yourself? Why, I have the very thing for you. Three friends of mine—Brown, Jones, and Robinson—are preparing for a tour in Albania. I saw Brown this morning, and he told me they wanted somebody else to join their party.' To cut the narrative short, I was introduced to Brown, Jones, and Robinson, as I shall call my travelling companions in this book. . . . I, myself, knew nothing about Albania before starting, with the exception of what I had gleaned from *Childe Harold*."

From the narrative of a tour thus undertaken without preparation we cannot expect to learn much, and the experiences of the party which are recorded are generally commonplace and not amusing. In two passages the author refers to his original diary: they are these. "I find in my diary this note: 'The beer of Trieste is good.'" "I find in my diary this one note: 'Sebenico does not smell nice.'" The mistakes are very numerous. "Swanziocker" strikes us as rather a curious way of spelling the name of the Austrian coin. It may be by a slip of the pen that an inhabitant of the Black Mountain is called "a Montenegro," though the termination suggests the analogy of "negro," but to call him a Karatag is only another form of the same mistake, that word—or rather Karadagh—being equally the name of the country. So too, the division of the Albanians into Albanian Mohammedans, Christian townsmen, and Arnauts, who call themselves Skipetars, is a most misleading piece of confusion. In fact, the style of the book is so slipshod, and the

remarks it contains so valueless, that we have no hesitation in saying that it ought never to have been published.

*Lord Lawrence: a Sketch of his Public Career*. By Capt. L. J. Trotter. (W. H. Allen and Co.) While Mr. R. Bosworth Smith is engaged upon his full-length biography of Lord Lawrence, this modest "Sketch" will help to keep fresh the memory of the great statesman whose name has already passed into history. Since the days of Warren Hastings, no member of the Indian Civil Service has left such a mark upon his time. With many points of dissimilarity in their private characters, some striking resemblances may be noticed in the public services of the two civilian governors. They each organised from its bottom a system of administration; they each saved the empire at a time of extreme need; they each gathered round them a brilliant and loyal staff of lieutenants, both civil and military; they each possessed a profound knowledge of the native mind and an earnest sympathy with the wants of the country. If Lawrence has left a reputation unspotted even by calumny, this is due not only to the integrity of his nature, but also to the improved political circumstances of his age. We are not sure that Capt. Trotter was altogether successful in his recent attempt to rehabilitate Hastings. But this Life of Lawrence can suggest no critical misgivings. It is written with competent knowledge, and in entire harmony with the policy of its hero. Those who honoured Lord Lawrence most will be the first to appreciate its worth. Ordinary readers, we fear, may find it too condensed. The names of Indian places and of native personages will be unfamiliar to them; nor will their previous knowledge provide them with that perspective which the limits of space forbid the author to supply himself. To understand Lawrence's career, it is necessary to have no slight acquaintance with Indian affairs.

DR. JOHN KOCH, of Berlin, who first fixed the date and personages of Chaucer's *Parlament of Foules*, has lately issued a very pretty little selection of Chaucer's minor poems, translated into German in the metres of the originals. That he has rendered them happily may be shown by taking any verse at hazard; say, the pathetic fifteenth stanza of the *Complaint to Pity*, Chaucer's hard-hearted lady-love.

"Mein Leid ist dies; was ich erseh'n mit Schmerzen,  
Das hab' ich nicht, noch was dem ähnlich sehe,  
Und immer flammet Sehnsucht mir in Herzen;  
Doch anderseits hab' ich, wo ich auch gehe,  
Was immer nur vergrössern mag mein Wehe  
Alltündlich ungesucht und nimmer karg:  
Mir fehlet nur mein Tod, und dann mein Sarg."

"My peyne is this, that what so I desire,  
That have I nought, ne no thing lyk thereto,  
And ever seth Desire myn herte on fire;  
Eek on that oother syde, where so I go,  
What maner thing that may encrese my wo,  
That have I redy, unsought everywhere;  
Me n' lakketh but my deeth, and than my bere."

The other poems translated are *Adam Scrivener*, *The Parlament of Foules*, *Truth* (its Envoy unaccountably left out), *Gentillesse*, *Stedfastnesse*, *Fortune*; *Envoys to Bukton and Skogan*; and *Chaucer to his Empty Purse*. To all Dr. Koch has added critical notes. He has confirmed his former date for the *Parlament* (1380) by an allusion to the position of Venus in Chaucer's poem, though he has had to change its Valentine's Day, February 14, to the summer of that year. He—wrongly, we think—puts the *Pity* after the *Blanche*, and suggests 1386-89 as the date of the *Truth*, *Gentillesse*, *Stedfastnesse*, and *Fortune*—too early for some, if not all, of these poems. Dr. Koch also has a fresh calculation as to the date of *The Canterbury Tales*, and makes it 1391 against Tyrwhitt's 1388. Till Prof. Adams gives the

Chaucer Society his long-promised essay on the dates in *The Canterbury Tales*, &c., from Chaucer's astronomical indications, the point will remain in doubt. Dr. Koch's publisher is Wm. Friedrich, of Leipzig, and the title of his little book *Ausgewählte kleinere Dichtungen Chaucer's*. We hope it will have many English buyers.

DR. VOLLGRAFF has published a dissertation on *Greek Writers of Roman History* (Leyden: van der Hoek Bros.), which is noteworthy among other things for the excellent English in which the Dutch scholar has put forth his views. There are only very few traces that the essay has not been written by an Englishman. By adopting our language as his channel of communication with the learned world, the author displays a very flattering—we hope it may not prove a disappointing—trust in the interest taken by English students in such enquiries as those the results of which are here presented. The first is directed towards proving that Plutarch in his *Life of Fabius Maximus* did not borrow from Livy, but that the two had some common authority, probably L. Caelius Antipater. A second enquiry has for its subject the common Greek sources of Plutarch and Appian for Roman history. The third, and perhaps the most interesting, deals with King Juba's *Historia Romana*. Dr. Vollgraff attempts, with much success, not merely to refute H. Peter's doubts as to the existence of this History, but also to prove that Plutarch's account of Cleopatra, so much more favourable than that given by Dio, is derived directly from Juba. Some of his conclusions are open to criticism; but the essay is, on the whole, a valuable contribution to "Quellengeschichte," and well deserves the attention of students of history.

*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.* Vol. XLIX. Edited by the Assistant Secretary. (Murray.) The most important and valuable paper in this volume is, beyond all doubt, that entitled "An Account of the Country traversed by the Second Column of the Tal-Chotiali Field-force in the Spring of 1879," by Lieut. R. C. Temple, brother of the late Governor of Bombay. It contains a fund of information on almost all possible points connected with the region traversed, and makes several noteworthy corrections of our existing maps of Afghanistan, which indeed draw largely on fancy, and what, in the opinion of the cartographer, ought to be the case with regard to mountain ranges, &c. The paper is well illustrated with a sketch map of a portion of the country traversed by the column, compiled from personal observation and from information obtained by Lieut. Temple. There is also a good map in the present volume of Kordofan and of Darfur, as far as it is known, with a short paper by Major H. G. Prout, of the Egyptian general staff. The interminable controversy respecting Zeno's *Frislanda* is revived in a paper by Admiral Irminger and an answer thereto by Mr. R. H. Major; and some people will, doubtless, think that the latter gets considerably the worst of the discussion. But little less than half the volume is taken up by two papers by Capt. Burton, of which the longer one relates to the map of Midian made by the Egyptian staff officers. This map, however, differs materially from Capt. Burton's narrative, besides being deficient in marking many prominent features which he describes. Capt. Burton's other paper is entitled "A Visit to Lissa and Pelagosa." In conclusion, we may add that the volume before us also contains the text of Prof. G. Rolleston's lecture on the modifications of the external aspects of organic nature produced by man's interference, delivered before the society in May of last year.

*Metlakahla and the North Pacific Mission*

(Church Missionary Society) is a record of missionary labours in British Columbia, which owe their success, for the most part, to the efforts of two laymen, Mr. W. Duncan and Admiral Prevost. *Metlakahla*, it may be well to mention, means properly the inlet of Kahla, and is applied to a spot occupying a beautiful situation on the coast of British Columbia seventeen miles from Fort Simpson. The brochure is accompanied by a map, chiefly remarkable for the difficulty which the draughtsman has evidently experienced in making up his mind how to spell "Metlakahla."

*Contes Populaires de la Haute Bretagne.* Par Paul Sébillot. (Paris: Charpentier.) The legends, tales, and folk-lore of "la Bretagne bretonnante" (i.e., the Celtic-speaking portion of Brittany) have been collected by many writers—by Souvestre, La Villemarqué, Du Laurens de la Barre, and especially by Luzel; but scarcely any notice has been taken of the legends and tales of Upper, i.e., of French-speaking Brittany before the present volume. Sixty-six of these tales are here given. With few exceptions they are printed, we are assured, exactly as they were related, and the exceptions differ only in that they were written down from notes, and not from the *viva voce* of the narrator. No explanations are attempted, no references to similar tales in other countries are given, no theories are put forth; we have here the legends, pure and simple. We might ask at times for an outline of some of the variations, the existence of which is indicated only at the close, when the name of the narrator is subjoined. Otherwise the work is complete after its own plan, and can be consulted, without irritation, by the scientific [comparative mythologist in search of facts whereon to base his theories. Such a one will find little that is new here. The legends are much worn down; many are confused and interpolated. They are those told in substance from China to the Hebrides. In their peculiar condition and present state we should place them as intermediate between those of Western Scotland and of the Basque tales of South-western France—not so full as the former, and not so evidently borrowed as are those of the latter country. In another light, as a work of popular literature, this should, we think, become a great favourite. Children will delight in these genuine "stories," so many of which were told to the compiler by nurses or by children themselves. In either aspect we can cordially recommend this book, which is far more wholesome reading than that usually provided for the young in France.

THE Harness Prize for 1880 at Cambridge, on "The First Quarto Edition of *Hamlet*," was awarded to two Bachelors, O. H. Herford, of Trinity, and W. H. Widgery, of St. John's, whose essays "were declared equal in merit." These essays have now been published in a little three-shilling volume by Smith, Elder and Co., and they cause some wonder at the Cambridge examiners' award. For, if Mr. Herford's essay is, as it is, the thoughtful, modest, and careful performance that a university essay should be, Mr. Widgery's is anything but that, though he has been over a good deal of ground in search of his materials. Mr. Herford maintains (1)—and we believe, rightly—that Shakspeare wrote his first version of *Hamlet* about 1601-2, and—wrongly, as we think—that he wrote it "upon the basis of another work, probably the older play upon the subject, which almost certainly existed;" (2) that "a rough report of this play was piratically published, with omissions, variations, and careless, but not deliberate, additions;" and (3) that Shakspeare then thoroughly revised and added to his first sketch, producing the complete *Hamlet* contained (with omissions) in Quarto 2, 1604. Mr. Herford's analysis

of the "changed motif of characters" from Quarto 1 to that which we find in Quarto 2, and of the difference of "Poetical qualities" in the two quartos,\* is extremely good, riper than we should have expected in a Cambridge Bachelor; and from its quality we felt no wonder at hearing that the Le Bas prize "On the Influence of the Drama on National Life" has since been adjudged to Mr. Herford, and that he has been appointed one of the lecturers on English literature for his university's extension scheme. But there is one weak point in Mr. Herford's argument. His chap. ii., on the corruptions of Q. 1 seems to account for all the non-Shakspeare parts of it; his chaps. iii. and iv. assume and show Shakspeare to be correcting and improving his own work; and yet in chap. v. Mr. Herford, without sufficient justification, brings in the old pre-Shakspeare *Hamlet*, and carries "not a few features borrowed thence" into Quarto 2. We hope he will reconsider this point. The advocates of the old-*Hamlet* theory must either say definitely how much of the conception of *Hamlet* they mean to rob Shakspeare of, or give up the advocacy of their groundless theory. Mr. Widgery's attempts at fine writing, his positiveness, omniscience, and consequent power of setting all prior critics right, are very amusing. "As in the quietude of the study we cannot begin to appreciate Shakspeare's plays until we have in the rapture of artistic vision the characters moving and speaking within the candid chambers of the brain," so this rapture makes it clear that

"the warm love-languorous air of Verona, where Philomel in some melodious plot singeth of summer in full-throated ease; the cold bright stars that glitter on the battlements of Elsinore, weird-lit with shadow and the moon's pale beams, . . . are births, and these are twin births, of the self-same soul;"

or, to put it unaptly, *Romeo and Juliet* and the first sketch of *Hamlet* were both written in 1596. Meres did not mention *Hamlet* in 1598, because Mr. Widgery is "morally persuaded that if there had been more than six [of Shakspeare's] comedies [in 1598] we should have had more than six tragedies mentioned" by Meres. Even to make up the six comedies that Meres did mention, his trick of antithesis led him to invent *Love's Labour's Won* for Shakspeare, says Mr. Widgery. It is true that Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew* was then known, but Meres would not mention that or *Hamlet* from his "desire not to confuse his pupils, but to give them only those plays to which the name of Shakspeare alone had been prefixed." As, however, he did unluckily mention the spurious *Titus Andronicus*, Mr. Widgery accounts for that "on the supposition that the early writer [of it] was clean forgotten." Before criticism like this, of course all difficulties disappear. Naturally Mr. Widgery gives great prominence, and twenty-one pages, to the German *Brüdermord*, the quagmire which has swallowed up so many men of unsound judgment. This, he says, contains much of the *Urhamlet* or fore-Shakspeare play, which he sets down to Kyd. The German play lies between Saxo and Belleforest and Shakspeare's First Sketch of *Hamlet*, "and the German adapter was under no obligations to Shakspeare." After these specimens we need not quote more of Mr. Widgery's guesses. His is "an excellent [essay], set down with as [little] modestie as cunning," though the view he advocates—of Quarto 1 being a first sketch—is surely the right one.

\* There are two misprints in *Laertes's* speech on p. 59: *quiet* for *grief*, and *all* for *them*.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. ROBERT WALLACE, who, a few years ago, succeeded the late Mr. Alexander Russel as editor of the *Scotsman*, is about to retire from that post, and settle in London.

We understand that the forthcoming second volume of Mr. Cheyne's *Isaiah* will contain a series of eleven essays on such subjects as the following:—The Book of Isaiah and the Inscriptions, the Present State of the Critical Controversy, the Christian Element in the Book of Isaiah, the Critical Study of Parallel Passages, Correction of the Hebrew Text, Isaiah and his Commentators.

*The Grandidiere*, a novel by Dr. Julius Rodenberg, editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, of which we spoke highly some months ago, has been translated into English by Capt. William Savile (late of the Coldstream Guards), and will be published next week by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

MR. POWNSONBY A. LYONS has just found in an auction catalogue of 1686 the prices that two copies of Shakspeare's works then fetched. The Second Folio of 1632 brought only 15s. 1d.; the Fourth Folio of 1685 made 18s. He would be a lucky man who could get them for twice as many pounds now. At the same sale Hacket's *Sermons* fetched 15s. 6d.; Holyoake's *Latin Dictionary*, 15s. 10d.; and Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fifty Comedies and Tragedies*, 1672, 15s. 10d. also.

We understand that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in preparation a series of small books stating concisely the existing arrangements, political, legal, economic, and social, which constitute an Englishman's relation to the State. The title of the series, further details of which will be announced later on, will be *The English Citizen: his Rights and Responsibilities*.

THE project of an International Congress of Orthographers, which was mooted in the spring of this year, received sufficient support from scholars in England and on the Continent to render it very probable that the first congress will meet in the autumn of 1881.

THE post of Registrar and Secretary to the University College, Bristol, was filled up on the 11th inst. by the appointment of Dr. Langley, of Wolverhampton.

MR. J. HORSEFALL TURNER, of College House, Idel, Leeds, proposes to issue by subscription the celebrated Nonconformist Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths compiled by the Revs. Oliver Heywood and T. Dickenson (1644-1702, 1702-1752), and generally known as *The Northampton or Coley Register*. This valuable MS. comprises many notices of Puritans and anti-Puritans in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and London; and the notes will include unpublished lists of the Popish Recusants, Licensed Preaching Places, &c., in the West Riding, from 1662 to 1700.

A COURSE of lectures at University College, London, on the History of Education, will commence on the 27th inst., when Prof. Goodwin will treat of "Education among the Greeks." The course will be continued by Profs. A. J. Church and Henry Morley in the second and third terms respectively. A syllabus may be had from the secretary.

MR. CHAS. MURCHLAND, publisher, of Irvine, is about to issue *Poems of the Period*, by "Heone," a native of North Ayrshire, edited by the Rev. Henry Reid.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN will give the first Monday afternoon lecture at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on December 6, taking as his subject "The Relation of Morality to Literature." The other Monday lecturers will be Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, Prof. Ray

Lankester, Dr. Andrew Wilson, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. Huggins, Dr. E. B. Tylor, the Rev. Mark Pattison, Sir H. S. Maine, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Prof. Sayce, Mr. Phillips Bevan, and Prof. Bentley.

DR. LIONEL S. BEALE will give the first Thursday evening lecture (on "The Germination and Propagation of Disease") at the same Institution on December 9, and will be followed by Dr. Lodge, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, Mr. G. A. Storey, Prof. Henry Morley, Mr. Henry Blackburn, Prof. Ayrton, Prof. Armstrong, Mr. E. H. Scott, Prof. Monier Williams, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, Capt. Abney, the Rev. J. G. Wood, Mr. William Morris, Dr. W. H. Stone, and Mr. Ernst Pauer.

ON January 15, 1881, M. François Lenormant will publish the first *livraison* of the ninth edition of his *Histoire ancienne de l'Orient jusqu'aux Guerres médiques*. This edition, which has been brought up to date, has been so thoroughly rehandled by the author as to be practically a new book. It will assume the form of an *édition de luxe*, and will be illustrated with many thousands of engravings from ancient monuments, which give it peculiar interest.

THE late Mr. Tom Taylor's residence, "Lavender Sweep," Wandsworth, is shortly to be sold. The sale has been entrusted to Messrs. Beal and Son.

MESSRS. BEMROSE AND SONS have in preparation:—*The Chronicles of the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of All Saints, Derby*, by J. Charles Cox and W. H. St. John Hope; *An Historical Sketch of the Parish of Croxall, in the County of Derby*, full descriptive accounts and pedigrees of the families; a new edition of *The Watching Servants and other Sermons*, by the late Rev. H. Wright, M.A., Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; *Sermons preached on the Occasion of the Death of the Late Rev. Henry Wright, M.A.; Christian Manhood; or, Memorials of a Noble Life*: a Biography of the Rev. S. Blackburn, Missionary to Fernando Po, by Thomas Mitchell; *The Clergyman's Ready Reference Register*, forming a complete Record of Private and Parochial Information on an Original Plan; *Bemrose's Standard Arithmetic, adapted for Teaching and Testing*, in six parts; a new and cheaper edition of *Food and its Preparation*, by Mrs. Greenup; a series of Sunday School Registers and Records; *One Hundred Texts, briefly expounded*, for the Mission Schools of the Society of Irish Church Missions; *The Ladies' Treasury, The Net Cast in Many Waters, and Christian Progress*, volumes for 1880; and *An Outlying Hamlet: the Story of a Long Winter*, by the Author of "An Elder Sister."

WE learn that Prof. Arthur Palmer, of Trinity College, Dublin, has undertaken an edition of Horace's *Satires* for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s "Classical Series." It may be expected towards the end of next year.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. also have in hand a translation by Mr. G. D. Hicks, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, of Prof. Susemihl's recent critical edition, with commentary, of the *Politics* of Aristotle. A new translation of the text of the *Politics* is being prepared for Messrs. Macmillan by Mr. J. E. C. Welldon, Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge.

PROF. BURSIAN, of Munich University, is writing a history of philology, which he has already completed down to the present century. This work will supply a distinct want.

MESSRS. J. A. BROOK AND CO. are about to publish *The Shepherd's Dream: a Dramatic Romance*, by the Rev. Henry Solly. The scene

is laid in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. The earlier portions of the play are connected with the performance of a masque at a country magnate's residence in Suffolk, founded on the Greek legend of Selene and Endymion; but subsequently the plot is concerned with the persecutions under Bishops Gardiner and Bonner.

MR. QUARITCH is about to publish a catalogue of MSS. and autographs. Among the former there are three codices of the ninth century, two of the tenth, three of the eleventh, three of the twelfth, eight articles of the thirteenth century, and numerous illuminated books of later date, including the Talbot Book of Hours, lately recovered from French hands; the grand *Siege of Troy* by Lydgate, written by the poet himself for Sir William Carrant, of Toomer; a perfect MS. of Wyclif's Testament, written within twenty-five years of his death; and an exquisite Italian *Apocalypse*. The more ancient include a Cicero de *Amicitia*, which Mommsen has described; a copy of the Latin Gospels, with the original exterior decoration of gems and ivory carving; a magnificent *Evangelistarium* in letters of gold; a Visigothic MS.; two Greek MSS. of the four Gospels; and a superb Spanish *Apocalypse* of the twelfth century, perhaps the most striking article in the collection, although this includes some separate miniatures by master hands and many lovely *Livres d'Heures*. Among the autographs there are several of Burns and Charles Lamb, and specimens of Keats, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Landor, and others.

THE Book of Proverbs, in a revised Massoretic text, has been published by Baer and Delitzsch, whose small editions of Genesis, Isaiah, the Minor Prophets, Job, and the Psalms have been so much appreciated.

THE second session of the Spelling Reform Association will be marked by a great advance. The work of collecting schemes, which occupied the society during its first year, has been completed; and specimens of all those for which types could be procured have been published in the *Phonetic Journal*, and reprinted for the use of members of the association. The society has now to consider what course it is itself to take in recommending any reform to the public. During the coming session the various requisites of a revised alphabet will be discussed, and there is a good prospect that by the time of the annual meeting in May next the association will be able to make some definite proposals.

WE are glad to see that Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have received sufficient encouragement to continue their valuable *Précis of Official Papers*, of which the third monthly number has just appeared. They seem to us well adapted to lie on the tables of clubs and public rooms. As they contain abstracts of every single parliamentary return that is printed, the actual importance of their contents varies greatly. Among the most interesting are the consular reports upon the trade and manufactures of foreign countries. If we have any criticism to pass, it is that the "Tables of Contents," which serve the place of an Index, might be more carefully compiled. In the third number, for instance, we notice a bad misprint of "Repairing" for "Reporting;" and the consular reports, to which allusion has been made above, are alphabetically indexed under the heading of "Trade," without any reference to their subject-matter, and not, as in the two previous numbers, under the heading of "Manufactures: Reports, &c."

M. MOURÉS (Alexandria) has just brought out a new pocket edition of Mariette Pasha's admirable little *Itinéraire de la Haute Egypte*, with the author's latest additions.

WE learn from the *Nation* that a new work

by Mr. Bancroft, continuing his *History of the United States*, under the title of *History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States, forming a History of the United States from the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain to the Inauguration of Washington as President*, is to be soon published by the Appletons. It will form two octavo volumes, with an Appendix containing many unpublished personal and political letters of the public men of that period, collected from different parts of the United States and from Europe.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish shortly *A Life's Atonement*, a novel in three volumes, by David Christie Murray.

THE present land agitation in Ireland and the complaints made as to the nature of the law which regulates the relations of landlord and tenant in that country must naturally have rendered our English readers anxious to learn something as to the provisions of a code so bitterly assailed. The Irish Land Acts of 1860 and 1870, lengthy and not too well arranged, can convey little clear information to the unprofessional reader who may attempt to master them, nor can their very technically drawn clauses give any clear idea of their practical results. To meet this want Mr. Bichey, Q.C., the Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin, has completed a treatise, intended to be popular and wholly untechnical, dealing with the legal relations of landlord and tenant, and the peculiar Irish legislation upon that subject. It is not his design to consider whether the law of landlord and tenant as now existing in Ireland should be amended, but to afford, in a condensed and readable form, to those who may desire to discuss that question, useful information upon the subject. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the book very shortly.

MESSRS. CECIL BROOKS AND Co. will publish, on the 28th inst., the first number of a journal for ladies, based on somewhat novel principles, entitled *The Ladies' Illustrated Paper*.

WE are requested to state that, in addition to the authors previously named as being represented in Mr. Waddington's forthcoming selection of English sonnets by living writers, the following should have been mentioned among the principal contributors:—Mr. J. Addington Symonds, Prof. Dowden, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. W. B. Scott, Sir Noel Paton, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Lord Houghton, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. P. B. Marston, Mr. Robert Buchanan, and Mr. George MacDonald.

*Little Pansy*, a new novel by Mrs. Randolph, author of *Gentianella*, &c., will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in three volumes.

THE second volume of a new edition of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin's works, revised by M. Ephremof, has been published. The editor has endeavoured to collect and classify all the poet's productions; and has, for this purpose, carefully collated the previous editions and Pushkin's autograph MSS. to which he has had access. The poems are printed in chronological order, the volume just issued comprising only what the poet wrote between the years 1825 and 1830. Beside smaller pieces, it includes "Boris Godunof," "Count Nulin," "Scenes from *Faust*," "Pol-tawa," &c. Nearly every one of these, as well as of the minor poems, is accompanied by bibliographical notes.

M. NAGUIEVSKI is editing a series of Latin classics for the use of schools, with Russian notes. A selection from the *Satires* of Horace, and the first three books of the *Aeneid*, have already been published, the commentary being chiefly of a grammatical and linguistic character. This is almost the first series of the kind hitherto pub-

lished in Russia, if we except Kremer's edition of the Greek classics, which consists merely of text and glossary.

MM. PYPIN AND SPASOVICH are issuing an entirely remodelled edition of their *History of Slavonic Literatures*, of which the first volume, dealing with the South Slavonic branch, appeared in 1879. The second volume, just issued, is devoted to the literatures of the Western Slavs—viz., the Poles, Czechs, and Serbs. Important additions have been made to the original work, the historical introductions having been considerably enlarged, and full bibliographical indexes appended. The whole work promises to be a comprehensive and trustworthy *thesaurus* of facts relating to the intellectual life of the Slavonic peoples. A German translation of the first volume by Herr T. Pech has just been issued by Messrs. Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

THE death is announced of Miss Maria Louisa Charlesworth, author of *Ministering Children*, with a sequel, *The Female Visitor to the Poor*, and numerous other works illustrating the application of religion to every-day life; and of Hermann Theodor Vanschmid, of Munich, author of various plays and historical novels, the latter relating chiefly to popular life in the Tyrol and Bavaria.

THE Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, which is about to enter on the tenth year of its existence, is intended to provide a preparation for a diplomatic, administrative, or parliamentary career, and generally to complement a liberal education. The subjects of instruction include political and economical geography, diplomatic history, the law of nations, statistics, comparative constitutional law, organisation and administration, finance, political economy, comparative legislation, &c. Arrangements are made for twenty-three courses of lectures, divided over two years, which were attended during the last session by 229 students. The teaching body includes MM. Levasseur and Boutmy, members of the Institute; and MM. Albert Sorel, H. Gaidoz, Funck-Brentano, Flach, G. de Molinari, &c. M. Boutmy is the director.

SIGNOR ZANICHELLI, of Bologna, is to issue immediately a second edition, recast and enlarged, of Prof. Siciliani's *La Scienza dell'Educazione come Antitesi alla Pedagogia ortodossa*.

THE *Athenaeum Belge* states that the Committee of National Bibliography is about to send to press the first sheets of the catalogue of Belgian books published between 1830 and 1880.

THE Librairie des Bibliophiles published on Wednesday last *Le deuxième Centenaire de la Fondation de la Comédie Française*, with two etched portraits of Molière, by Damman. The volume comprises a "Notice" by P. Regnier; a poem by François Coppée, entitled "La Maison de Molière," recited at the Comédie Française by M. Got on the 21st inst.; and Molière's *L'Impromptu de Versailles* and *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

WE have received a copy of *The Cambridge Review: a Journal of University Life and Thought*, which has already reached its twenty-seventh number. We trust that we do not do it an injustice in stating that it appears to be modelled upon *The Undergraduates' Journal* of the sister university, even to the extent of printing a sermon in the Supplement. In so far as they are pitched at the exact level of the ordinary undergraduate mind, such periodicals evidently satisfy a want; but we cannot honestly say that, in their literary aspect, they are otherwise representative of academical life.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will issue on November 1 the first number of a new shilling

monthly periodical entitled *The Army and Navy Magazine*. Among the contributors are Dr. W. H. Russell, Col. G. B. Malleon, and Messrs. James Grant, G. A. Henty, and D. C. Boulger.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE editor of *Mind* would seem to have determined to make it impossible for his readers to raise any complaint of dullness against the current number of the periodical which he conducts, and which, take it all in all, has during the five years of its existence contributed much *pabulum* for philosophical digestion, and been the vehicle of several articles of more than temporary interest. "Dull," at any rate, is not the epithet to be applied to Mr. Grant Allen's paper on Aesthetic Evolution. With all the lightness of style and readiness of illustration for which the writer is now known, Mr. Allen shows that

"the primitive human conception of beauty must have been purely anthropometric—must have gathered mainly round the personality of man or woman; while all its subsequent history must be that of an *apantrophisation* [Mr. Allen apologises for the word]—a gradual regression or concentric widening of aesthetic feeling around this fixed point."

And no doubt, when once primitive man recognised the beauty of some other man or woman, we can easily see how—through personal decorations, weapons, utensils, &c.—he would gradually proceed to that widespread sense of beauty which characterises modern man; but the difficulty just concerns this initial point, and we could probably have borne with some dullness in order to have it investigated—to refer it to "sexual selection" is only to raise the question why the lower animals stop short in their apprehension of beauty at a point so much lower than is found to be the case with man. The other articles are of a more solid character, but it would be, no doubt, unfair to describe any of them as dull. The philosophical biologist will find food for study in the concluding part of Mr. E. Montgomery's "Unity of the Organic Individual;" and Mr. W. L. Davidson's article on "Botanical Classification" directs attention to some real defects in our current systems of arranging plants. Of wider interest than these last-named articles are Mr. Benn's criticisms on Herbert Spencer's *Ethics*, and Mr. John Watson's paper on Kant's Method—an essay which, besides showing up some of Mr. Balfour's mistaken views of transcendentalism, gives a clear statement, likely to be useful to young students, of the main questions which Kant set himself to solve. Mr. Benn's paper is chiefly valuable for the manner in which it sets forth the want of harmony between an ethic of hedonism and an ethic of evolution—"Hedonism only values life for the pleasure it yields; evolution only values pleasure for the life it subserves"—and for the success with which it discloses the inability of Mr. Spencer's theory to pass from political, religious, and social restraints to a purely moral restraint, or evolve an experience of intrinsic consequences out of an experience of incidental consequences.

THE *Modern Review* for October gives the conclusion of Prof. Kuenen's "Critical Method," which, as an argument addressed to those unacquainted with or suspicious of the method, must be pronounced unsatisfactory. It is easy to show that the harmonistic method applied by divines to the Bible is never purely critical—that when used apologetically it is sometimes scarcely honest; but it does not follow that it is always more critical or more honest to cut a knot that it is impossible, or at least tiresome, to untie. Really, it is less fair to call a man uncritical or prejudiced for believing that the David of the Books of Samuel wrote the 18th Psalm than to tell a man who denies it that he



knows nothing of the complexity of human nature or of the modes of human feeling in ages like that in question. A modern critic's sense of harmony is a far less valuable guide in such matters than a comparison of Psa. xviii. with Pentaour's *Battle of Kadesh*, or of 1 Chron. xxii. 8 with II. vi. 266 et seqq. The rest of the number is fairly good, but no article very remarkable.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* is solid but dull. "The Pagan Reaction under the Emperor Julian" is hardly treated as the subject deserves; it is little more than a review of Mr. Bendall's Hulsean prize essay, though the reviewer would probably have been able to write as good an essay on it himself. The view taken, that the revival of paganism was a genuine reaction, and not dependent on Julian's personality only, may be sound; but, if so, it should be supported by more direct evidence than is given here. The art critic of the *Review* writes on "Christian Imaginations of Heaven" rather less suggestively than is usual with him.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of September 30 contains mostly continuations, but these are of considerable interest. In "Polystoria" Tinajero Martinez treats of German histories, and remarks how poor Germany was in these until the appearance of Niebuhr, Grimm, and Ranke. Diaz Sanchez, in his "Guia de Simancas," gives a detailed account of the papers deposited by each of the Austrian and Bourbon Sovereigns, and tells of the disasters of the French occupation of the castle, when the handsome doors of the book-cases were burnt, the MSS. used for horse-litter, thrown into the moat and into the "patios," or removed to France. The greater part of these last have since been restored; but a list is given of those still retained in Paris. The repairs and improvements effected in the present reign are warmly praised; and the names of the architects, artists, and carpenters who designed or made the book-shelves, &c., with the sums paid to them, are given under each reign. Suañia Castellet records the part taken by Antonio de Nebrija in the compilation of the great Complutensian Polyglot; and Dionisio Chaulié, under the title "The Goblin Critic," throws light on an obscure Hispano-Portuguese intrigue of the time of Philip V. The "goblin" was a Carmelite monk, one Fray Manuel de San José.

THE *Rivista Europea* for October 1 has a suggestive article by Signor Carlandi on Shakspeare's *Coriolanus*. The writer claims that Shakspeare's Roman dramas form a trilogy, in which the principal object is not human passion but the grand figure of Rome. In *Coriolanus* we have Rome in her youth, full of fierce energy, and a prey to factions arising from caste. In *Julius Caesar* the struggle for supremacy between rival leaders menaces Rome's prosperity. In *Antony and Cleopatra* personal egoism prevails, and the sentiment of patriotism has almost died away.

In the *Deutsche Rundschau* for October Herr Paul Heyse gives a translation of Manzoni's *Inni Sacri*, and calls attention to the profoundly religious side of that writer's character. Herr Wundt writes on "Brain and Soul," with the general result that the localisation of the functions of the brain in itself makes neither for materialism nor idealism. Herr Ehlert writes an appreciative notice of Joh. Seb. Bach. An anonymous writer, who is well versed in the social condition of Russia, gives much interesting information in an article on "Forerunners of Russian Nihilism." Herr O. Heine publishes some letters written from Paris in 1801 by Karl Benedict Hase, well known to philologists as librarian of the Imperial Library in Paris till his death in 1864. His letters give his first impressions of Paris when he reached it as a poor student in search of a career,

# THE "NEW YORK HERALD" ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

ABOUT two years ago an important proposal on the subject of international copyright between England and the United States was issued by Messrs. Harper and Brothers, the great publishing firm of New York. The substance of this proposal was that Congress should grant copyright to English authors on the condition of republication within three months on the farther side of the Atlantic, such republication to be effected only through an American publisher. Its importance lay in the fact that Messrs. Harper and Brothers had hitherto been known as the most strenuous opponents of international copyright, basing their opposition upon the broad and simple ground that the American public had a right to get their literature cheap. Into the causes of their conversion it is not necessary now to enter. Within the last month, however, they have carried the agitation one stage farther by re-issuing their scheme in the form of a memorial to the State Department, with the signatures appended of some of the best-known names in American literature. On the present occasion we do not propose to discuss the pros and cons of the question, which really forms part of the large theory of protection to local manufacture so strongly held throughout the United States. It seems to us of more importance to place before our readers the views expressed upon the matter in a prominent leading article of the 4th inst. by the *New York Herald*, which may justly claim to be regarded as the most national, if not the most influential, of American journals. From this article, therefore, we make the following quotations:—

"A chronic state of piracy between two great nations having one language and a common literature is a disgrace that should put to shame the country responsible for it. As a mere matter of policy, men of letters are not less worthy of encouragement and protection for the fruits of their labour than any other class of producers. But the question is more than one of expediency. It is one of property, right, justice. Intellectual productions have all the attributes of property, and by every principle of law and reason, by every consideration of right and justice, the title to this property is not less perfect, and should be not less inviolable, than the title to any other species of property."

"That the United States is chiefly, if not wholly, to blame for this shameful state of things cannot be reasonably doubted or denied by any person who has compared or rather contrasted the course of the American with that of the British Government toward foreign authors."

"Men of letters both in England and in the United States want international copyright, and in neither country do the people appear to be against it. British publishers are in favour of it, and no American publisher can be found who is opposed to it. If this unanimity on the part of those most interested in the matter were real instead of apparent, there would be no serious obstacle to the achievement of the great end that all profess to have in view. But what American publishers advocate as international copyright, and what alone they have been willing to accept, is in effect but a measure for the protection of their own trade."

"The right principle of international protection to literary property is that advocated in England. The English proposition is that British copyright be recognised in the United States, and American copyright in Great Britain, so that a book published in either country shall be fully protected in the other without the necessity of republication. This is international copyright. It is far more just and advantageous than the American scheme to the authors of both countries, and cannot prove less satisfactory to the reading public in either country."

"Let it end at once and for ever the wholesale plundering of foreign literature which Congress has

legalised through ninety years, and which has too long been a just cause of national reproach."

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ADELIN, J. Hippolyte Ballangé et son Œuvre. Paris: Quantin. 20 fr.  
 BÉVILLE, L. et M. C. GUIGOU. Monographie de la Cathédrale de Saint-Jean de Lyon. Basel: Georg. 200 fr.  
 BIRD, Isabella. Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. Murray. 24s.  
 BIRDS, J. A. Goethe's *Faust*, Part I., translated. Longmans. 12s. 6d.  
 BLACKIE, J. S. Goethe's *Faust*, translated into English Verse. Revised Edition. Macmillan. 9s.  
 DEVILLE, J. Dictionnaire du Tapisier. Paris: Claessen. 20 fr.  
 EXPOSITION des Beaux-Arts: Salon de 1880. Paris: Baschet. 40 fr.  
 HEATH, F. G. Peasant Life in the West of England. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 10s. 6d.  
 HEINE, M. E. Ricordi della Vita intima di Enrico Heine. Napoli: Detken & Kocholl. 2 fr.  
 HORACE'S Odes. Englished and Imitated by Various Hands. Ed. C. W. F. Cooper. Bell. 6s. 6d.  
 LACOUR, L. Trois Théâtres: Emile Augier, Alexandre Dumas fils, Victorien Sardou. Paris: O. Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
 REED, Sir E. J. Japan: its History, Traditions, and Religions. Murray. 28s.  
 SAINTSBURY, G. Primer of French Literature. Oxford University Press. 2s.  
 SHAKSPEARE'S *Richard the Third*. Ed. W. Aldis Wright. Oxford University Press. 2s. 6d.  
 THIESEN, J. H. Die Legende v. Kirilgotami. Breslau: Koebner. 2 M.  
 TURNER, C. Tennyson. Collected Sonnets, Old and New. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 7s. 6d.  
 WATSON, R. S. A Visit to Wazan, the Sacred City of Morocco. Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

### THEOLOGY.

- BUNSEN, E. de. The Angel-Messiah of Buddhists, Essenes and Christians. Longmans. 10s. 6d.  
 COX, S. A Commentary on the Book of Job. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 15s.

### HISTORY.

- ACTA pontificum romanorum inedita. I. Urkunden der Päpste vom J. 748 bis zum J. 1198. Hrg. v. J. v. Pilgk-Hartung. 1. Bd. 1. u. 2. Abth. Tübingen: Fues. 13 M.  
 BEAUNE, H. Introduction à l'Etude historique du Droit Coutumier français jusqu'à la Rédaction officielle des Coutumes. Paris: Larose. 8 fr.  
 DUNCKER, Max. The History of Antiquity. Trans. E. Abbott. Vol. IV. Bentley. 21s.  
 FONTES rerum Bernensium. 1. Bd. Bis 1217. 1. Lfg. 2 M. 40 Pf. 3. Bd. 1271-99. 21 M. 40 Pf. Bern: Dalt.  
 GIODA, O. Guicciardini e la sua Opere inedite. Napoli: Detken & Kocholl. 10 fr.  
 JAHRBUCH f. schweizerische Geschichte. 5. Bd. Zürich: Höhr. 6 M.  
 RUDEL, R. Adel u. Demokratie. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Feudalismus. 1. Bd. Berlin: Münchhoff. 9 M.  
 SAINT-SIMON, Ecrits inédits de, p. P. Faugère. T. 2. Mélanges. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 TREVELYAN, G. O. The Early History of Charles James Fox. Longmans. 18s.  
 WHEATLEY, H. B. Samuel Pepys and the World he lived in. Bickers. 12s.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- FORPPL, A. Ausgewählte Capital der mathematischen Theorie der Bauconstruktionen. 2. Abth. Die Theorie der Gewölbe. Leipzig: Felix. 6 M.  
 GRUBBACH, A. Gesammelte Abhandlungen u. kleinere Schriften zur Pflanzengeographie. Leipzig: Engelmann. 20 M.  
 KOCH, L. Die Klee- u. Flachseide (Oscuta epithymum u. C. epilinum). Heidelberg: Winter. 10 M.  
 KREKENBERG, C. F. W. Vergleichend-physiolog. Studien zu Tunis, Mentone u. Palermo. 3. Abth. Heidelberg: Winter. 6 M.  
 LENHOSSAK, J. v. Die künstlichen Schildeverbildungen im Allgemeinen u. zwei künstlich veränderte makrocephale Schilde aus Ungarn, sowie e. Schilde aus der Barbareszeit Ungarns. Wien: Braumüller. 18s.  
 MUELLER, N. J. C. Handbuch der Botanik. 2. Bd. Allgemeine Botanik. 2. Thl. Heidelberg: Winter. 20 M.  
 POLLOCK, F. Spinoza: his Life and Philosophy. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 16s.  
 TOULA, F. Geologische Untersuchungen im westlichen Theile d. Balkan u. in den angrenzenden Gebieten. IX. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
 WEINHOFF, A. v. Physikalische Demonstrationen. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Quandt. 6 M.  
 WITTE, J. H. Die Philosophie unserer Dichterheroen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. deutschen Idealismus. 1. Bd. Lesing u. Herder. Bonn: Weber. 6 M. 50 Pf.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- ANDER, P. J. Rhetoromanische Elementargrammatik. Zürich: Orell. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
 HOVELACQUE, A. L'Avesta, Zoroastre et le Mazdéisme. Paris: Maisonneuve.  
 LINKE, H., and WISOWA, G. De Macrobi saturnaliorum fontibus. Breslau: Koebner. 1 M. 50 Pf. (each).  
 MOELLENDORFF, P. G. v. Praktische Anleitung zur Erlernung der hochchinesischen Sprache. Shanghai. 15 M.  
 VIOLETTE, L. Dictionnaire samos-français-anglais et français-samos-anglais. Paris: Maisonneuve.  
 ZIEGLER, O. Sir Orfeo. Ein engl. Feenmärchen aus dem Mittelalter. Breslau: Koebner. 4 M.

pedantically accurate text edited in an unsympathetic spirit.

London: Oct. 18, 1880.

Perhaps this system of grouping the letters in two sets of pairs and an impair, which again pairs with the other impairs, cf. *h, n, m*, may be compared with rhyme, alliteration, and correspondence (*comharda*) in poetry; in which case the order of the Ogham alphabet may be de-

JOHN ABERCROMBY.

**Haileybury College : Oct. 18, 1880.**

On the important question of "herd wind" versus "herds wind," I never intended to offer a positive opinion, and I dare say Mason's text of the odes may be as worthless as Mr. Storr says, though the edition prepared as a labour of love by the poet's friend and executor must always possess a literary interest which is not likely to belong to the most

In conclusion, I would suggest that even a member of Mr. Storr's own profession need not be suspected of wilful malignity if he differs from him in matters of literary judgment and literary taste.

F. B. BUTLER.

MONDAY, Oct. 25, 8 p.m. Aristotelian Society: "Scholastics," by A. J. Cooper; "Arabians," by H. Senier.

## THE EMOTIONS AND SENSES OF INSECTS.

*Insect Variety: its Propagation and Distribution.* Treating of the Odours, Dances, Colours, and Music in all Grasshoppers, Cicadae, and Moths; Beetles, Leaf-insects, Bees, and Butterflies; Bugs, Flies, and Ephemerae; and exhibiting the bearing of the Science of Entomology on Geology. By A. H. Swinton, Member of the Entomological Society of London. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

MR. SWINTON begins his work with a pleasant Introduction, giving an account of his early studies and entomological rambles, with bright sketches of Hampshire cliffs and Surrey downs, of the chalk hills of Kent and the wild crags of Braemar. Having his attention drawn to the sounds produced by insects, he was led to make the various subjects enumerated in the title his special study. He went to Italy chiefly to hear the cicadas sing, though not also without a keen appreciation of its treasures of antiquity and art, as many passages in his book show. As an entomologist, however, he was somewhat disappointed with Italy, which seems to be, for the most part, as much cultivated as our own country. He tells us that its poetic fields and classic ground have few charms for the fly-catcher. "Old in civilisation, the virgin coronet of deer-forest and brake has long fallen from her brow." Italy is emphatically an exotic garden, a land of vine and olive, or a waste of waving grain; and the weary collector often sits down disappointed. After much searching he finds the object of his journey, and thus he describes his success:—

"Sitting down mechanically on the partially dried grass, while the trees around drew in their shadow, I listlessly watched the clouds form in the clear sky around the frosty pinnacle of the Grand Paradiso; and then mustering insensibly, stretch out their gauzy veil over the couchant mass of Monte Bianco and the distant Cenis, till one by one the grand old cordon of barrier giants, together with the ruddy lower spurs of the Albignesian valleys, were replaced by a curtain of opal gray sky, from which stood out sharply the long willow rows fringing the opposite bank, the neighbouring farm, and herded cow. . . . Suddenly I fancied I heard a frog quacking in a bush at hand. And then came the sounds, *Pip! Pip!* Turning over the brittle boughs, which have an unpleasant fashion of breaking off short, I turned up a drowsy Cicada on a damp spray, who was attuning his lyre to the stray glints that crept in among the dense soft foliage. But can this be the Cicada of one's school-days? I exclaimed. It is nothing like a 'Grasshopper,' as elegant writers such as Pope and Dryden maintain; nor does it seem as if it would hop, as Wordsworth and Goethe would make out. No, it is not a tree-hopper. Cowley said it danced. No; I don't think it dances. And it is not a Cricket, as

another wiseacre, a German, has it! Nor a Leaf-cricket, with a curly tail, as La Fontaine illustrates it! It used to turn its eyes and wink at St. Francis, but alas! its optics have become immoveable."

And thus our author runs on for fourteen pages, with long quotations from Virgil, Meleager, and a host of other poets and writers, classical and modern, so that the reader finds he has to do with no mere dry naturalist, but one who can illustrate his subject by references from the whole field of literature.

Passing on to the body of the work we find chapters on the nervous system, the passions, and the secretions of insects, with deductions as to their senses of touch and smell; on their dances and display during the breeding season, with a discussion on the corresponding sense of sight; on instrumental music or the various sounds produced by insects, and on the organ and sense of hearing; with a concluding chapter on migration, variation, and natural selection. These subjects are all treated with a large amount of knowledge obtained both by reading and observation; and they are well illustrated by a number of plates and figures, which, if often roughly drawn, are sufficiently characteristic. At the end of each chapter the most important facts and observations are collected into tables, which are of considerable value as presenting a summary of what has been done in this interesting department of entomology. To the working entomologist, therefore, the book will be a useful one; while the general reader with a taste for natural history will find a number of most interesting details on the structure, the senses, and the habits of insects. Such, especially, is the account of the sounds produced by different species of butterflies and moths, which are far more numerous and varied than is generally supposed; and the full description of what is known of the position and structure of the organ of hearing in the different families of insects. It was once supposed that this sense resided in the antennae, but this is now known to be incorrect in many cases. In the cicadae the ear is believed to be situated at the base of the abdomen; in the acrididae, or grasshoppers, on the side of the body under the elytra. Our author says:—

"If anyone will observe the grasshoppers in the meadows, it will be noticed how the male, on the conclusion of his music, lowers one or both femora horizontally, retaining the elytra somewhat raised, thus exposing these membranes (the external ears) until he receives a response; or how, when he seeks to allure the female, he places himself so that the stridor shall impinge directly on one or other of her cavities, which she voluntarily exposes by lowering a femur. The cavities in the latter sex are usually of greater dimensions than in the males, and the drumskin more attenuated."

In the crickets, however, the ears are situated—strange to say—on the forelegs.

A very full account is given of the colour-varieties of butterflies and moths, and an attempt is made (though not very successfully) to connect these with peculiarities of soil or climate. A very curious fact has, however, been discovered as to the effect of large manufacturing towns in producing variations of colour in moths; and this is

believed to be due to the various gases and vapours in the atmosphere, especially where chemical works abound; the delicate tissues of these insects during the larva and pupa stage being especially liable to such influences, while even the perfect insects are susceptible to change of colour from similar causes.

Great attention has also been given to the motions, attitudes, dances, and courtship of insects, which are all described in great detail, and often from personal observation. There is, however, a tendency to give a meaning to every motion and attitude, however insignificant, and it is necessary to be constantly on one's guard against accepting these hypothetical interpretations as realities. They furnish the author with great scope for the development of his peculiar notions, and for the free display of his strangely inconsequent, poetical, and often unintelligible style, bristling with obscure technical phraseology, which forms one of the chief drawbacks to an otherwise valuable work. A few illustrations of this tendency must be given.

In discussing the origin of the stridulating organs of insects, he remarks that

"Reciprocating stimulatory friction of articulate parts to express emotion postulates adaptive acquisition, consequent on assumed integumental tendency under attrition to determine a smooth, undulatory surface, and propagation by hereditary transmission."

This is merely obscure, but at other times he is perfectly enigmatical, as when, after describing the music of the male grasshoppers, he adds:—

"Similar is the stimulus that incites singing birds at the time of amour to pour on the woodland enchanting strains, or inflorescence, horticulturally deprived of sexual character, to lavish sweeter colour and perfume."

How the colour and scent of our double roses and pinks can be due to the same stimulus as that which causes birds to sing in the pairing season is a problem worthy of the Sphinx itself.

As examples of the poetry of science, we may quote the following:—

"Herr Westring has mentioned two other micro-beetles of this group that utter a sound—namely, *Berosus luridus*, a coleopteron about the size of a grain of sand or pin's head, and the, in this country, rather scarce *Sperchus emarginatus*, which is scarcely its superior, thus ushering us to the very fount of those passions that fired a Troy and shook the pinnacles of heaven."

Describing the notes of some small autumnal grasshoppers, he says:—

"In the existing rage for cheap music, when flashing lights, impassioned notes, and sweet warblings greet the man of business homeward wending, and drive far into the sorrows of the night, it is scarcely to be wondered refrains so full of small peaceful harmonies as those complaining notes, that each autumn echo beneath the blithe ring of the mowers, should continue a study for poets and musician. And it is thus we not only hear of them blending in the luxuriant tide of song on Transatlantic pianos, but, what is more generally feasible, find them adapted to rhythmic notations by admiring frequenters of the green banks of the Rhine and Alpine glaciers, where they possibly lend much to the charms of the scenery."

Then, after describing the song of these

"sweet grasshopper minstrels," he tells of one who,

"with true grasshopper spirit, will continue snatches of recitative, even when the throes of death press upon him, and the golden meads of Proserpine are all his perspective."

One more example of our author's peculiar style may be quoted. The Painted Lady Butterfly is found very widely scattered over the world, and it often migrates in great swarms, as occurred last year. These phenomena are thus described and commented on:—

"*Pyrameis cardui* and its varieties sunning on the thistle-bank is a cosmopolitan feature in terrestrial scenery we cannot fly from; it meets us, like a friend far from our native land, on every gravelly waste, where the gardens of coral islets, deep in the dark Pacific, are overhung by the bread-fruit, or where the dusty sands of Africa and lone savannahs of America are imprinted by the hoof of the antelope and buffalo, where the jungle of Bengal echoes to the roar of the tiger, or where the Ceylon elephant crushes through the cane, on ancient lands where the epioris roved and the emu wanders. Go where you will, there persistently sits the ubiquitous Painted Lady on its heap of shingle or flower-head, just as the Chinese, in their country of gardens, depict it on the rice-tree's pith, from where the eternal snows scarcely melt beneath the spring-tide to where the equator kindles its glowing heats."

This highly imaginative passage conveys the very erroneous impression that the butterfly is more or less common all over the world. But, on the contrary, it is quite unknown in all South America and the West India Islands (except as a rare straggler in Cuba); in the whole of the Pacific islands it is not certainly known to exist; in the Malay islands it is only known, I believe, from Java; but it occurs in Australia, widely scattered in India, and over the whole of the North temperate zone.

Next, as to the causes of this wide distribution, our author makes an unnecessary mystery by connecting it in some unintelligible way with geological changes. He goes on thus:—

"The history of this marvellous distribution cannot remain wholly a sealed scroll to the geologist when we take into consideration that the insect, in its wonderful migrations, manifestly affords the thread with which to retrace and unravel the problem, while they, on the other hand, render equally patent the reason of its present uncertainty of appearance in various localities. Thus, at the present day, the migrations of the Painted Lady take a fixed direction in the Northern hemisphere from the tropic towards the pole."

To explain these facts, however, no geological cause is required. The larva of the butterfly feeds on a great variety of plants, such as thistles and other composites, malvaceae, and boraginaceae. When climatic and other conditions are favourable it breeds in great multitudes in North Africa and Southern Europe, and the hosts thus produced fly northwards simply because they are bounded by a desert or a sea to the south. That it is produced in much greater numbers than most other butterflies is probably due to the vast abundance of the thistles and other plants on which it feeds, while the larvae, being spiny, are protected from the attacks of the smaller

insectivorous birds. We need, therefore, hardly call upon the geologist to explain either the wide distribution or the occasional migrations of this insect.

Readers of this notice will see that Mr. Swinton's volume is one of a very exceptional character, combining poetry and imagination with science and philosophy; while it is unfortunately deficient in the clear judgment and logical analysis which the subjects discussed require for their proper elucidation. Yet readers of very different tastes may find the work interesting and instructive. The naturalist will appreciate the close observation of insect life displayed by the writer, and will find the large assemblage of facts which he has industriously brought together of considerable value; while, to the less scientific, the picturesque descriptions of scenery and of insect habits, the wealth of literary quotation and allusion, the eccentric style and the enigmatical philosophy, will have a greater attraction.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

*Selections from the Attic Orators*: being a Companion Volume to "The Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeus." Edited, with Notes, by R. C. Jebb, M.A., LL.D., Edin., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. (Macmillan & Co.)

If a more general reading of Attic oratory in our schools and colleges can be brought about by good editing, the credit will belong to Prof. Jebb. His Preface to the present volume recognises the fact that oratory in general no longer occupies the place in study that it once held; and most readers of *Hellenica* will have noticed as significant the absence from that volume of any more direct treatment of oratory than Prof. Jebb's own article "On the Speeches of Thucydides." The form of Greek oratory, in an earlier generation of scholarship, was that on which most scholarly labour was expended. Prof. Jebb here (p. ix. of Preface), after a reference to his larger work (*Attic Orators*, vol. i., p. 79), dismisses this side of the subject in a few sentences—which sound somewhat like an *apologia* for having ceased to edit Sophocles—sentences true indeed, and adequate for scholars, but if read, as would generally happen, by themselves, and without special knowledge, contrasting to disadvantage with the paragraphs following, in which the matter of the Attic orators is commended at some length to a utilitarian age. But, this concession once made, there is abundant evidence in the notes that the literary element has not been thrust aside in favour of the historical or archaeological; and the twenty pages of close print "On the Text" recal rather the uncompromising "Praefationes" of Teubner text-editors than the hurried acknowledgments to German predecessors which are too common among us. The selections have been made γνῶμη τῇ ἀρίστη, as the editor says; and most readers will interpret the phrase in a wider sense than its strictly legal one. Textual criticism, interpretation, and illustration are here successfully combined, as they had been by the same hand in dealing with Theophrastus' *Characters*.

The largest place in the book is assigned to Isocrates, whom Prof. Jebb follows Curtius

in regarding as "a literary forerunner of Hellenism," while yet having "the political exclusiveness of a true Hellene." It is interesting to compare the text given in this section with that of Jerome Wolf in 1593—the reprint by Estienne—and realise how in these days there is πολλή ραστώνη of classical study. In only the first paragraph (§ 54) of the extract from the "Encomium on Helen," the modern text shows four necessary corrections, one of them entirely changing the sense, of the Wolfian. We get an instance in brief of the difference between present and past critical methods. Wolf read κάλλους . . . μετέσχκεν with inferior MSS., and τῶν μὲν γὰρ . . . δικαιοσύνης μετεχόντων, omitting μή. Both readings were due, as Prof. Jebb points out, to the excessive importance given to a "loose transcript from Isocrates" in Lucian's *Charidemus* 26. The relative authority of MSS. being now established, we have to look for the modern equivalent to this very common source of early misreadings in what Prof. Jebb deservedly condemns—the allowing "a general conception of the writer's style . . . to overbear the MSS." A not very happy instance of conjecture—γυμνασθῆναι for δαμασθῆναι or παιδευθῆναι—occurs on the corrupt passage of the *Areopagiticus*, § 43. παιδευθῆναι is from a corrector; and, "acc. to Bk., the first two syllables of the word in Γ have been corrected; the first seems to have been λυ or δα, the second μασ." In passing, it seems worth while to suggest that abbreviations like those just quoted—"hiccupping references," as Dickens called them—can save but little space, and are decidedly tiresome to read. Prof. Jebb has inserted no conjecture of his own into the text; but the admission of ὅτι (οὐ τῇ ἐ) μὴ προνοία (the probable source of the MS. ὅτι μὴ προνοία) in Antiphon's speech "On the Murder of Herodes," 21, and of γραψάσης . . . παιδός for the MS. γράψας . . . παίδας, in Isaeus' "On the Estate of Hagnias," 18, would be generally welcome.

In the notes the editor has chosen to explain by translation oftener than by grammatical analysis. Perhaps there is a certain congruity in this when the subject-matter is oratory; but the book would have been more valuable if, beside the useful references on points of syntax to Prof. W. W. Goodwin's *Greek Moods and Tenses*, we had had more editorial notes like those known to readers of the *Ajax* and the *Electra* in the "Catena Classicorum," or those on ὅπως μὴ—ἔσται (p. 176), on ἐξήρκει—μέλειν (p. 225), or on καὶ—πράγμασιν (p. 314). The fullness of such notes as that on the meaning of δημαγωγός (p. 291), on the trierarchy (p. 293), on κληρονομήνους (p. 308), on κύριος (p. 329), exemplifies the care taken to put the reader, throughout, in full possession of all relevant facts; nor is it the least praise of the book that it possesses two full Indexes (i., Greek; ii., Matters) from the editor's pen.

ALFRED GOODWIN.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. SPARKS, F.R.C.P.

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Sparks, of Mentone, which occurred at Crewkerne on the 11th inst. For many years he has been obliged by the state of his health to winter on

the Riviera, where he latterly practised. This enforced residence bore fruit in his excellent work on *Health Resorts of the Riviera*, which appeared just a year ago. This is by far the best book treating of the Riviera which has yet appeared, being full of carefully collected statistics as to the climate of the several places and its influence on disease. The information is most trustworthy, and the advantages and disadvantages of the various resorts are laid before the reader with the greatest candour. The general information is interesting and attractively given, and the chapter on the botany and agriculture of the Riviera is especially good. Dr. Sparks was also the author of a translation of Dr. Binz's *Therapeutics*—a work which has greatly enriched by the introduction of a quantity of new matter. Arrangements had been made for the publication of this work in the United States, but before the stereotype plates reached New York a pirated edition appeared, in which even the table of misprints was retained. Dr. Sparks thus lost half the reward of his labour. His death is a great loss to the invalids of Mentone, among whom the skillfulness of his treatment and the refinement and purity of his character were much appreciated.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE German African Society have lately been informed by the Imperial Government of the distribution which it is intended to make of the £3,750 voted by the Reichstag for African expeditions. The official mission of Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs to Abyssinia will absorb £1,600, and a further sum of £150 will be kept in reserve for the same purpose. Of the £1,900 which will be placed at the disposal of the society, £800 will be devoted to the expedition now in course of organisation at Zanzibar under the command of Herr von Schöler, and £1,100 towards Dr. Pogge's journey to the capital of Mwata Yanvo in Central Africa, in addition to £150 from the society's funds. Dr. Pogge is accompanied on this his second journey to that remote region by Lieut. Wissmann, and the main object of his mission is the establishment of a station near Mwata Yanvo's capital for the double purpose of developing commerce and assisting future travellers. As we have before announced to be probable, the society have further voted a sum of £250 to Herr R. E. Flegel, who accompanied Mr. Ashcroft up the River Binue in the little steamer *Henry Venn* last year, and has started on a more extended journey up that stream. Herr Flegel's object is a most important one, as he is confident of being able to penetrate by way of the Binue to the region which forms the watershed between the Niger, Shary, Ogowe, and Congo river-systems. If he be successful, he will, undoubtedly, have solved one of the most interesting of the remaining problems of African hydrography.

In a recent communication to the French Geographical Society, M. Georges Revoil announced that he would start from Aden on September 11 for the Somali country. He will go first to the country of the Mijjertains, and spend two months in the study of the natural history of the mountains along the coast. He will afterwards proceed to the Karkar plateau, which he says is still unknown; and when the rainy season is over he will go southwards, to carry out the main objects of his journey.

MM. CAPELLO AND IVENS propose to pay a second visit to Western Africa next year, to finish their explorations, and complete their map of the Angola province.

MR. E. DELMAR MORGAN has just returned from his journey in Central Asia, to which reference has previously been made in the



ACADEMY. Mr. Morgan visited Kuldja, a place which is just now of much interest, and during his stay there he made an excursion up the valley of the River Kash, the northern branch of the Ili River, which, however, has lately been more thoroughly explored by M. Regel in the course of his expedition referred to last week. He also paid a visit to a lake in the region north of Kuldja. Mr. Morgan will, we believe, give an account of his travels at one of the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society during their coming session.

MESSRS. EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE have just printed, by order of the Secretary of State for India, the first two sections of *Notes on Afghanistan and Part of Baluchistan*, by Major H. G. Raverty, the well-known authority on Oriental matters. The material for this important work has been obtained by Major Raverty from the writings of little-known Afghan and Tajik historians, geographers, and genealogists, as well as from his own extensive personal observations.

As might be expected from the persistently exclusive attitude which they maintain, the Korean Government have forbidden the sale of any native maps of the country to Europeans and even to Japanese. The Japanese, however, have for some time past been very active in surveying the coasts and, when opportunity offered, the interior of Korea, and their map, when published, will no doubt prove very useful, as they have a deservedly good reputation for accuracy in their cartographical work.

DR. ZEBALLOS is about to publish at Buenos Ayres an account of the explorations which he carried out at the beginning of the year in the pampas of the Argentine Republic. His journey occupied three months, during which he made numerous geographical discoveries in the nine hundred miles of country traversed. The information thus obtained will, he states, materially alter all preconceived notions as to this extensive region, which was previously but very little known. Dr. Zeballos did not, however, confine his attention to the geographical features of the country, but devoted much care to a study of its geology, ethnography, and hydrography, as well as its meteorology and natural history. He was accompanied by two assistants, and, as the result of his investigations, has filled his note-books with much valuable material.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER has returned from his expedition to South America, in the course of which he ascended many of the loftiest mountains in Ecuador, and is now engaged in preparing an account of his experiences.

THE Dutch have not been so fortunate with their Arctic expedition this year, as the *Willem Barrens* was compelled to put into Hammerfest some weeks ago, having been damaged by running on a sand-bank. A considerable number of magnetic and other observations have been made, but one of the principal objects of the voyage—the erection of a monument to the old Arctic navigator whose name the vessel bears—had to be abandoned.

No confirmation has yet reached Perth, West Australia, of the reported death of Mr. Lewis, the explorer, who started last April from a point on the Gascoyne River for an unknown destination.

THE October *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund is fuller than usual of interesting geographical speculations. These we cannot afford to describe at length; but there is also one fact contributed relating to the "primitive culture" of Northern Palestine. Dr. Lortet has had the good fortune to discover a new prehistoric station at the little village of Hanaweh, a short distance to the east of Tyre. Following the left wall of the wild and

arid Wady-el-Akkab in an easterly direction, he came to an escarpment with numerous bas-relief statues carved upon it, presenting the appearance of a remote antiquity. At the distance of some yards from these singular monuments, Dr. Lortet found some enormous blocks, rising nearly ten feet above the soil, and formed of a breccia containing myriads of worked flints and fragments of teeth and bones; the soil around, too, is covered with rudely worked yellow or black flints. The form of the flints is said to be much more archaic than that of those in the grottoes of the Nahr-el-Kelb. The men who used them are evidently of a more remote period than those who sculptured the bas-reliefs, and whom Dr. Lortet calls proto-Phoenicians. The geographical papers refer to the sites of Gath, Megiddo, the River Kanah (Josh. xvi. 8), Rachel's Sepulchre, &c. Lieut. Conder continues the controversy on the topography of the Exodus, suggesting that the *Yam Suph* crossed may have been the lakes near the Mediterranean Sea and the mouth of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, near the present ruin of el-Kantarrah ("the arch"). From the record of the sister society in Germany, we have some notes of a journey in Moab by Mr. Klein. Mr. Birch offers an ingenious conjecture on "Prath" in Jer. xiii. 4, which might perhaps have been dispensed with had reference been made to Hitzig instead of *The Speaker's Commentary*.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

Dr. Tylor on the Origin of the Plough.—The current number of the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute contains several interesting papers, including one "On the Origin of the Plough and Wheel-Carriage," by Dr. E. B. Tylor, the President of the Institute. The invention of the plough must evidently be carried back to prehistoric times. A simple pointed stake, or digging-stick, appears to have been the primitive instrument of barbaric husbandry. From the bent stick came the rude forms of hoe, and there can be little doubt that the earliest kind of plough was merely a hoe dragged through the ground, so as to form a continuous furrow. Mr. Tylor refers to Egyptian monuments, which depict primitive ploughs, that are really nothing more than large hoes, drawn either by men or by oxen. From the wheel-plough it is not difficult to pass to the wheel-carriage. Probably, however, the earliest form of vehicle was simply that of a sledge drawn along the ground, and eased when necessary by rollers, from which wheels were afterwards developed.

MR. BURNHAM, of Chicago, spent a couple of months in the autumn of 1879 on Mount Hamilton (in latitude 37° 21' N. and longitude 121° 37' W. of Greenwich, 4,250 feet above the level of the sea), in California, in order to make a series of astronomical observations for the purpose of determining the atmospheric conditions of the locality and of testing its adaptability for the observatory which is to be erected from large trust-funds left by the late James Lick, of San Francisco. According to the preliminary report now published by the trustees, it appears that, so far as one may judge from the time over which the observations extend, there can be no doubt that Mount Hamilton offers advantages superior to those found at any point where a permanent observatory has been established. The remarkable steadiness of the air, lasting through the whole night, and probably greatly due to the absence of moisture, and the continued succession of nights of almost perfect definition, are conditions which will allow a greatly increased amount of telescopic work, and which strongly contrast with the conditions under which observations are usually made elsewhere. Burnham's experience,

gained during the last ten years, allowed him to apply decisive tests in observing difficult double stars, particularly those the distances of which are less than the theoretical separating power of the instrument would indicate, and those which are both close and unequal; and he was also successful in discovering, by means of his excellent refractor of only six inches aperture, an unexpected number of new ones. These new stars, some of which are excessively difficult to observe, will show better than anything else what may be done on Mount Hamilton. What the atmospheric conditions there may be during the three months of the wet season is at present doubtful, since decisive evidence is wanting. But even if nothing could be done in the winter, Burnham thinks that, so far as there have been opportunities of judging, Mount Hamilton is obviously an appropriate place for erecting and maintaining the telescope to be constructed under the Lick deed of trust, and required to be "superior and more powerful than any telescope ever yet made." In consequence of a similar behest contained in the last will and testament of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, a great refractor of thirty inches aperture is about to be constructed for the Pulcowa Observatory—a questionable boon when the position and atmosphere of the observatory are considered. It is to be hoped that, in the execution of the Lick bequest, the superiority and power for work of the new instrument will not be estimated merely by its bigness.

THE comet discovered on September 29 by Hartwig at Strassburg, and on September 30 by Harrington at Ann Arbor, Michigan, may possibly be identical with a comet seen in July and August 1506, since the few and rough places of the latter which are indicated by some Chinese and European chronicles may be represented by the orbit deduced from the first observations of the present apparition. The comet now fades rapidly, and may be found on Saturday evening, October 23, in 17h. 55m. right ascension and 13° 14' northern declination.

THE discovery of another bright comet is announced. It was found on October 12 by Swift at Rochester, New York, in 21h. 30m. right ascension and 18° northern declination, moving slowly; but no further news has yet been received.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE ILLUMINATED MSS. AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

THE display of specimens of this particular branch of art anterior to the present century becomes more important on every succeeding occasion of national or international exposition. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the subject was practically unknown as a department. In 1867, at Paris, the commencement was made with one or two special examples. In 1878, a large space in one wing of the Trocadéro Palace was devoted to MS. art, not only some of the choicest examples of the great Parisian libraries, but also various treasures from the monastic or municipal libraries of the provinces, being placed among the number. Hence it appears that the so-called "art of the cloister," a term which is only correct with regard to the centuries preceding the twelfth, is at length recognised as a valuable and important link in art history. The fact has been insisted upon for a generation past by those who knew its value, but in this present Belgian exhibition there seems a peculiar appropriateness in its being put prominently forward. No country in Europe, perhaps, has had so large a share in the production of illuminated MSS. as Belgium. From the period of the great Carolingian

Renaissance, the Benedictine Houses of Flanders and Brabant were active in literary production. Those of Stavelot, Nivella, and Liège, as early as the tenth century, had executed the masterpieces of their time. In the eleventh the Scriptorium of St. Martin at Tournai produced splendid examples of illumination; while, during the next three centuries, the abbey of St. Bavon at Ghent, of Lobbes, and of Gembloux turned out grand volumes, mighty music books or sumptuous missals, which are as rich in decoration as they are artistic and masterly in execution. After the foundation of the civic communes of the Netherlands, calligraphy as an art marched abreast with other art industries, and was accompanied by the labours of the goldsmith and assisted by the master builder, so keeping *en rapport* with the master art of architecture. The fourteenth-century guilds added force and direction to the efforts of the painter-scribe. Division of labour became a necessity. The scribe devoted himself entirely to the penmanship, the painter to the decoration, and here again subdivision was resorted to. The decorator confined himself to the ornaments, and the miniaturist to the pictures. And this continued till quite a century after the invention of printing. Nor did book-decoration by hand entirely disappear down to the time of Louis XV. of France. Stray examples may be found even to the present time. From the Gospels of Godescalc and the Golden Psalter of St. Gall which were contemporary with the earlier examples of Netherlandish art, to the Prayer-book of Marie Leczinska by Jean-Pierre Rousselet, executed in 1723, some seven centuries more or less of calligraphic art afford considerable space for change of style; but, taking the masterpieces of each period, we note but little change of manual skill or precision of drawing—and that not always for the better. The later Carolingian designs cannot be surpassed either for fineness of line or certainty of execution. Nor in the finest examples, as in an Othonian Evangelary belonging to the Royal Library in Brussels, are later works superior in colour arrangements, to say nothing of the pigments themselves. Finer scarlet or rose pink need not be looked for, while the greens, ochres, and particularly the white are still as pure as when first laid upon the parchment.

But of course the prolific period of Netherlandish art, which includes Flemish, Brabant, and Burgundian, is the later fourteenth and early fifteenth century, in the age of Philip Duke of Burgundy and of the prodigal sons of Charles le Sage of France. Philip was the great encourager of art. His portrait occurs again and again in contemporary MSS., whether sacred or profane. Much of what is often called French book-decoration is really the invention of Netherlandish artists employed at the Burgundian Court. From this centre we find it spreading to Paris, Tours, Venice, and even Madrid. After the Renaissance we find characteristic Netherlandish, often best known as Flemish, examples among the masterpieces of the several royal collections, originating through the Burgundian intermarriages with the Imperial House of Germany, and now to be seen at Naples and elsewhere. Such as belonged to the immediate successors of Charles V. are either at Naples, or Brussels, or Vienna.

The Grimani Breviary at Venice, the Flora at Naples, the Isabella Prayer-book and others at the British Museum are all of the finest Netherlandish Renaissance. They are perfect treasures of floriculture and entomology. They are also most invaluable repositories of costume and of the usages of domestic life.

It is stated by M. Ruelens, the learned *Conserveur* of the Royal Collection of MSS. at Brussels, in his Introduction to the MS. collec-

tion now in the exhibition, that as many as two hundred enormous volumes of one class, and that not religious, which were really the most numerous of all, were written in the Belgian provinces between the thirteenth and the sixteenth centuries. If we abandon the name of illumination as applicable to the whole course of bibliographic art and call it book-decoration, we may say that perhaps the most gorgeous examples are those executed after the invention of printing for the celebrated Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, or for the family of Charles V., for the Valois of France, for the Medici of Florence, and for the Barberini and other Popes. The names of Jean de Paris, of Andrieu Beauneveu, Jean Fouquet, Gérard David, Gherardo and Monte di Giovanni, Attavante and Clovio, are those of miniaturists well known as accompanying or following the epoch of Faust and Gutenberg, of Sweynheim and Pannartz, and of Aldus.

The MSS. of the Brussels exhibition, numbering more than two hundred examples of every century from the ninth to the nineteenth—a thousand years of work—form a most instructive collection for the study of a truly interesting but too much neglected department of historical art.

These MSS. are almost entirely of Belgian origin—that is, they have originated from one or other of the provinces which, since 1830, have formed the modern kingdom. These provinces have been known by various names in the course of their extremely varied history, and have been the scenes of numberless picturesque and stirring incidents.

But it is in their peaceful monastic and communal history that they interest us in regard to the arts. The cases after cases of splendid volumes in this upper gallery, besides those distributed among the vestments downstairs, form a series from which a history of the miniature art of the Netherlands might be written. And this is the true value of the collection. As a mere show of prettily painted picture-books the series is a great attraction to the very intelligent crowds of even rustic persons who visit the exhibition. I have watched the country folk as they passed the cases, and could not but be struck with the really serviceable knowledge they possessed of the objects on which they gazed. Of course the usual exclamations were sufficiently frequent. But the very sensible explanations given by grandseires to the large-eyed little ones assured me that even as a picture gallery the collection has had a value. It is by comparative study alone that progress is made. And by the comparison of the work as shown in these examples with the known places and dates of execution, the student is enabled to arrive at an accuracy of judgment in the difficult matter of schools or styles which otherwise would be impossible. For instance, the many examples of MSS. known to have been executed for Philippe le Bon, and for Raphael de Marcatelli, his son, the celebrated Abbot of St. Bavon of Ghent, prove beyond dispute the Flemish or Brabant origin of a style frequently spoken of as French. And, to become still more minute, it is possible, by comparison of these examples, to distinguish between the productions of Brabant and those of Flanders, to recognise the school which produced the gorgeous folios of Philippe le Beau, and to show how its development resulted in the splendid volumes executed for the Court of Madrid by artists from the Burgundian Netherlands. The "Isabella" missal of the British Museum is possibly from the very atelier which produced the *Cantus Missae* belonging to the Brussels Library. The second page contains portraits of Philippe le Beau and Jeanne la Folle, the parents of Charles V.

The *Fleur des Histories* (sic) of the British Mu-

seum and numerous other MSS. of its school are of the type localised here by the MSS. executed for Charles de Oroy, Comte de Ohimay, by Jacquart Pilavaire, "escripvain et enlumineur, demeurant à Mons en Haynault." We know that in some cases the artists were Frenchmen by birth, but the ateliers in which they worked are the real localities from which to date their style. To go through the collection volume by volume would, of course, be impossible in a mere sketch of the subject. So many examples, however, are dated from places such as Gand, Tournay, Mons, Liège, and from the famous Scriptoria for the earlier sort, of Gembloux, St. Pierre of Gand, Stavelot, St. Martin of Tournay, St. Laurent of Liège, &c., that one may see, after a little examination, what are the peculiar characteristics of these various artistic centres. The Royal Library of Brussels contributes, it may be said, numerically as well as emblematically, the "lion's share" of the collection. But the fact of so many other private and public libraries of the kingdom contributing their choicest treasures renders the work of comparison both attractive and easy. Among other rarities, the Royal Library contributes an Evangelary of the ninth century, finer in preservation than any other of the same age that I have seen in Paris or elsewhere. The colours are as pure and bright, and in most cases as un worn, as if the work had not been finished a year instead of a thousand. It is a veritable jewel of decoration. Another Evangelary of the tenth century, from the ancient abbey of St. Laurent at Liège, is a masterpiece of ornamental design, reminding one of the splendid MSS. at St. Gall and Bamberg. Of later art—the exquisite volume mounted in hinged frames and glazed on both sides of the leaves is of the type of the fragments attributed to Gérard Horenbout in the British Museum, and so like them in the miniatures that I think that they must be the very same designs, and by the same hand. They are like some of those in the Grimani Breviary at Venice, about which and their authorship so much has been asserted and denied. Fortunately, this frame of pages belongs to the Royal Library here, so that it may be consulted hereafter for verification of this interesting point of identity.

JOHN W. BRADLEY.

#### THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL.

WE have several times had occasion to comment on the unsatisfactory way in which public bodies manage all matters requiring the exercise of the quality called *taste*; and the present controversy about the Temple Bar Memorial obliges us to return once again to the subject. Old Temple Bar was a monument rich in historical associations, and men were unwilling to lose it. It stood for years after it had become a serious obstruction to the traffic, and in spite of many attempts to get rid of it. But at last its time came. The alterations in the streets connected with the building of the new Law Courts made the obstruction more felt than ever. The Bar itself was ruinous, and its defenders were at last obliged to admit that its removal was inevitable. When it was gone the feeling which had so long preserved it showed itself in a desire that its site should be marked in some way, and some shadow of its old *prestige* preserved. Thus arose just such a difficulty as our aediles seem to be constitutionally incapable of dealing with. Close by are being built the new Law Courts, which are among the largest public buildings in London, and whatever is done on the site of Temple Bar should naturally take its tone from them. Indeed, Mr. Street's first design included a wide arch spanning the street and forming a raised approach to the Courts from the Temple. This would have made an

excellent representative of the Bar, without any blocking up of the street. But, unfortunately, the Law Courts are being built under one authority, and the site of Temple Bar belongs to another, who seem to think it a point of honour to act independently. They evidently wish to do what is done well, but they cannot see that mere costliness is not a merit. We are told that the memorial is likely to cost ten thousand guineas; and its design is such as to have drawn forth a protest from Mr. Street, the architect of the Law Courts. It appears to be a kind of exaggerated drinking fountain, placed in the middle of the road, which it will block up nearly as much as the old Bar did. We expect that it will not remain long, but will soon go the way of that other wonderful "memorial" which used to stand similarly in the middle of the road at the south end of London Bridge. The Temple Bar Memorial is entirely useless, and it is exceedingly ugly.

We should like to know definitely what is to be done with Temple Bar itself. Before it was pulled down a promise was given that it should be set up again in some suitable place, and we were told that the stones were carefully marked for that purpose. But when and where is it to be rebuilt? Is it to share the fate of the colonnade of Burlington House? Repeated promises were given that the colonnade should be carefully preserved and set up again, and the stones were duly marked when it was taken down. Then they were laid, without any protection, on the bank of the river at Battersea, where all the ragamuffins of the neighbourhood could get at them and knock them to pieces at their pleasure—an opportunity of which they have made full use. And a few months ago, when a question was asked about rebuilding the colonnade, the answer given was that it is now in such a condition that it is not worth rebuilding!

#### COUTURE.

THERE has for some little while been open at the Palais de l'Industrie an exhibition of the works of Couture, who, though he only died about a year ago, aged hardly more than sixty, seems to have been forgotten for not much less than a quarter-of-a-century. He was once a very fashionable painter, a popular favourite, and employed by the Court of Napoleon III. in the Court's early days. But he fell out with many people. He was irreconcilable; he was unbending; he was determined to go his own way, and not the ways of his patrons. He was indeed a vigorous artist, with a fair amount of *amour propre*. This led to Couture's quarrel with the Imperial Court. He had been commissioned to paint the gorgeous and historic scene of the Baptism of the Prince Imperial. He had his own fashion of executing the commission, mingling fact with allegory in the way that pleased him, and he was unwilling to listen to the counsels of the Emperor. The picture accordingly was never finished. Couture was not born to be a Court painter. In the canvas now to be seen at the Palais de l'Industrie his Imperial Majesty is wanting his head. But indeed, from one cause or another, Couture's more important projects were somewhat wont to be unrealised—to be cut short while far from the stage of completion. At the Palais de l'Industrie we see only a not quite final version of the *Volunteers of '92*; but grouped around it are many interesting and very perfectly executed studies for the capital work. Thus a group of two girls, casting love-laden glances, we suppose, at some departing figure, and a group of two sturdy young fellows seen from behind, in strongest light and shade, as they proceed upon their march, present some of the most admirable instances of Couture's ability in painting. Some of his portraits are

very remarkable; there is, in especial, one of his father—it is quite an early work—which would do credit to a consummate master of old time, so admirable is it in force of expression, in tone, and in colour. With allegory we have said that Couture was much engaged; he directed such shafts as he was able to discharge through the medium of allegory at the vices of his time. *La Courtisane moderne* particularly occupied him, and he painted her at supper at a famous restaurant—at that moment distinctly the worse for her potations; and he painted her likewise driving in the Bois, thinly clad, in no modern or realistic fashions, and with her enterprising mother behind her doing the office of a groom. Luxury finds itself chiefly attacked by the brush of Couture in the very great picture long possessed by the Gallery of the Luxembourg—*Les Romains de la Décadence*. Our readers who have wandered through that gallery can hardly fail to remember this colossal and impressive, though withal faulty, work. Couture was a vigorous rather than an actually precise draughtsman. He gave little evidence of academic sympathies. With light and shade—the broad disposition of light and shade—he was greatly fascinated and greatly engaged. He was decidedly a colourist, original, while drawing inevitably some inspiration now, say, from Ribera and now from the Venetians. Fashions change so much, taste changes so waywardly, that it is indeed highly possible that Couture will not again occupy in the eyes of the French public quite the position of favour and approval which he filled thirty years ago; but with artists who are able to see a man's work free from the prejudices of the studio, and with critics and *connoisseurs*, there is little doubt that this exhibition will have the effect of restoring to Couture the better portion of his fame. His work is not quite in the taste of our day, but it has qualities that must impose themselves on the public of all days. We are glad that M. Barbedienne—Couture's executor, as we read in a contemporary—had the energy to organise the present exhibition. Most of the artist's best pictures and studies remaining in France are there to be seen, but America is the home of much of the best of Couture's later work, for the American public was faithful to Couture when the public of France was beginning to pass him by. He had artistic vices and deficiencies, but likewise sufficient qualities to ensure the preservation of his memory.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE tact and sound judgment of the indefatigable Keeper of the Department of Prints, Mr. G. W. Reid, has recently secured for the nation a small but very choice collection of drawings by the Old Masters. They comprise an important specimen of Filippino Lippi's refined draughtsmanship in two studies of draped female figures, executed with the silver point on light salmon-coloured paper; this example of Filippino is especially remarkable for the graceful arrangement and delicate drawing of the draperies. By Girolamo Mocetto is a firm and vigorous drawing in pen and ink of St. John standing in a landscape, the design for his well-known engraved print (*Bartsch*, xii., p. 219, No. 5); it is interesting as varying from the print in details. The masterly sketch in red chalk of a seated female figure, with two genii supporting part of her dress, we are strongly inclined to attribute to Michelangelo; there are all the indications of his style of handling; and, further, it is stamped with the profound sentiment which characterises his most sublime conceptions. The drawing is from the collection of the younger Richardson. A highly finished study, on blue paper prepared with body colour, of a man in armour standing and holding a halbert, is probably by a Swiss or

German master; it is dated 1546. By Albrecht Altdorfer there is a study for the Last Judgment, which in composition resembles A. Dürer's great picture in the Belvedere at Vienna. The drawing is full of figures, many, especially the female saints, being very gracefully conceived. Two water-colour drawings by Aelbert Cuyp are charming examples of his art; they are both landscapes, studies from Nature, true in their details of quiet villages and flat, open country, yet broad and suffused in his own poetic atmosphere. Besides these there is a spirited pen-and-ink sketch by Philip Wouvermans, and a large design by Ramond le Fage for a salver—it represents a triumph of the gods. The series, we believe, has been selected from a chest of old drawings lately discovered in Yorkshire. It is a valuable addition to our national collection that will be duly appreciated by students and lovers of art.

MR. T. NELSON MACLEAN has just finished an important group, which is to be executed in bronze. Mr. MacLean has performed a curious experiment; he has translated into the art of sculpture a theme familiar to the public in painting. He has essayed to form a group from the two dancing priestesses who fill the immediate foreground in Mr. Alma Tadema's beautiful picture called *The Spring Festival*. The young women, lightly draped, with garlands of anemones in their hair, turn to one another and playfully ring together on the same pair of tambourines. Without losing the correctness of the transcript from Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. MacLean has known how to fill the group with the well-known grace and feeling of his original work; and in lightness and aerial elasticity the figures are very fine. That the execution of the whole is extremely accomplished will not surprise those who are accustomed to find in the work of this artist a finish and a perfection of surface which are rare in the English school. Mr. MacLean's new group is certain to attract much attention.

MR. RAPHAEL TUCK has opened at the Dudley Gallery an exhibition of competitive designs for Christmas and New Year cards, and, while the judges—Sir Coutts Lindsay, Mr. Marks, and Mr. Boughton—are considering their verdict, the public is admitted to see the designs, which are all anonymous. Fourteen prizes, amounting in all to £500, are offered, and the stimulus that has been given to the trade in aesthetic value is obvious to anyone who goes round the gallery. Of course, among 925 designs, some are very bad; but the general average is high, and here and there we noted cards conceived and carried out with exquisite taste. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the experiment will prove a successful one, not only to Mr. Tuck and the artists, but to the public likewise. There should be no excuse this Christmas for anyone to send ugly or vulgar cards to distant friends.

MR. OECIL LAWSON has just completed a large landscape, the scene of which is Wharfe Dale, in Yorkshire.

LORD HASTINGS, according to *L'Art*, has just bought a fine picture by Rubens from Viscount Aylesford for the sum of £1,200.

MESSRS. MITCHELL AND HUGHES are now issuing vol. xiii. of the publications of the Kent Archaeological Society, edited by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, the honorary secretary—a portly volume of 632 pages, illustrated with a large chromo-lithograph and various engravings of the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, &c.

WE are requested to mention that Prof. C. T. Newton's lectures on archaeology at University College, London, will in future be delivered on Fridays instead of Wednesdays.

THE winter exhibition of works by Continental

artists will open as usual at the Gallery, 120 Pall Mall, on November 1. The private view will take place on the 30th inst.

THE School of Art Wood-Carving held at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, is making very good progress. Young ladies especially find wood-carving a pleasant way of employing their time, though it sometimes entails hard work. But beside the largely prevalent amateur element, there are numbers of workers with a purpose, and these and others who may wish to join may be glad to learn that there are at the present time several free studentships vacant admitting both to morning and evening classes. These studentships are maintained by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

THE town of Edinburgh has voted a sum of £1,200 for the execution of thirty statuettes representing the heroes of Sir Walter Scott's novels. These are destined to fill the thirty niches on the monument erected to the great novelist in Edinburgh which have hitherto remained empty.

A COMPETITION has been opened for designs for the groups in sculpture that are to be placed on the four pedestals of Blackfriars Bridge. Three premiums of £250, £150, and £100 respectively are offered for these designs, which may be executed either as small models or simply as drawings.

THE Turners' Company, who for the last ten years have endeavoured to stimulate merit, both of invention and execution, in the beautiful and useful craft of turning, held their annual exhibition last week at the Mansion House. According to their usual custom they selected certain branches of the art for the yearly competition, and the exhibits of last week were confined to wood, ivory, and precious stones, including engraving in intaglio, of which latter class, seal-cutting and the like, there were some beautifully executed specimens. In the ivory section there was, unfortunately, but a poor show, only five persons competing, and none of the exhibits were thought worthy of the highest prize. The first prize for wood-turning was awarded to Mr. F. Nickelay for a pair of vases in woods of three different colours, and first prizes for precious stones to Mr. Atwell, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Louis Islar, Messrs. Reuter and Warner, and Mr. Henry Ashwin.

HANS MAKART has just finished a huge picture representing *Christ before Pilate*. It has not yet been exhibited.

THE Spaniards are in advance of the Germans in the establishment of an academy for art students in Rome. While the Germans are planning, the Spaniards have taken an old convent on San Pietro in Montorio, which was in liquidation some years ago, and have turned it into a most convenient abode for students. The academy is delightfully situated in the midst of a large garden, with a fine view over Rome. The interior arrangements are said to be as good as possible, including a large exhibition-room, pleasant ateliers, and every convenience that students can desire. All this has been accomplished so quickly that the academy is to be opened for the reception of students early next year.

M. TIBURCE DE MARE is busily at work upon a task of engraving which cannot fail to be a pleasure. He is engaged in reproducing, in smaller form than the original, some of the best specimens of the art of Fragonard. The *Contes de La Fontaine* have found many illustrators. One series of illustrations, in chief by Eisen, adorn a work which, partly by reason of these illustrations, and partly by reason of the head-and-tail-pieces of Choppard, is among those most sought for by the collector in the region of French eighteenth-century art. Lancret

likewise has, at least to some extent, illustrated La Fontaine; but no one has illustrated him so well as Fragonard, and the little etchings after Fragonard which M. de Mare is engaged upon will have an immediate and incontestable success with the French public, the engraver himself having a particular appreciation of the refined order of art—we cannot add always the refined sentiment—to which Fragonard contributed capital examples. The one subject we have thus far seen—*A Femme avare, galant Escroc*—is admirably rendered, and we do not wonder that a publisher who knows his public is confident of the success of the work.

THE death is announced of the Marchese G. P. Campana, well known by his excavations in Etruria, and by his Etruscan collections, of which, on their dispersion, the French and Russian Governments were the largest purchasers; of the distinguished archaeologist, Pietro Ercole Visconti, whose excavations at Ostia and at the catacomb of St. Alexander on the Via Nomentana will be in the recollection of our readers; and of M. Peisse, Keeper of the Musée des Etudes at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

THE October number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* opens with a first article on bookbinding, from the practised hand of M. Charles Blanc. It deals with the technical processes of the binder, and, of course, deals with them in a clear and graceful manner; and some reproductions of sumptuous bindings—Maioli, Henri Deux, &c.—illustrate the article. One is tempted, however, to think that enough has been said about bookbinding in France for the present. These additional articles only induce the dealers and the fashionable binders to send up their prices to a degree even more exorbitant than what they now demand. M. Muntz is learned, as usual, on *Raphael archéologue*; M. Goussier continues his appreciative study of Fromentin; M. Havard is much more complimentary than Mr. Weale has been to the retrospective exhibition at Brussels. Perhaps the most interesting paper in the number is one by M. A. de Champeaux on Pierre Berton de Saint-Quentin, a master stone-carver and sculptor of the era of Jean Goujon. A very remarkable retable, from the celebrated Lenoir collection, which the Government of Louis XVIII. idiotically broke up as “*création révolutionnaire*,” is now in the Hôtel Carnavalet; and, from an ingenious comparison of this monument, the Lenoir Catalogue, and some old MS. accounts and contracts among the national records, M. Champeaux is able to draw out for us a fairly complete account of this artist, whose family name has been till now unknown, though archaeologists knew of a Pierre de St.-Quentin.

#### THE STAGE.

A GERMAN reader is more patient—ininitely more patient—than an English playgoer, and, though Schiller's *Marie Stuart* may be acceptable in the Fatherland, a literal translation of it would be hardly tolerable in England. Fortunately, therefore, it is not in a literal translation, but in a careful adaptation by Mr. Lewis Wingfield, that Mme. Modjeska has elected to appear at the Court Theatre; and though Mr. Wingfield, as has been well said elsewhere, might have been “*encouraged*” to continue his corrections and abbreviations in mercy to the English playgoer, who can have too much of the tragic, the sentimental, and the doleful, but can hardly have too much of brisk and bustling action, on the whole the task of adaptation has been well performed, and people are hurrying to the Court Theatre to see Mme. Modjeska in her new part. By those who are sensitive to the beauty of English speech, it cannot be forgotten that Mme. Modjeska is a foreigner, and it is hard to forgive her—or hard

to forgive Nature—for this accident of her birth. There is nothing guttural, of course nothing positively ugly, in her English speech, but it is impossible to her to wield the language with the precision—to use it with the purity of accent and rhythm—which we admire so much in two or three of the best graded of our English actresses. She will always in this respect be at a disadvantage. It is no use making light of it—it is not a light thing. To our mind it interferes, too, somewhat with her due expression of great passion. She is a cultivated woman and refined artist who struggles bravely with our tongue. The disadvantage, however, putting it at its worst, has not seriously interfered with the acceptance by the public of her performance of *Marie Stuart*, a character which by right of her dignity and beauty of bearing it is very properly Mme. Modjeska's business to assume. There are two other chief characters in the play, beside the host of minor persons who are wont to crowd the stage of the historical drama. These two chief ones are Elizabeth and Leicester, and Elizabeth is played with singular earnestness, which many have found admirable, by Miss Louise Moodie, an actress of gifts, a woman of ability; while Leicester is represented by Mr. John Clayton, who exercises his intelligence, his extreme discrimination, and his capital *physique* upon a part not really very well suited to him. The minor characters are played with care—the company has generally been well chosen, and the scenery and accessories are all that is desirable.

*William and Susan* is the name under which we are to know Mr. W. G. Wills's adaptation of *Black Eyed Susan*, the popular play of Douglas Jerrold, and this adaptation has been brought out and received with the approval of the public at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. Wills is able to be an original writer; we have never heard it suggested that his most excellent play of *The Man o' Airlie* was drawn from any other sources than those in his own head; but he has chanced to be greatly known to the public as the adapter of other men's works—at the Lyceum he adapted *Eugene Aram*, at the Court *The Vicar of Wakefield*, and now we have him occupied with Jerrold. Having gone so far as he has in altering Douglas Jerrold, he might, we opine, have gone a little farther. He would not have fared any worse. We mean in respect to the profoundly nautical character of the dialogue. The terms in which Sailor William expresses himself when made aware of the approach of his Susan suggest burlesque—so very absurd have they become nowadays that we might really fancy them culled from Mr. Burnand's admirable travesty rather than from the original work. But there is much vitality in *Black Eyed Susan*, and much humanity in it, and, in spite of what has aged in the dialogue and what seems almost unduly naive in the story, the piece possesses interest. It holds the attention, and the sorrows of the pair are such that, when they are presented by such sterling artists as Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, there is copious weeping in the front of the house. Mr. Kendal is probably the best William now on the stage. Mrs. Kendal has rarely before played a part which is almost all of pathos. But her command of deep and simple, though perhaps not subtle, pathos is indisputable, and it is here exercised with entire success. Mr. Hare plays a small part—the part of the Admiral—in a finished and telling fashion. We think that with *William and Susan* the theatre has scored a success. There are, we observe, differences of opinion as to whether the adaptation should have been made; the eldest son of Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, has nothing to say against the process; two other children of the deceased dramatist and satirist appear to have registered their disapproval of the undertaking. But we are of



opinion that *Black Eyed Susan*, as it originally stood, could not long have continued to retain the attention of our restless modern audiences, and that fair regard has been paid to what might live in the drama of the author by the present process carefully performed. Douglas Jerrold was a great man, and *Black Eyed Susan* was a work of literature, but a work much of the form of which was ageing, and might soon be found incapable of performing its original function in sustaining the interest of the play.

We fear that the new piece, *Mabel*, at the Olympic, produced this week, has no considerable chance of attaining popularity. It is fairly written and fairly cast—indeed, in one or two instances there is some capital playing, though also some that waxes tedious—but more than one quality wanted for the production of a successful drama seems to be here in insufficient proportion.

Mrs. BATEMAN has been exceedingly energetic at New Sadler's Wells, and never more so than within the last few weeks, when changes in her playbill have occurred so often that it has been well-nigh impossible for busy people to follow the round of performances given under her direction. In engaging Mr. Hermann Verzin to appear with Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Isabel Bateman in *Othello* she showed a discreet enterprise. The performance could not fail to be highly creditable and in many ways interesting. This week, Mr. Warner has been reverting to his rôle of *jeune premier*, and playing Romeo to Miss Isabel Bateman's Juliet—again an interesting performance, highly furthersome to the interests of the drama, and a pleasure for others beside those who may be dwellers in the neighbourhood of the New River head. Extreme magnificence is not attempted at Sadler's Wells, but the picture is placed in a fitting and comely, though not a gorgeous, frame.

## MUSIC.

### LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE Third Triennial Festival was held last week, commencing on Wednesday and concluding on Saturday. The band, composed of the best London orchestral players, numbered 112, and the chorus over three hundred. Mr. James Broughton was chorus-master; Dr. W. Spark, organist; and Mr. J. T. Carrodus, solo violin and leader of the band. The principal vocalists were Mdme. Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Patey, Mdme. Trebelli, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Henschel, Mr. H. Cross, and Mr. Frederic King. With the exception of the novelties, the whole of the Festival was conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The Leeds Festival was established for the promotion of the cause of high-class music, for the encouragement of original and chiefly of *English* compositions, and for the assistance of charitable institutions. These lines originally laid down for the guidance of the committee have been closely adhered to on the present occasion, for the programmes, as will be seen, were excellent, the novelties all English, while the financial result must have been satisfactory, since the attendance was larger than at the previous Festival. The surplus in 1877 was £1,000. The committee have decided to set apart the sum of £200 out of the profits towards the Festival of 1883, and think it worth consideration "whether a considerable and definite proportion of the profits of future Festivals might not properly be devoted to the encouragement of music either by founding musical scholarships or by other means."

The Festival opened on Wednesday with *Elijah*. Mrs. Osgood sang in the first part of the oratorio; Mdme. Albani in the second.

Mr. Maas was very successful in his solos, and it is to be hoped that the next time he undertakes "If with all your hearts" he will sing the notes as written by Mendelssohn. Mr. F. King took the part of the Prophet, and sang with good taste and great intelligence, but not sufficient power. The performance, though not altogether free from faults, was a very fine one, and the Leeds choir greatly distinguished itself. It became evident that the great reputation acquired at the former Festivals would be more than maintained at the present one.

In the evening was performed John Francis Barnett's cantata, *The Building of the Ship*. The words are selected from Longfellow's poem. The instrumental introduction is intended to illustrate "Sunrise on the Sea-shore," the finale "The Scene of a Multitude witnessing a Vessel leaving the Shore," and there is also a "Ship" theme, frequently repeated in the course of the work. Thus we have programme music and "Leit-motive." Everything shows the hand of a skilled artificer: the music is pleasing and well written; the style is flowing, and the work easy of comprehension; yet we look in vain for marked individuality, for music likely to arouse attention and excite interest. The work was splendidly performed, several of the pieces were encored, and the composer was enthusiastically cheered and recalled to the platform. The soloists were Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Henschel.

The second part of the concert commenced with an excellent performance of Mozart's symphony in G minor, followed by a miscellaneous selection. We would particularly note the singing of the choir in Leslie's *Lullaby of Life* and Weelkes' famous madrigal, *As Vesta was Descending*. These pieces being unaccompanied, the fine voices of the Leeds singers were heard to perfection, and Mr. J. Broughton, the chorus-master, deserves much praise for the excellent manner in which the vocalists have been trained.

Thursday again was a grand day for the Leeds choir. The morning concert opened with Mr. W. Macfarren's well-written overture, *Hero and Leander* (conducted by the composer). After this came Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm, followed by Beethoven's choral symphony. The singing in both works was very grand; but in the latter the Leeds singers achieved an immense success, and we may safely say that it was the finest rendering of the vocal portion of the symphony ever heard in this country. The first three movements have been heard to greater advantage at the Crystal Palace and at St. James's Hall. The soloists, Miss A. Williams, Mdme. Trebelli, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Henschel, contributed their share to the success of the work. The programme concluded with Bennett's *May Queen*, written for the Leeds Festival of 1858.

The evening was devoted to Handel's *Samson*. This oratorio is reported to have been a great favourite with Handel, who is said to have considered it so nearly equal to the *Messiah* that he could not determine which should take precedence of the other. The oratorio abounds in beautiful solos and choruses. The former were excellently sung by Miss A. Williams, Mdme. Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Henschel. The singing of the choir was all that could be desired. Additional accompaniments were written specially for the Festival by Mr. E. Prout. In writing these he has shown great tact and judgment; they are quite Handelian in character, are never obtrusive, and by them the meagre score of Handel is greatly improved.

On Friday morning the large hall was completely filled to hear the second novelty—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama, *The Martyr of Antioch*. The words have been

selected from Dean Milman's poem, and some inevitable alterations have received the full sanction of the Dean's sons. The action of the piece is laid at Antioch in the third century. Olybius, a Roman prefect, is in love with Margarita, daughter of Callias, priest of Apollo. She confesses, first to her father and afterwards to her lover, that she is a Christian. She refuses to chant the glories of Apollo with the maidens of Daphne, proclaims her faith in Christ, and dies with the words of rapture on her lips, "The Christ, the Christ, commands me to his home: Jesus! Redeemer! Lord! I come, I come, I come!"

The work opens with an extended chorus of Sun-worshippers in the Temple of Apollo. The hymn is divided into sections, which present great variety of form and rhythm. The lines descriptive of the "love-sick damsel" are treated as a solo (contralto, Mdme. Patey) with a striking and appropriate accompaniment. The orchestration, in fact, throughout the whole of the Pagan music is very interesting and effective. At the close of this scene, Olybius (Mr. Lloyd) calls for the sacred virgin-priestess, Margarita (Mdme. Albani), and sings a graceful solo, "Come, Margarita, come," which was vociferously encored. The second scene takes us to the burial-place of the Christians. It commences with an organ solo (played by Dr. Spark), containing a passage which forms a prominent feature in the piece about to follow, viz., the funeral anthem to the well-known words, "Brother, thou art gone before us." The music is graceful rather than solemn. Then we have a characteristic "Evening Song of the Maidens." In the fourth scene the song of the heathen maidens is heard, and the hymn of the Christians in prison; the two themes are afterwards cleverly combined. This is followed by another Pagan hymn, "Io Paeon," solo and chorus, which was encored. The Margarita scene, magnificently sung by Mdme. Albani, is the last, but not the finest, portion of the work. The "Pagan" is decidedly more interesting than the "Christian" music, whereas, to illustrate the story and lead to a suitable climax, it should be quite the reverse. Again, the "Pagan" element is too prominent throughout the work, and the composer seems to have devoted his best energy to the service of Apollo. The "Christian" music is wanting in depth, and is at times sentimental rather than sacred. The music allotted to Callias (Mr. F. King) is neither very important nor interesting. We need scarcely say that the work was magnificently performed. It was conducted by the composer, who received quite an ovation at the close.

The second part of this very long concert included Beethoven's Mass in C, and Schubert's *Song of Miriam*. The solo part in the latter work was taken by Miss A. Williams.

There was a long concert in the evening. The performance of Bach's cantata was not quite satisfactory. The first movement was not sung with sufficient delicacy, and in Mdme. Trebelli's air, "Rejoice, ye souls," the strings were used *senza sordini*, contrary to Bach's directions. Raff's *Leonore* symphony ended the first part of the programme. The two chief features of the second part were Mendelssohn's *Loreley* and an overture by Mr. T. Wingham entitled *Mors Janua Vitae*. The latter is a clearly written composition, with a peculiar and somewhat pretentious introduction and coda.

The works performed on Saturday were Spohr's *Last Judgment* and the first and second parts of the *Creation*.

Much of the great success of this Festival must be credited to the committee; but we would wish, in conclusion, to refer in terms of general praise to the hearty and zealous efforts of all concerned in the performances.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PUSEY'S WHAT IS OF FAITH AS TO EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT? by the Rev. H. N. OXENHAM . . . . .	285
JONES'S CREDULITIES, PAST AND PRESENT, by E. PEACOCK . . . . .	286
INGRAM'S WORK AND THE WORKMAN, AND SHADWELL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR THE PEOPLE, by T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE . . . . .	286
GROOME'S IN GIPSY TEXTS, by H. T. CROFTON . . . . .	287
NEW NOVELS, by Mrs. LANG . . . . .	288
CURRENT LITERATURE . . . . .	289
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	291
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS . . . . .	292
THE "NEW YORK HERALD" ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT . . . . .	293
SELECTED BOOKS . . . . .	293
CORRESPONDENCE:— The Ogham Alphabet, by J. Abercromby; Gray's "Elegy," by the Rev. F. B. Butler . . . . .	294
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK . . . . .	294
SWINTON'S INSECT VARIETY: ITS PROPAGATION AND DISTRIBUTION, by A. R. WALLACE . . . . .	294
JERR'S SELECTIONS FROM THE ATTIC ORATORS, by Prof. A. GOODWIN . . . . .	296
OBITUARY: DR. SPARKS, F.R.C.P. . . . .	296
NOTES OF TRAVEL . . . . .	296
SCIENCE NOTES . . . . .	297
THE ILLUMINATED MSS. AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, by JOHN W. BRADLEY . . . . .	297
THE TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL . . . . .	298
COUTURE . . . . .	299
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY . . . . .	299
THE STAGE . . . . .	300
LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by J. S. SHEDLOCK . . . . .	301

## AGENCIES.

*London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.*

*Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.*

## PARIS.

*Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.*

New ready, price 3s.

## OUTLINES of the PHILOSOPHY of ARISTOTLE. Compiled by EDWIN WALLACE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford.

"Within small compass, the work is very thoroughly done."—*Mind*.  
"The compiler has himself imbibed the very spirit of the peripatetic school, and by a judicious selection of characteristic passages, arranged in paragraphs, each of which is preceded by a masterly and perspicuous English analysis, he has contrived, within the compass of a brochure of seventy pages, to give such a summary of Aristotle's writings as will serve at once as a key and a clue to his Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Politics."—*Scotman*.

"Mr. Wallace has done a good work in consenting to make more accessible his useful synopsis of the Aristotelian philosophy."—*Westminster Review*.

"The writer displays throughout independent study of his author, and gives a successful exposition of his system."—*Philosophische Monatshefte*.  
Oxford and London: JAMES PARKER & CO.

## BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

THE FACSIMILE POLYGLOT SERIES comprises Bibles in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English, which can be arranged in two Languages together in any desired combination. Catalogues free by post.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

## MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON.

The College adheres to its original principle of freely imparting Theological knowledge without insisting on the adoption of particular Theological doctrines.

## PROGRAMME OF LECTURES for the SESSION 1880-81.

Principal—Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, D.D., LL.D.  
Grounds and Truths of Religion—Monday and Friday, at 2 P.M.  
Greek—Monday, 1 P.M.

Professor JAMES DRUMMOND, B.A.

Criticism and Exegesis of the Catholic Epistles—Thursday, 11 A.M.  
Textual Criticism of the New Testament—Tuesday and Thursday, 9 A.M.

History of Doctrines—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 A.M.  
Short Course Introductory to the Study of Theology—Hours not yet fixed.

Latin Father, Augustine—Tuesday, 11 A.M.

Elocution—Thursday, 12 noon.

Professor J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, M.A.

Middle Hebrew—Monday, 4 P.M., and Wednesday, 10 A.M.  
Senior Hebrew—Wednesday, 12 noon, and Friday, 10 A.M.

Ecclesiastical History—Monday, 3 P.M., Wednesday, 9 and 11 A.M., and Friday, 9 A.M.  
Elocution—Monday, 2 P.M.

Professor C. B. UPTON, B.A., B.Sc.

Junior Mental Philosophy—Tuesday, 9 and 10 A.M., and Friday, 1 P.M.  
Senior Mental Philosophy—Tuesday, 12 noon, and Friday, 2 P.M.  
Latin—Friday, 12 noon.

For information please apply to Mr. R. D. DARBISHIRE, 26, George-street, Manchester; or to the Principal, the Rev. JAS. MARTINEAU, by letter; or at the Hall before any of his Lectures.

## MALVERN COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS and ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS will be held on DECEMBER 7TH and 8TH.

## TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—WARBERRY

HOUSE, Bishopdown Park—PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES under the Rev. T. R. H. STUBBS, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, First and Second Class Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History. Fees from 150 to 300 Guineas.

## ARTIST (Exhibitor) gives LESSONS in OIL PAINTING (Marine and Landscape).—Address, ARTIST, 763, Hampstead-road, N.W.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY

has REMOVED from Rathbone-place to suitable Premises, 331, OXFORD STREET, W.C. (twenty doors west of Mudd's Library).  
The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

Note.—The special advantages of the Autotype Process for Book Illustrations are:—

- 1st. The absolutely facsimile nature of the result.
- 2nd. Its Cheapness for small Editions of 250, 500, &c.
- 3rd. The Prints being direct on the Paper, there is an absence of all soaking and that disagreeable effect inherent to all Mounted Prints.

\* For Terms and Specimens apply to the Manager

## THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY

Displays a noble Collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, including 16 examples of the art of Angelico, 29 Bartolommeo, 30 Correggio, 57 Durer, 30 Holbein, 173 Michael Angelo, 149 Raphael, 20 Rubens, 14 del Sarto, 36 Titian, 35 da Vinci, &c.; the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and Etchings for the "Liber," examples of the art of Poynter, R.A., Meissonier, Rossetti, Corot, Burne-Jones, De Neuville, Shields, Cattaneo, Rowbotham, Cope, R.A., Cave, Thomas, &c. &c.

To adorn the Walls of Home at little cost with Artistic Masterpieces, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE-ART GALLERY, 331, OXFORD STREET, W.C.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. K. SAWYER.

## AUTHORS, POETS, CLERGYMEN,

AND SCHOOLMASTERS desirous of PUBLISHING their WORKS are invited to address Messrs. ARTHUR PLATTA & Co., Publishers, 22, Henrietta-street, and 32, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

## BOOK-HUNTERS!—OCTOBER LIST.

FINE ARTS AND GENERAL LITERATURE.  
LIST (JUST OUT)—50,000 SECOND-HAND BOOKS (ON SALE) OF GALLERIES, PORTRAITS, COSTUMES, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, ARCHITECTURE, ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, ANATOMY (ARTISTIC), OLD WOODCUTS, &c. GRATIS. BOOKS AND PRINTS BOUGHT.

EDWIN PARSONS, 45, Brompton-road, S.W.

## MAGAZINE and NEWSPAPER PRINT-

ING.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Budler*, *Brief*, and other high-class papers, call attention to the facilities presented by their Establishment for the Economic Production of every description of Periodical Literature in the best style. WYMAN & SONS will be happy to forward Estimates, and to place their large and varied experience at the command of those engaging in Newspaper enterprise.—WYMAN & SONS, 74, 75, and 81, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

## ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (Forty-two

Quires) of Thick CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES (as supplied to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peterborough, &c. &c.), on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.—THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 21, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years. Card plate and 100 transparent ivory cards, 3s.; lady's diary, 3s. 6d.

## OLD COINS for SALE.—Gold, Silver,

Copper, Greek, Roman, Saxon, English, Scotch, &c. Lists free.—J. VERRITT, Earlswood, Duxbury.

## COLLECTION OF MINERALS.

## MR. BRYCE-WRIGHT has for SALE

one of the FINEST COLLECTIONS of MINERALS ever offered to the Public. It consists of about 5,000 specimens, each being a marvel of crystallization, and includes nearly every rare species known. It has occupied in its formation the undivided attention of a gentleman for fifteen years. Size of specimens from 14 to 2 inches square.—For further particulars and to view apply to BRYCE-WRIGHT, Mineralogist and Expert in Gems and Precious Stones, 90, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

## THEATRES.

## COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

To-night, an adaptation, by the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, of Schiller's Play, in five acts, entitled

## MARY STUART,

in which Madame HELENA MODJESKA appears.

Preceded, at 7.15, by the popular Comedy, in one act, by H. A. JONES, entitled A CRUCIAL ERROR.  
Messrs. John Clayton, Wilson Barrett, J. D. Beveridge, Clifford Cooper, J. R. Craufurd, R. Langford, E. Butler, Wm. Holman, Brian Darley, Neville Doone, J. W. Phillips, J. W. Laurence, Vicars, Herbert, Hilton, Griffiths, &c., and G. W. Aulton; Mesdames Helena Modjeska, M. A. Offord, C. Graham, Winifred Emery, May Murray, St. Aubyn Cooper, Paget, K. Leeson, P. Leeson, Moore, &c., and Louise Moulden.

Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. Prices as usual. Doors open at 6.45.

Carriages at 11. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Herman.

## DURRY LANE.

## THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERITT, PERCY, and A. HARRIS. The greatest and greatest success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. The most powerful company in London:—W. Rigold, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. H. Gilson, R. S. Boley, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, P. Beck, Arthur Mathison, Francis, Ridley, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Joseph.

Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success. Tableau 1. Cape Colony. Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Raft at Sea. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

## FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, his greatest success, called

## THE UPPER CRUST.

Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lilian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thomas.

Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, HENRY J. MYSTERY.

Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Liston.

Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 25 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30, WHICH SHALL I MARRY?

Followed by

## LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

Messrs. F. H. Celli, H. Bracy, Harry Paulton, C. Ashford, and Shiel Barry; Mesdames D'Alguis, Sylvia, Clara Graham, Avondale, Thomas, Weston, Percy, &c.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

Solo Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

## THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS

Every night, at 8.30.

LOUIS and FABIEN DEL FRANCHI—Mr. IRVING.

Preceded, at 7.30, by BYGONES.

By A. W. PINERO.

Doors open at 7.

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE CORSIKAN BROTHERS.

SATURDAYS, OCTOBER 23 and 30, and NOVEMBER 6 and 13; also WEDNESDAYS, NOVEMBER 3 and 10, at 2.30.

Box-office (Mr. HURST) open from 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel).

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

## ROMEO AND JULIET.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23), at 8, for THIS NIGHT only,

CHARLES WARNER as ROMEO.

JULIET—Miss ISABEL BATEMAN.

MERCUTIO—Mr. E. H. BROOKE.

Messrs. Buckstone, Canning, Wheatcroft, Warre, Walter Brooks, &c.

Doors open at 6.30. Prices from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Carriages at 10.45. No fees.

## PRINCE of WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8, a new Comedy, in one act,

## IN HONOUR BOUND,

By SYDNEY GRUNDY.

At 8.15, FORGET-ME-NOT.

By F. C. GROVE and HERMAN MERVILLE. (Last Night).

Mesdames Genevieve Ward, Bernard Heere, Rose Roberts, Annie Brunton,

and Leigh Murray; Messrs. J. Forbes-Robertson, Beerbohm Tree, Fickton,

Eric Light, and Edgar Bruce.

"Anne Mite." This Play is in active preparation.

Box-office open from 11 to 5.

## PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

This Theatre, entirely rebuilt and reconstructed from designs by Mr. F. C. Phillips, F.S.A., will RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30. The opening

Play will be Shakespeare's Tragedy of

## HAMLET.

Preceded, at 7 precisely, by a new and original Comedy, in one act,

written by H. A. JONES, entitled

## AN OLD MASTER.

Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. Doors open on the opening night at 6

commence at 7; other evenings doors open at 6.30.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

To-night, at 8, a new and original Comic Drama, in three acts,

## BOW BELLS,

By H. J. BYRON.

Mesdames Kate Lawler, Maggie Brennan, Emma Rita, Amy Crauford,

Dora Vivian, F. Lavender, Annie Lawler; Messrs. Edward Lighton, Phil

Day, Frank Cooper (from Lyceum), H. Kelsey, Francis Wyatt, and T. F.

Haynes (from Princess's).

Preceded, at 7, by

## WILD FLOWERS.

Followed by

## POPPY WOODS.

New original Musical Folly, written and composed especially for this

Theatre by SYDNEY GRUNDY and EDWARD ROMANO.

Three entirely new and original Plays every night.

Box-office open from 11 to 4. Acting Manager, Cecil Raleigh. Secretary,

Frank Rothney. Musical Conductor, Harry Max Schreiner.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

No. 443, *New Series*.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Early History of Charles James Fox.*  
By G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. (Longmans.)

THE chief objection that can be brought against this book is that it begins and ends with the part of Fox's life which we least admire. For the student acquainted with the social history and the political struggles of the early years of the third George's reign, its pages, written with unflagging vivacity and profusion of illustration, are delightful reading. Though Mr. Trevelyan deals with an age often described, and has to content himself with using materials which have been employed by a score of previous writers, he not infrequently succeeds in throwing fresh light on the character of the statesmen who wrestled at Westminster in support of the encroachments of the Crown or for the maintenance of those liberties which at one time seemed likely to have but a short life. Yet the pleasure of the perusal is powerless to drive away the feeling of surprise that an ardent admirer of Fox's domestic virtues and of his public efforts in later years to raise the tone of parliamentary life should suspend the narrative at a time when Fox was about to cast off the vices which had beset the years of his youth without affording the slightest hint of any intention to continue the tale through its happier hours. Had Fox ended his days with his retirement from office in the Ministry of Lord North, his name would only have survived as that of one who in an age of gamblers out-gambled his fellows, and, in the company of politicians straining every nerve to exalt the influence of the monarch, surpassed them all in the fervour of his zeal. This is a period of his life which the world, if it were possible, would banish from memory, and, as that is a task beyond its powers, only remembers to enhance its admiration of his progress towards a purer atmosphere. As Mr. Trevelyan describes the social follies which beguiled nights wasted in the club of St. James's Street, and the headlong career in politics by which the young Minister drew to himself the hatred of a nation, and lost the favour of its ruler; the recollection of the hours passed at St. Anne's Hill "at Mrs. Fox's work-table with Congreve or Molière as a third in company," or of the scene when the son of Lord Holland crossed swords with Chatham's son, rises unbidden in the reader's mind, and holds out to him the prospect of a pleasure which may never be fulfilled. There is no indication in this volume, from the first page to the last, that the work will ever be resumed. Mr. Trevelyan has

apparently determined to confine himself to the period when Fox sat on the same bench with North and Wedderburn; and, if our remonstrances do not induce him to alter his determination, we must resolve on enjoying what we have already received.

The character of Fox presents in one respect a marked contrast to those of his father and grandfather. The latter, from an humble position in life, managed to amass, without incurring the hatred of any of his contemporaries, one of the largest fortunes of his day. Two of the children born to him in his old age lived to be raised to the peerage, and the younger son, the first Lord Holland, rivalled his father in wealth, though less fortunate in winning the good-will of the public. What their two distinguished ancestors had contrived to accumulate through long service in the best-paid offices of the State Charles Fox and his elder brother set themselves to dissipate as fast as they could. Enormous as were the balances which remained in Lord Holland's hands after he had been driven from the Pay Office, and much as his family profited by the interest which accrued on moneys that were the property of the State—a quarter of a million pounds is said to have flowed into their coffers from this source alone—his sons found it far easier to spend than the father to gain. When the elder brother was no longer childless, and the Jews clamoured for the money which they had lent to Charles Fox, the father found that to free his spoilt child from the burden of debts which had been contracted within three years left him with a hundred and fifty thousand pounds less to bequeath to his children. Nothing, however, could impair the affection which Lord Holland felt for his younger son; it was shown in a thousand ways, but more often than not without any regard for his future welfare. The boy was allowed to choose where and when he would go to school. At the age of fourteen he was taken away from Eton for a tour in France and Belgium, and it was at this time, through the carelessness, if not through the prompting, of the father that the taste for gaming gained its ascendancy over the mind of Fox. After another year's schooling at Eton he was sent, if such a word can ever be applied to Fox, to Oxford, where it was his misfortune to be entered at a college which was occupied by a set of young men, all of them the sons of wealthy parents, who were only too glad to rest from their studies until the cleverest and most diligent of their company should think fit to exchange the gaieties of a foreign capital for the dullness of university life. If the statement of Mr. Trevelyan—who has been permitted to inspect the books of Brooks's, and to extract from them a score of bets made by the young and aged scapegraces who frequented the clubs where fortunes were lost and reputations for wit were won—be correct, he was introduced to that fascinating society at sixteen. Before he was out of his teens his father had bought for him the right to sit in Parliament as one of the members for Midhurst. To what party the young senator should attach himself was a subject of anxious consideration. Ever since Lord Holland had undertaken to push through the House of Commons the peace which the Cabinet of But

had negotiated he had contested with the Scotch peer the distinction of being the most unpopular man in England. What with the politicians whom the father had abandoned for a lucrative post and a peerage, and those who had withheld from him the wages for which he had consented to sell an honourable reputation, it was no easy matter for the son to know with whom to act. There still remained one quarter from which Lord Holland might hope to obtain the rise in the peerage which was his ambition. The King might be induced to concede the favour which the Ministers declined, and Fox took his place in Parliament as a devoted supporter of the Administration which derived all its influence from the favour of the Court. Throughout the whole of the long campaign over the body of Wilkes the member for Midhurst exerted himself to the utmost against the rights of the Middlesex electors. It was his ready eloquence that prevailed on the House of Commons to declare Wilkes incapable of sitting in Parliament, and Luttrell (who, for the honour of contesting the "metropolitan county," had been tempted into resigning a seat for a Cornish borough not unworthy of comparison with those in Sussex) duly elected to the vacant seat. The commanding position among the adherents of the Court which Fox acquired in this debate he retained until his quarrel with North. A little later the conduct of the House of Lords in driving from their presence some of the members of the Lower House, conspicuous among whom were Burke, Dunning, and Barré, would have brought about a conflict between the two chambers had not Fox stood in the breach and counselled moderation to the angry senators around him. On another occasion his vigorous arguments caused the proposition for summoning the Lord Mayor of London to the bar of the House to be carried by a majority of more than three to one. The success of these harangues could not but make a strong impression on the mind of George III.; but their influence was more than neutralised by his speeches on other subjects in which the King was even more deeply interested. If there was a single debate in which Henry Fox threw his heart into his speeches, it may be safely said that it was on the introduction of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753. He could not forget that his domestic happiness was due to his marriage with the noble lady who for his sake had consented to fly from her father's house. Toward that measure and its author he entertained and transmitted to his children feelings of the keenest hatred; and it was no doubt through the influence of this hereditary dislike that Charles Fox broke out into active opposition against the Royal Marriage Bill. This was a proceeding which the King could neither forget nor forgive; and his resentment was certainly not diminished by Fox's support of the petition of the Dissenters for the repeal of the Acts which interfered with their liberty of worship.

These were the principal occasions on which the voice of Fox was heard in the House of Commons during the period to which this volume relates; and it may well be doubted whether the parts which he had

hitherto played in public life had brought him on the stage often enough or long enough to supply the incidents for a biography of five hundred pages. The introduction of names with which Fox had but slight connexion has furnished Mr. Trevelyan with some consolation for this defect. Nearly all the actors in politics, even such miserable creatures as Weymouth and Rigby, are painted at full length. The scandals of Lord Sandwich's life and his contest for the High Stewardship at Cambridge are described with the closest detail. It is in this volume that the student will find the best delineation of the character of Charles Yorke and the clearest account of the agonising days which preceded his unhappy death. Mr. Trevelyan even finds space to bring out the dislike with which Hume regarded the English people, and his determination to expunge from the later editions of his history the passages which did not heartily condemn the Whigs and their acts. The reputation of Fox's oratory drew Horace Walpole back to the House, in which he had sat for many years, but which he had never visited since his retirement; and the quotation of the sentences describing the speeches of Burke and Fox serves as an excuse for an account of Walpole's elections at King's Lynn and his life at Strawberry Hill. If Mr. Trevelyan should determine to continue the work which he has commenced with such spirit, the prominence of Charles Fox in the politics of the next thirty years will enable the biographer to sustain its interest without wandering outside the life of his hero; and that would remove the only ground on which a critic can find any justification for blaming this narrative of Fox's early years.

W. P. COURTNEY.

*Six Lectures on the History of German Thought from the Seven Years' War to Goethe's Death.* By Karl Hillebrand. (Longmans.)

HERR HILLEBRAND is known throughout Europe as an accomplished *littérateur*. In many lands and in many magazines his voice is heard. He seems to aspire to exercise a cosmopolitan dictatorship over letters, such as his great model, Sainte-Beuve, exercised in France. He is equally at home in the literature of Italy, France, England, and Germany, and writes upon all these subjects with equal skill and clearness. At the same time that he was delivering lectures at the Royal Institution on German Thought during the last century he was engaged in writing for a German audience on English Thought during the same period. Such versatility is in itself surprising, but it suggests rather a power of clear expression of what is obvious than a careful study of the subject in its profounder bearings.

This is, indeed, the characteristic of Herr Hillebrand's book. He knows himself and his audience; knows how much he can clearly express and how far he can expect to sustain popular interest. He has traced firmly the outlines for those comparatively unacquainted with the subject, though he has not suggested much that is new to those already conversant with it. The main interest of his lectures

lies in the fact that they give a comprehensive view of the general opinion of a broad-minded and cultivated German concerning the central period of his country's literary development. Perhaps they would have been more interesting to an English audience if they had illustrated, even in passing, the reflex action of Germany on England, and had indicated the chief representatives in our own literature of the various phases of German thought.

Herr Hillebrand begins by a rapid sketch of the development of thought in Europe. Italy rehabilitated human nature under the forms of art; against the effects of the sensuousness so developed came from Spain a reaction to Dogmatism. Protestant England met this by Empiricism, a sober enquiry into the facts of nature; the logical mind of France carried this on to a comprehensive system of Rationalism; against this Germany began a process of reconstruction on a sound basis which Herr Hillebrand calls *Organism*. The beginning of this work was made between 1760 and 1770 by four great men whose primary ideas were afterwards to be expanded.

"Winckelmann gave new life to antiquity by applying to it a new historical method. Lessing traced the limits between the fine arts and poetry, assigning to each of them a domain not to be overstepped. Kant, correcting Rousseau's view of the history of mankind, contended that the ideal aim of mankind was not the natural state of the savage, as Rousseau held, but a state of nature combined with intellectual, moral, aesthetic, and political development such as was realised in Greece. Herder, finally, starting likewise from Rousseau, believed all great creations of humanity to be the work of spontaneous action, either individual or collective and natural, not the intentional result of self-conscious activity."

The ideas thus originated were further developed in the succeeding generation, and are treated of by Herr Hillebrand as "Herder's view on mankind and history in his maturer years, Goethe's view on mankind and nature, Kant's view on mankind and morality, Schiller's view on mankind and art." These points are broadly and clearly emphasised by Herr Hillebrand within his limits; even the rudiments of the Kantian philosophy are popularly expressed. We cannot follow him through the various steps of his exposition; but perhaps the writer to whom he has done fullest justice, and who is least known in England, is Herder, whose fundamental ideas of organic evolution and the entirety of the individual have greatly affected the development of all the historical and social sciences.

It is with a feeling of astonishment that we consider the short space of time within which the triumphs of German thought were won. We need to be reminded at a glance before we fully realise the fact that the great characteristic works of Germany were written between 1760 and 1825. During that period the intellectual activity of the nation was working harmoniously in a large field; after that time came a period of partial and one-sided development. Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel used the weapons of Kant's dialectic to carry out the ideas of Herder and Goethe. Instead of regarding man as "a link in the chain of nature," they discovered in mind nature come to consciousness of itself.

The contrast between the stern moral basis of Kant and the more sensuous conceptions of Goethe led to attempts at a further reconciliation which tended towards sophistry. From this came a reaction to mediævalism, and the romantic school for a time overthrew all the limits which had been so carefully traced by the labours of the previous generation. Herr Hillebrand's criticism of the Romanticists and their influence on Germany is the most brilliant and the most original part of his book.

If we turn from Herr Hillebrand's critical exposition of the past to his view of the present of Germany, we do not find it either very exalted or very hopeful. He freely admits that no new and fruitful ideas have been produced in Germany during the last sixty years, and that the principles of German thought have been very imperfectly assimilated in Germany itself.

"I doubt," he says, "whether Germany will quickly get over the conflict between the traditional and the rationalistic spirit which mars her public life; whether, too, she will soon reach that political ideal which England realised most fully in the first half of this century, and which consists in a perfect equilibrium between the spirit of traditionalism and that of rationalism."

He characterises the present tendency of German literature, science, and politics as "a somewhat narrow patriotism, a rather shallow materialism, and a thoroughly false parliamentary régime." Yet he apologises for this state of things by the necessities of German politics. Everything had to be sacrificed to the great object of winning national independence and national strength. Till these are secured there is no room for the large and liberal ideas of the founders of German culture. The very patriotism of Germany is the result, not of spontaneous growth, but of reflection, and the feeling of a need for patriotism. Thoughtful Germans may repine at the present unhealthy state of things; they must be content to wait till the great work of German consolidation has been accomplished, when Germany will again take her share in the common work of Europe. In this view, which, while admitting the darkness of the present, looks hopefully to the future, all would agree who have noticed with sorrow the intellectual retrogression of Germany in late years.

Herr Hillebrand's English style is correct and pleasant, though sometimes a little stiff, and we miss the fire and epigram which are found in his German writings, and which make him in Germany the exponent of the traditions of the French school of prose writers.

M. CREIGHTON.

*Ephphatha; or, the Amelioration of the World.* Sermons by Canon Farrar. (Macmillan.)

READERS of this volume are likely to have formed their own opinion as to Canon Farrar's claims to be considered a great thinker or a great writer, but the volume itself is no bad foundation for a claim to be considered a great preacher. If intense moral earnestness based on religious faith, and uttered in language of cultured eloquence, gives a claim to that title, it must be allowed to the author of these sermons; they may be read with



more or less sympathy according as the reader's agreement is more or less entire with the author's opinions; but no one, however unsympathetic, can deny that they are powerful and admirable. On the other hand, even a sympathetic reader cannot treat them as one of the great works that stand above criticism; admirable as they are both for form and matter, they are not faultless in either respect.

The title of the volume belongs properly to a course of seven sermons preached in Westminster Abbey on the attitude of Christ and of Christians towards the manifold evil in the world. Two follow on the principles of Christian politics, and one on liberality of temper; but, though good enough in their way, they are of the sort rather to sustain a reputation than to found one; in the last especially ("Many Folds, one Flock") it would be easy to guess from the text and the preacher's name what the sermon would be. But it is in the longer and more connected series that his mind shows itself at its best; the moral and social evils of our time are stated in plain and manly language, and the power of Christian faith to cure them is set forth with an eloquence which it seems hard to criticise.

Yet some criticism does appear to be called for. Those who know Canon Farrar's earlier books will be prepared for the charge that his style is too flowery for a severe taste; but it may be said that more ornament is in place in a work avowedly rhetorical than in one that ought to be scientific; and, on the whole, he does not go beyond the limits of good taste in this matter, except that there is too much quotation of poetry. If any serious fault is to be found with the book, it is not that the preacher has given way too much to his predominant idiosyncrasies, but rather that he has neglected to guard against evils to which he might have been thought to have no inclination—partisan narrowness of sympathy and self-flattering unreality. No one, of course, would say that either of these is the characteristic of Dr. Farrar's mind. Still it is a real fault to assume that the Christian spirit has been, and is to be, exclusively exhibited on the liberal or reforming side—that "God's noblest saints" are in all cases "slayers of monsters, stormers of abuses." It is an exaggeration to require even that they shall always be, except in a very secondary way, "reformers of churches or champions of the wronged" (see pp. 95, 96). After all, the "good men whom all men praise" are not confined to "soft days like these, when religion walks in silver slippers." *Sunt qui se ipsos in pace tenent, et cum aliis etiam pacem habent*, is as true as *Sunt qui se ipsos in pace retinent, et ad pacem alios reducere student*. None of the three SS. Francis was given to sparing self, or to conformity to the world; but none of the three was a man to make enemies, and it is pardonable if to some tempers their images seem lovelier than that of Knox, or even of Luther.

And closely connected with this assumption that the true Christian is a reformer is the anticipation that the reformer is sure to be met by persecution or obloquy. Of course, within certain limits, it is true. Slayers of monsters must expect the monsters to fight; stormers of abuses will not always find the

abuses surrender at the first summons. But it is really very cheap virtue, in England of the nineteenth century, to gird at Pharisees and Inquisitors; it is simply untrue that their spirit is still prevalent among ourselves. The early Evangelicals, no doubt, did expose themselves to some social inconveniences, though rarely to anything beyond a sneer, which it might be more heroic not to feel than to defy. At any rate, the best of them (as we are reminded on p. 70) were quite capable of taking care of themselves. But since *Mill On Liberty* and the *Essays and Reviews* obtained their popularity, it is idle to pretend that the old conservatism of opinion is formidable, or that the Pharisaism of our age is always conservative. The first two generations of the Evangelicals might be said to defy the world—their Methodist wing, at least, even to defy the religious world; but before the middle of this century the Evangelical party were the religious world themselves, and had the faults of the religious world, which, as Canon Farrar very truly says, are the faults that Christ and the best Christians hate most. Readers of Newman's (Anglican) sermons will feel that what was best in Tractarianism was its protest against the faults of the then religious world, quite apart from the merits of its cause in the sphere of controvertible opinion; however, even in Newman's time, and still more since, Tractarianism has given birth to a ritualistic religious world which Canon Farrar cannot be charged with treating too mildly. But since Newman's secession there has passed a time as long as that between St. Stephen and St. James—time enough for a new religious world to grow up—the world of mild liberalism and universalism, which is nearly as religious, and quite as worldly, as the older Puritanising and Catholicising schools, and harmonises a good deal better with the temper of the larger world outside. One cannot but think that it would be a worthier task for a leader in *this* religious world to denounce its faults than those of the other worlds, for which he has less sympathy, and over which he has less influence.

However, most of the evil in the world, whether moral or material, is what all theological parties agree in denouncing; and it is with that that most of this volume is concerned. And the main task of a preacher is to exhort men to cure the evils in and around them which are curable by moral or religious means—it is a venial fault if Canon Farrar overstates the power of such means to remedy even physical misery. Still, "gout, and cancer, and consumption, and mental alienation" (p. 207) rage in many cases where "neither this man hath sinned nor his parents" in any fair sense of the word sin; and it seems hardly to call on us for spiritual penitence, that medical science is not more rapid in its progress than it is. Even where the cause of evil is not so entirely beyond the control of present human powers, the difficulties of controlling it are not summed up in Hood's words, "want of thought and want of heart." The difficulties of sanitary legislation, and even of legislation against intemperance, arise quite as much from the complexity of the conditions we have to deal with as from the selfishness of those interested in the *status*

*quo*. And besides, neither men nor nations can eat their cake and have it—they have *les défauts de leurs qualités*. Is English industry possible without English avarice? Should we be better if we were as unworldly as the people of Southern Italy? Perhaps, after all, the problem of "the amelioration of the world" is insoluble. The Preacher tells us that God hath set the world in men's hearts; the Apostle says that all that is in the world is not of God. Those who aim at *being* good are usually more or less able to *do* good; it is doubtful whether those who aim at doing good will do as much.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX.

*Ancient Laws of Ireland: a Selection of Brehon Law Tracts.* Vol. IV. Edited by Dr. Alexander George Richey. (Dublin: A. Thom & Co.; London: Longmans & Co., and Trübner & Co.)

THE publication of an important volume of Brehon Law Tracts, under the authority of the Commissioners for Publishing the Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, has taken place at an opportune moment, when a most perplexing problem is awaiting solution at the hands of her Majesty's Ministers. That problem may be briefly stated thus:—Do the abnormal notions of the Connaught peasantry as to the extermination of landlords arise out of bad economic relations, which may or may not admit of a political remedy; or are they the distorted traditions of an archaic land-system, which is revealed to us in the Brehon Law Tracts, when the land belonged to the tribe, and every tribesman, although subordinate to a common chief, was owner of the land which he cultivated? There is no doubt, we apprehend, that there is a widespread persuasion among the peasantry of certain districts in the West of Ireland that the abolition of landlords is the great object for which their leaders should struggle; and the "landlord system," under the practice of subletting, is so difficult to remedy by social efforts that it may possibly require some legislative regulation. For instance, about forty years ago we were exploring at Listoghil, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sligo, "the Graves of the Giants," which have been so well described by the late Dr. Petrie, one of the fathers of modern Irish archaeology. We entered on this occasion into conversation with an Irish tenant-farmer, who had a wife and eight children, and cultivated sixteen acres of land, for which he paid two pounds an acre. Lord E. was the owner-in-chief of the land, and he let it to Capt. T. for fifteen shillings an acre. Capt. T. let it to Mr. W. for twenty shillings. Mr. W. cleared the stones away in some degree, and built walls, and let it to the actual cultivator for two pounds an acre. It looked a sort of land for which a landlord in England would be glad to get ten shillings an acre, covered as it still was with limestone boulders, circles of stones, and stone walls. The farmer said it was a good harvest when he could make four or five pounds an acre. He sent his children to school, and three of them he said were clever lads. He sold his oats and wheat in Sligo Market. He kept two cows, one horse, and a pig. The pig, for which he had given about

thirty shillings, he expected to sell for five pounds. The milk of his cows he sold in Sligo for twopence a quart, and the calves, when young, for six shillings apiece. His practice was to borrow a neighbour's horse to work with his own when he ploughed his land, and he lent his own horse for a similar purpose in return to his neighbour. He had a wooden plough. He found the potatoes to be his best crop, and he fed his family with them. His potatoes were chiefly "lumpers," as the "browns" had failed in the neighbourhood during the last few years. Now, this we apprehend to be an ordinary picture of a small Irish farmer, whose tenancy is secure as long as he pays his rent; but how would he fare, under this hierarchy of landlords, if his oats and wheat failed him? or how would his family fare, if the potato crop was bad? We can understand how such a man, if he met with a succession of unfavourable seasons, might reasonably regret that there were so many intermediate landlords between himself and the owner-in-chief of the soil; but that he should contemplate the extermination of them all would, we think, be only possible, if some *laudator temporis acti* had whispered in his ear that, under the ancient Irish land-system, every cultivator of the land was the owner of the soil that he cultivated.

What may be the precise traditions preserved among the Irish peasantry in Connaught on the subject of the tribal land-system is probably not known beyond their own circle. Our knowledge of that system is derived from the Brehon Law Tracts, more especially from the "*Corus Bescna*," which was published in 1873, in the volume immediately preceding the present one. When and how the tribal land-system originated no one can say, further than that the tribal division of land in Ireland must have been originally founded on conquest, for the whole island was divided into distinct and very well-defined tribe-districts, although portions of those districts had in later times, under the Brehon law-system, ceased to be held as tribe-lands, without, however, the absolute property in them vesting in the individuals who held them in severalty. On the other hand, as regards the ordinary occupiers of the land, every tribesman was the owner of the land allotted to him by the tribe; nevertheless, he did not possess the *jus merum proprietatis*, as Bracton would have said. There was no lord of the soil, it is true, to whom the land would escheat under given circumstances; but the *jus merum* was vested in the tribe collectively, and in theory there was a periodical redistribution of the common patrimony of the tribe. Further, although the tribesman was thus in a certain sense the owner of the land assigned to him, he had a rent to pay of a very peculiar character. When he received his assignment of land he had to obtain from the chief of the tribe a certain quantity of stock wherewith to cultivate his assignment; and thus, although there was no superior lord of the soil, his acceptance of stock from the chief of the tribe gave rise to a rent in kind, a food-rent as it was termed, which had this peculiarity, that it did not correspond to the value of the land, but to the value of the stock received from the chief. This rent was elaborately

defined by the Brehon law, as regards the right of the chief to the "growth and increase and milk of the stock;" and besides this rent in kind the chief was entitled to "refections"—in other words, to visit the tribesman's house at certain periods with a company of persons, and to feast on the provisions, to which his gift of stock entitled him, for the stock at the end of seven years became the property of the tribesman. It was the abuse of this customary right of refection by the chiefs that led, more than anything else, to the abolition of the system of land tenure described in the Brehon Law Tracts. It must, however, be added, in justice to the Celtic population, that it was the adoption of this practice by the English settlers, who learnt it from the Irish, which led to that crying oppression to which Sir John Davis, as Attorney-General for Ireland, was instrumental in putting an end in the reign of King James I.

Among the tracts published in the present volume, that which is entitled the "*Crith Gabhlach*" is one of the most interesting, as it professes to give a detailed description of the several social ranks and the organisation of the Irish tribe. There is good reason for referring it to the early part of the fourteenth century, although Prof. O'Curry and Dr. W. K. Sullivan assign its composition to the middle or end of the seventh century. But the internal evidence of the tract is in favour of the later date, which is advocated by Dr. A. G. Richey, the learned author of the Introduction, who justly observes that the condition of society exhibited in this tract is that of the tribe-system in a state of decay and decadence. The simple freeman, for example, has in this tract sunk to the condition of the Saxon Ceorl; the tribe-lands have, to a great extent, if not altogether, become monopolised by the noble classes; the political power has passed into the hands of the chief and greater nobles; all classes, from the highest to the lowest, are bound together by the semi-feudal bond of lending out cattle; all classes are rated for the payment of tribute to their superiors, and the basis of society seems rather to be personal service than the common right of the members of the tribe. If we were justified in supposing that this tract represents an actual existing order of things at the date of its composition, it would be calculated to give considerable support to the view of those who think that a great mistake was made by the statesmen of the Stuart period in abolishing entirely the ancient Irish customs with regard to the possession of land. Those customs should rather have been regulated, and allowed to follow their natural development; but when Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot, instead of untying it, he set an example to monarchs which their Ministers are only too prone to imitate whenever they are perplexed how otherwise to find a ready solution of an administrative difficulty. Further, this tract is of value as showing that the system of subletting farms so generally prevalent in Ireland is not of English origin. Prof. O'Curry, in his lectures on the manners and customs of the ancient Irish, has referred to the "*Crith Gabhlach*," then unpublished, as furnishing evidence that, although there was no such thing as absolute property in land under the Brehon law-system,

still, within the tribe, individuals held exclusively property in land, and entered into relations with tenants for the use of the land, and these again with under-tenants, and so on, much as we see in our own days; in fact, it would seem to have been a matter of pride to the Irishman, if he could not be a "*Flaith*"—that is, the absolute owner, within his tribe, of land for which he paid no rent—that he should become at least an intermediate landlord, and have a tenant under him.

It is a remarkable fact that the town community is a missing link in the Celtic civilisation, and the scarcity of villages must have been to the traveller a matter of remark in the early part of the present century, both in Wales and in the West of Ireland. To what combination of circumstances this fact may be justly attributable our space will not allow us on the present occasion to discuss; but it may be noticed, by the way, that the tribal system of assigning land in severalty to individuals tended to scatter the population, and that the pastoral habits of the tribesmen contributed to prevent them from grouping themselves into villages. On the contrary, in England the right of pasturage was enjoyed by many individuals in common on the same land, which would tend to group them together round common centres. There were other circumstances that were part and parcel of the feudal system which co-operated towards the same result. In Ireland those circumstances were wanting, so that it was almost impossible for the Celtic Irish, who were not habitually subject to any very vigorous central authority, to attain to ideas of law, which are evolved by the needs of a more complex civilisation; and thus it happened that the authority of the Brehon, who declared the custom, was held to be conclusive of the right.

The tract on "*Taking Lawful Possession of Land*," which is the first tract of the present collection, is interesting as showing the mode in which the authority of the Brehon arose, and how the defendant was constrained by a series of legal fictions to come into court and submit his case to the jurisdiction of the customary judge. It has been thought that the Brehon system in this respect is but the archaic survival of a system which prevailed at a very early period among other Aryan tribes; and some writers have been so bold as to suggest that a Roman of the Regal period might have recognised in the proceedings before the Brehon the technical forms from which the Civil Law, with difficulty, and after a long delay, succeeded in emancipating itself.

The Brehon Law Tracts in the present volume have no pretension to be considered either as codes or as digests in the sense in which those terms are used in the Civil Law. They are rather to be regarded as methodical commonplace books of eminent Brehons, in which are inserted propositions of law in distinct paragraphs, followed by a gloss or a comment. The office of Brehon at the time when Ireland first came under the observation of English writers had become hereditary in certain families; but the Brehon, although he usually attached himself to the chief of a particular tribe, had no exclusive authority in any specific district. He was the Oracle of Law for those who chose to consult him;

in other words, he was the professional witness of the custom applicable to any given state of facts. He claimed, indeed, that St. Patrick and other Irish saints had sanctioned the law which he declared, and that some of them had even revised it. He thus placed the shrine of the law which he taught under the protection of religion; but there are no traces in it of any influence of Roman principles, either Papal or Imperial.

The tract in the present volume which is of most interest at the present moment is the sixth tract, entitled "Judgments of Co-Tenancy," which exhibits a condition of society altogether different from that which is delineated in the "Corus Bescna." Tenants are found in this tract paying very substantial rents under grazing leases—tenants willing to spend money in erections and in manuring their holdings; and it is evident also that the custom of tenants taking land for agricultural and grazing purposes had existed sufficiently long when this tract was written for the development of a custom determining the duration and incidents of the tenancies, and the respective rights of landlord and tenant as to future and permanent improvements. The contents of this tract are sufficient to put an end to the assertion that the transition to the present system of land tenure was brought about under the influence of English law. Sir Henry Maine, in commenting on this tract, which had not been published at the time when he wrote his *Early History of Institutions*, observes that the process of the institution of separate property, as described in this tract, is in harmony with our knowledge of the rise and progress of cultivating communities, although the writer is probably depicting an ideal rather than an actual set of arrangements. Be that as it may, this tract is one of the many proofs of the social changes which had taken place between the date at which the older Celtic custom of "cattle-tenure" was in force and the period in which the several and individual ownership of land was known to the Irish Brehon. It would be interesting to determine the date of this tract, which the learned editor has left undecided. The word "Co-tenancy" does not exactly express the idea conveyed by the original Irish term, which would be more fully rendered by the phrase "common custom of holding land."

TRAVERS TWISS.

*Goethe-Jahrbuch.* Herausgegeben von Dr. Ludwig Geiger. Erster Band. (Frankfurt-a.-M.: Rütten & Loening.)

At no time did Germany possess students of Goethe so erudite, so exact, so sanely comprehensive of view, so keen in criticism, as at the present. There is little speculation *in vacuo*; there is much exact knowledge, and this knowledge, by little and little, is constantly extending itself. To a student outside Germany the appearance of important contributions to Goethe literature in the innumerable Reviews—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly—has been tantalising. Now in the *Jahrbuch* a centre is established to which many of the fugitive pieces deserving a permanent place in Goethe literature will tend. In the present volume the editor, Dr. Geiger, has received assistance from the most distinguished of

living scholars—the veteran Düntzer, G. von Loeper, Biedermann, Goedeke, Scherer, Grimm, and others; the result is a varied and valuable collection, which includes, together with original studies, thirty-six hitherto unprinted letters of Goethe.

The sketch of Bettina von Arnim by Grimm is slight, but attractive by its personal reminiscences, which bring before us more vividly that bright, impulsive spirit, half a daughter of the South, whose *Letters of Goethe to a Child* were not manufactured by vanity, but the play of imagination about a myth born from the heart. Biedermann contributes an essay on "Lessing and Goethe." It is certain that Lessing, as Mr. Sime has said, never perceived how "great and radiant was the star which, in Goethe, had floated into view." Goethe, on the other hand, did full justice to the clear and courageous intellect of Lessing. "We lose much in him," said Goethe, on receiving tidings of Lessing's death; "more than we believe." "Stella" is viewed by Biedermann as a kind of counter-piece to "Miss Sara Sampson." An essay by Wilmanns deals with Stella at greater length. He discovers in a love-story forming part of Mlle. de Scudéry's *La Morale du Monde* (1686) a possible source of incidents and situations in Goethe's play. Scherer, whose *Aus Goethe's Frühzeit* exhibited rare keenness of literary investigation, adduces further evidence in support of his opinion that Goethe's "Satyros" is Herder, and "Psyche," Herder's beloved, Caroline Flachsland. In *Pater Brey* (1774), Herder in a more favourable aspect again appears as "Balandrino," and Caroline as "Leonora;" Pater Brey himself, the false prophet, is Franz Leuchsenring, who desired at Leyden to found a secret Order, an Order of Sentiment, and under whose unwholesome influence Caroline came for a time. Basedow, reeking (as described in *Dichtung und Wahrheit*) with philanthropy, heresy, and bad tobacco, is commonly held to be the original of Goethe's Satyr, and to this opinion G. von Loeper has recently given in his adhesion. The likeness to Basedow—viewed as a German apostle of Rousseau's doctrine—has salient features; it requires much distortion of the real Herder, more than we can readily conceive as taking place in Goethe's imagination, to bring him into a resemblance to the Satyr.

Two studies are concerned with *Faust*. Bobertag contributes a paper on "Faust und Helena." It was an image of Helena, he maintains, which Faust beheld in the mirror of the witch's kitchen; to lay hold upon Faust's senses the demon sought to gain a point of vantage in his feeling for beauty. Mephistopheles will not permit Faust to gaze a second time on the mirror, for to contemplate Helena would be to hate all vulgar raptures; but, having seen her for one moment, Faust is captured; he drinks the witch's beverage, while the deceiver mutters to himself,

"With this draught in him he will meet  
A Helena in every street."

Throughout part ii. the influence of Mephistopheles wanes as the beneficent influence of Helena increases. As to the strange speech of Mephistopheles when Helena disappears, Herr Bobertag conjectures that her

garments are a product of the fiend's magic art; Mephistopheles extols their virtues, while really employing them to waft Faust away from Greece, where the Northern demon is disconcerted and comparatively impotent.

In his article, "Zu Goethe's *Faust*," Herr Daniel Jacoby contributes several highly interesting notes, chiefly as aids to ascertaining the chronology of certain scenes. The scene in Margaret's chamber, which Byron supposed that Goethe had borrowed from *Cymbeline*, may have been really suggested by a poem of J. G. Jacobi (1770), *An Belinden's Bette*, in which situation and sentiment are almost identical with those of the bed-chamber scene in *Faust*. In a paper "On the Trustworthiness of Goethe's Statements respecting his own Works in *Dichtung und Wahrheit*," Düntzer labours to prove that Goethe was not acquainted with the autobiography of Goetz von Berlichingen until after he had left Strassburg (September 1771); that the origin of *Faust* is also probably later than the Strassburg period; and that Goethe did not think of giving an artistic rendering in his *Werther* to the incident of Jerusalem's death until two years after that event, when the groundless jealousy of Brentano, recently married to Maximiliane Laroche, gave his romance a new development.

Among the letters first printed in the *Jahrbuch* some are of slight interest; others, written not by the Geheimerath, but by the poet and the man, add to our knowledge of Goethe's heart as well as of his intellect, and therefore to our respect for both. That autograph letter No. 12, addressed to Prof. Christian Gottlob Heyne, and supposed by Goedeke to have found its way to America, has not wandered quite so far, being now in the possession of the writer of this article. Among the "Neue Mittheilungen" is a transcript of "Prometheus" from the Strassburg MS.; a long series of passages referring to Goethe from unprinted letters of his contemporaries in the Dresden Library—some of considerable importance; and seven letters of the Frau Rath. A *précis* of every letter by Goethe anywhere published during the year, and bibliographical notes, bring the *Jahrbuch* to a close. We may congratulate Dr. Geiger on the success of his enterprise. The volume is printed so as to be a pleasure to the eye of its possessor.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The Irrigation Works of India, and their Financial Results.* By Robert B. Buckley. (W. H. Allen and Co.) No subject connected with India has given rise to more discussion, and no subject is more distasteful to the ordinary reader, than that of irrigation. On the one side, we have the engineers, headed by Sir Arthur Cotton, with all the conscious pride of scientific specialists, and all the lavishness of promise characteristic of financial projectors, laughing their opponents to scorn, and playing ducks and drakes with millions. On the other side, we have the cold-blooded administrators, of whom Sir George Campbell may be taken as the representative, doubting every calculation, and reducing all estimates to the touchstone of actual results. Between the two, no independent enquirer can make up his mind. Mr. Buckley, himself an Indian engineer, seems to

have preserved very fairly the attitude of impartiality and suspended judgment which will be adopted by all those who know the truth best and have no prejudices to serve. He draws no inferences himself, but exhibits the facts in a series of statements and tables, so far as they are available from official Reports. We are not aware that any such complete account has appeared elsewhere, unless it be in *The Moral and Material Progress Report for 1872-73*, which is understood to have been compiled by Mr. Clements Markham. From this Mr. Buckley quotes largely, carrying down the figures for the most part to a recent date. It is, however, not creditable to the Indian Government that in several cases—e.g., Sind and Bhawalpur—absolutely nothing is to be learned since 1872, and that, generally, 1877-78 is the last date available. As to the execution of the work, we can pay Mr. Buckley no higher compliment than by saying that he has treated every province so impartially that we are unable to discover in which part of the country his own particular work has lain. A full Index adds greatly to the value of the book for purposes of reference.

*Pretty Peggy, and other Ballads.* Illustrated by Rosina Emmet. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) We shall probably be doing no injustice to the illustrator of these Ballads if we suggest that her work mainly owes its existence to the successes of Messrs. Crane and Caldecott and Miss Kate Greenaway. It has the same "Queen Anne" setting with which we are so familiar, and which has, in these last days, excited the derision of Mr. Justin McCarthy. There is no lack of archness and *naïveté* and a certain facile humour; and, if the execution is less finished and satisfying than in some of the earlier works, we are not sure that Miss Emmet's volume will be any the less acceptable to most children on that account. We cannot say quite as much about the letterpress. There is perhaps too frequent allusion to the phenomena of love-making; and what could children be expected to know or care about the *eau médicinale* which grandpapa was to take for the gout? Possibly children of a larger growth might learn something from the fourth ballad of the series—if, at least, we may believe certain rather strong remarks which attracted attention at the recent Social Science Congress. On the whole, we do not think that the founders of the school to which this book belongs need be troubled about their laurels. Yet Miss Emmet's book may very fairly be placed on the shelf beside *The Baby's Bouquet* and *The Baby's Opera*.

*Espagne, Algérie, et Tunisie: Lettres à Michel Chevalier.* Par P. de Tchihatchef. (Paris: Baillière.) This is a book of tourist travels, but the writer is very far from being an ordinary tourist. He has long since made his mark as a scientific writer, and as a traveller in Asia Minor and in the Altaic region. His present journey seems to have been undertaken for the benefit of the health of M<sup>me</sup>. de Tchihatchef, and his researches do not extend beyond parts into which an invalid lady could penetrate. Some seventy pages are devoted to an account of a two months' tour in Southern Spain. The places visited are Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, and the mining district round Carthage. Everywhere, even in the rush of a railway train, our author notices the great outlines of the geological structure of the country, and the changes in its botany according to variations of soil, elevation, and latitude. Meteorological details are also given of the climate of all places at which he stops. Careful statistics are presented of the produce of the mines, both in ancient and modern times. He remarks that, notwithstanding M. de Verneuil's labours, the geology of the Sierra Nevada is still less accurately known than its botany. The bulk of the

volume, nearly five hundred pages, is devoted to Algeria, and we doubt whether an amateur of natural science can easily find a better guide to the geology, and especially to the botany, of the districts visited by the writer. These, for the reason above stated, are all easy of access. He landed at Oran, and proceeded by the high road to Algiers, making on the way an excursion to the cedars of Teniel-el-Ahd. After a stay of some duration at the capital, with frequent geological and botanical excursions in the immediate neighbourhood, our author starts in early spring for Bougie, thence to Sétif and Constantine, from which a trip is made to Biskra and its neighbourhood. From Constantine the stages are to Philipville and Bona, and from the latter place by sea to Tunis. The ruins of Utica and of Carthage are visited, and also the region of Mount Zaghouan, of which the geology and botany are carefully studied. This is the limit of the author's wanderings. Besides constant incidental notices, there are special chapters devoted to the geology and botany of Algeria, with appendices of botanical lists and meteorological data. A comparison of the British administration of India and of the French government of Algeria is valuable and interesting. There is a certain amount of "padding" in the book, but it is "padding" of a good kind. The author excels in the art of getting up a subject, and he often gives a *résumé* of a useful paper buried in the records of some scientific society, or of some work too rare or too costly to be at the disposal of the ordinary tourist. The book is to be obtained in Algiers, and should be procured by all who are interested in the botany or geology of the neighbourhood. We may add that M. Tchihatchef constantly mentions Murray's Guide with approbation, and deems it incontestably superior to all others.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have published a new edition of Macaulay's *Lays*, with forty-one drawings by J. R. Weguelin, engraved on wood by George Pearson. Many of these illustrations are charming little vignettes, and will serve both to stimulate the sluggish imagination, and furnish an additional gratification to those who find the *Lays* as stirring as the sound of a trumpet. They will not be of much use to the student of archaeology; but they make this a desirable, if not the most desirable, edition of a masterpiece which there is at present, we fancy, some little tendency to underrate.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. have reprinted in a handsome form three little masterpieces of Washington Irving—*Little Britain*, *The Spectre Bridegroom*, and *A Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. A fresh charm is lent to these favourites of our childhood, with which it is a pleasure to be thus compelled to renew our acquaintance, by the illustrations of Mr. Charles O. Murray. They are based on a careful study of the text, they are full of its spirit of gentle and playful humour, and are illustrations in the true sense of the word. The combination of author and artist is a happy one, and this book should be a favourite at many a fireside this coming Christmas. We can testify to the pleasure it has given to one family circle at least.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON have done well in issuing their handsome and attractive reprint of Thomas Fuller's *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, *Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, *Mixed Contemplations in Better Times*, and *The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Conscience*. These papers are full of the author's characteristic wit, and abound in historical and anecdotal interest; though it strikes us that the writer scarcely obtained the fulfilment of his prayer, "Grant that I may never rack a Scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof, lest, instead of sucking milk, I squeeze blood out of it." The author seems to us in this, as in his

other works, to squeeze blood, instead of sucking milk, out of a good many besides Scripture similes.

SCHOOL-BOOKS often contain good miscellaneous feeding, but they are not often remarkable for their sustained interest or the consecutive nature of their contents. It must have been good news to teachers and taught alike that Messrs. Longmans have brought out an inexpensive and convenient edition of Mrs. Brassey's charming *Voyage in the Sunbeam* adapted for school and class reading. Somebody will be to blame if the rising generation of school children do not possess a more vivid idea of the geography of the earth and of our ocean highways than its predecessors.

We are indebted to Messrs. Whittaker and Co. for a neat and legible edition of *Rejected Addresses*. We can scarcely speak as favourably of the same publishers' *Dictionary of Daily Blunders*. The following paragraphs, taken almost at random, are odd:—"ANT. There seems to be no fixed rule for the use of this affix as distinct from *ent*. We write *reluctant*, *exuberant*, and also *different*, *quiescent*, &c." "ARISTIDES is pronounced *Ar-is'-ti-deez*." "Aye, meaning *always*, for *ever*, is pronounced *A*, except in the House of Commons, where it is pronounced *I*." It stands recorded of Shakspeare that he "had little Latin and less Greek;" but, at all events, he had *some* English, and did not write a Dictionary of Blunders. The compiler, by-the-way, blunders even in his Preface, where he speaks of himself—and very justly, allowing for the misquotation—as liable to be "hoist on his own petard."

THE untiring Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has turned for a time from Shakspeare to Gray and Goldsmith, and has just issued two separate volumes of annotated "Select Poems" by each author, with many pretty wood-cuts from Birket Foster, Mrs. E. V. Boyle, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. Mr. Rolfe is in error in saying that he is the only editor since Mathias, in 1814, who has printed the second line of Gray's *Elegy* as the author wrote and printed it—"The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea." He holds the Wrightson MS. of the poem, photographed in London in 1862, to be the earlier copy of it, and the Pembroke MS. the later; but he gives the readings of the former only at second-hand. On p. 87 Mr. Rolfe should cut out Mr. Hales's slip of "Fret, from *ferrum*, iron, through the Italian *ferrata*, an iron grating," and rest content with Strammann's Anglo-Saxon *frætu*. "Fret," *vb.*, is Anglo-Saxon *fretan*, Gothic *fra-itan*, to eat up, like German *ver-essen*, *fressen* (Skeat). Mr. Rolfe's "Goldsmith" contains memoirs and critical estimates of the poet by Macaulay, Thackeray, G. Colman the younger, the poet Campbell, Forster, and Washington Irving. In *The Traveller*, Mr. Rolfe notes that the thirteenth edition, which is without date, puts two fresh lines between 374-75, thus:—

"And all that Freedom's highest aims can reach,  
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each; (374)  
*Much on the Low, the Rest, as Rank supplies,*  
*Should in columnar Diminution rise;*  
*While [for Hence] should one order dispro-*  
*portion'd grow,*  
*Its double weight must ruin all below."*

This insertion can hardly be Goldsmith's. Can any of our correspondents trace its author? As this thirteenth edition reads "most" for "must" in l. 372 ("That those who think most govern those that toil"), some hack probably "improved" Goldsmith. Mr. Rolfe, or his publishers (Harper Bros.), must have an eye to ladies' colleges and schools, from the pretty "get-up" of these books; but Mr. Rolfe's notes are thoroughly business-like and scholarly, and admirably full, though concise.

\* See ACADEMY, July 17, 1880, p. 45.



THE DEATH-SONG OF THE  
GIRONDISTES.

OCTOBER 31, 1793.

On a day in the Year of Terror,  
'Neath a shrouded autumn sky,  
The mob of Paris flocks out to see  
Five tumbrils rolling by,  
And a little band tied hand and foot  
Upon their way to die.

Statesman and soldier, priest and sage,  
Ride on their deathward way;  
Vergniaud, Gensonné, Duchâtel,  
Brisot, Lasource, Fauchet;  
No souls in all that frenzied time  
So sane, so pure as they.

The damps of the prison are on their brows,  
Bloodshot their eyes and dim;  
And one is faint with a fever's waste,  
And one with a torturing limb;  
But each and all, as they ride to death,  
Uplift the Freeman's hymn.

"Children of France, march on! The day  
Of glory dawns i' the sky;  
The tyrants' tread pollutes our soil,  
Their banners flaunt on high:  
They come to load us with their chains,  
And they or we must die.

"What tho' our heroes fall! The land  
Will breed them ever anew.  
Tremble, ye tyrants, at your doom!  
And ye, accursed crew  
Who shame our ranks—the tyrant-slaves  
Of faction—tremble, too!

"March on, true soldiers of our France!  
E'en now the day is won.  
Dear Mother Freedom whom we serve  
Smiles on each faithful son:  
Each blow we strike is struck for Her,  
Soldiers of France, march on!"

They chaunt along the stony streets,  
And ever and again  
The surging throng around them catch  
Infection from the strain,  
And tune a thousand brazen throats  
To clamour the refrain.

Up to the scaffold's foot they chaunt,  
And, chaunting as they climb,  
Each yields his neck unto the knife;  
But still in measured time  
And ever lessening unison  
His fellows keep the chime.

Fainter the chime, as head by head  
The restless engine shears;  
Hushed is the voice whose eloquence  
The fearless Danton fears,  
And his who wrung Desmoulins' heart  
With vain remorse to tears.

So the chorus ebbs into silence,  
Till Vergniaud chaunts alone.  
Voicing the dead, his passion sums  
Their accents in his own;

"March on!" he shrills—and the Freeman's hymn  
Dies in his latest tone.

HENRY G. HEWLETT.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

*Our Land Laws of the Past*, an essay by the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., will shortly be published for the Cobden Club by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.

A NEW book of travel, under the title of *My Journey Round the World, via Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, Torres Straits, China, Japan, and the United States*, by Capt. S. H. Jones-Parry, late 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, will shortly be published in two vols. by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE Rev. W. J. Loftie has prepared, for publication by Mr. Stanford, *A Tourist's Guide through London*, comprising an historical summary, and notices of the principal objects of interest which may be visited during a few days' residence, with a list of hotels, theatres, railway

stations, churches, exhibitions, and other notes likely to be useful to the sight-seer.

ONE of the most magnificently illustrated and learned works on Spanish antiquities is the *Iconografía Española* of the late Don Valentin Carderera, printed for him at Madrid between the years 1853 and 1864, but still, in the strict sense of the term, an unpublished book, since only a small number of copies was issued to subscribers. The whole stock has been transferred by the author's executors to Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, who will no doubt make the *Iconografía* more accessible to scholars, and give it a wider circulation than it has yet enjoyed.

AN Italian translation of Vernon Lee's *Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy*, which has been pronounced by the principal Italian reviewers the most complete work hitherto written on the subject, will appear in the course of the winter.

THE latest number of the *The Russian Archives*, a magazine appearing at Moscow, contains a hitherto unpublished chapter of Pushkin's novel, *The Captain's Daughter*. The editor states, in an explanatory note, that it has been printed from an autograph MS. book, on which the poet has written the words, "XII., An Omitted Chapter." *The Captain's Daughter* belongs to the latest of Pushkin's productions, having first appeared in his periodical, the *Sovremennik*, and is founded on an historical incident of the reign of the Empress Catharine II.—the so-called Pugatchef revolt. The chapter now added narrates a visit made by the hero of the tale, Grinef, to his native village, when he narrowly escapes falling into the hands of the rebels, but is rescued by the timely appearance of the Imperial forces. The editor of *The Russian Archives* intimates that further extracts from Pushkin's MSS., furnished by the poet's son, will appear in future numbers of that magazine.

DON FRANCISCO CARRASCO is preparing a catalogue of all the materials of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries preserved in the "Archivo de las Indias," and relating to the discovery and description of America, for the Congress of Americanists to be held at Madrid in September 1881.

THE latest contribution to Dante literature is a volume entitled *Pensieri e Chiose sulla "Divina Commedia,"* by Antonio Maschio, a Venetian gondolier.

*Indo-Aryans: Contributions to the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History*, is the title of a new work by Rajendralala Mitra, to be published shortly by Mr. Edward Stanford.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE is about to contribute a series of articles, under the title of "Among the Americans," to the *Co-operative News*. The first will appear on November 6.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Simpson, author of *Winnie's History*, &c., entitled *Geraldine and her Suitors*, will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, in three vols., during November.

MR. JOSEPH SHIELD NICHOLSON, author of an essay on *The Effects of Machinery on Wages*, has been elected Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh.

THE American public are better off than the English with regard to Mr. Ruskin's works. John Wiley and Sons, of 15 Aston Place, New York, have just produced a cheap edition of "Ruskin's Works" in fifteen volumes 12mo, with all the wood-cuts, but without the plates, for twenty dollars, and with the plates in twenty volumes for forty dollars. The larger octavo edition is on sale, for thirty dollars for *Modern Painters*, eighteen dollars for the *Stones of Venice*, and six for the *Seven Lamps*.

It may be interesting to note that *Heroes of*

*History and Legend*, by J. L. Shadwell, is a translation from the German *Charakterbilder* of A. W. Grube, the author of three volumes of historical sketches under this title which are used as an introduction to history in most of the higher German schools. Mr. Shadwell has selected for translation the volume relating to mediæval history, in the belief that a book the value of which is so universally recognised in Germany may be equally useful in its English form.

THE *Garden* is now reduced in price to fourpence per week. It is at the same time increased in size, and will, as usual for years past, contain every week a coloured plate as well as many illustrations in black and white.

M. BERNARD PEREZ, author of *Les trois premières Années de l'Enfant*, is engaged on a volume on *Education from the Cradle*.

A PECULIAR interest attaches at this time to the publication of Sir Gavan Duffy's work, entitled *Young Ireland*, which will be ready for issue early next month, inasmuch as the *Times* reports that the State trials in 1843 will serve as a model for the prosecution and defence of the present land agitators, and will be a frequent subject of reference. It will be remembered that Sir (then Mr.) Charles Gavan Duffy, together with Daniel O'Connell and others, were the defendants in that trial. Sir Gavan Duffy's book will indeed throw light on the matter which could not be otherwise obtained, and is founded on the correspondence of the leading men of the period.

SEÑOR SANPERE Y MIQUEL, the editor of the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* of Barcelona, is at present occupied at the British Museum in copying the MS. of a *Historia del Levamiento de Cataluña en Favor del Príncipe de Viana* annotated by Zurita; and a *Gramática y Diccionario basco*, written in 1653 by Rafael de Micoleta, a priest of Bilbao.

DON ARTURO CAMPION is also collecting materials at San Sebastian for a *Gramática bascongada*. He has lately published an original ballad, "Orreaga," in the Guipuzcoan dialect, with versions in the Biscayan, Labourdin, and Souletin, and with variations in eighteen sub-dialects of Navarre.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD will publish shortly *The Town, College, and Neighbourhood of Marlborough*, by F. Edward Hulme.

THE subscription edition of Longfellow's *Poems*, containing over six hundred illustrations drawn expressly for the work, has now been completed by the issue of part 30. "On no other work," according to the *Publishers' Weekly*, "have so many of the best American artists co-operated."

THE "Sociedad de Escritores y Artistas de Madrid" proposes to celebrate on May 27, 1881, the centenary of the death of Calderon de la Barca.

MR. LOWELL, the American Minister here, has (says the Boston *Literary World*) lately committed a most judicious piece of indiscretion. He was asked by Miss Emma E. Brown, of the United States, to write a short biographical preface to her selections from Mr. Thomas Hughes's writings in her "Spare Minute Series." Mr. Lowell accordingly wrote to Mr. Hughes for an account of himself, and that gentleman gave it him, but told him not to publish more than the facts and dates. But as Mr. Lowell found the account very interesting—and no wonder—he quietly printed the whole letter, with just a few omissions of intimate allusions. So as Mr. Hughes wrote an Introduction to bring Mr. Lowell's *Biglow Papers* to the notice of those people who did not know them, Mr. Lowell has now performed a like service for Mr. Hughes.

M. GASTON PARIS is preparing for Messrs. Hachette a manual of Old French, which will comprise a grammar, an historical sketch, and some selected passages, accompanied by notes and a glossary.

THE *Revue Critique* records the death of M. G. P. Pierson, librarian of the upper schools of Algiers, at the age of twenty-nine. He had just completed a curious and important work on the musical element in language, which is to appear in the series published by the Ecole des Hautes-Etudes.

M. SCHERER has just published a selection from the essays of the late M. Ernest Bersot on educational subjects. Among them is an essay on "Secondary Education in England and Scotland."

M. MAURICE JAMETEL is engaged on a translation of the principal Chinese works on Tibet. The first part, entitled *L'Épigraphie chinoise au Tibet*, has just been published by M. Leroux.

WE have received the first two numbers of an attempt to bring together historical information, entitled *Encyclopédie der Neuere Geschichte*, herausgegeben von Wilhelm Herbst (Gotha: Perthes). The articles are rather short and scrappy, as is inevitable, and the bibliography of the various subjects is somewhat slight. Thus for Anne of Cleves the only English authority given is Sharon Turner; and for Queen Anne of England Stanhope and Burton stand alone. The type is small, and the pages are crowded, so that a volume when completed will not be very inviting to the casual reader, and we doubt whether the treatment will be full enough to benefit the student.

FATHER GABRIEL PATKANIAN, of the Armenian Church in St. Petersburg, has lately received from the chief Armenian Patriarch the gold *schistus* conferring on him the degree of master of theology. This is believed to be the second occasion on which this distinction has been conferred by the Echmiadzin Patriarchs during the past century. The literary activity of this venerable priest extends over a period of more than sixty years. His published theological works, which have contributed a good deal to the formation of the literary style of modern Armenian, amount to ten volumes. He is also held in respect by his countrymen as the founder of the first private Armenian printing-press in Tiflis, and as editor of the first Armenian newspaper published in the Caucasus. His knowledge of Eastern history—especially that of Georgia and Armenia—is encyclopædic.

AT the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society held on October 23 reports in connexion with *Romeo and Juliet* were presented from the following departments:—Aesthetic Criticism, by Mr. J. H. Tucker; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Mr. Leo Grindon, of Manchester, and Dr. J. E. Shaw respectively. A paper on "Juliet," by Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., was read; Miss F. W. Herapath read a paper on "Romeo." The following departments have been added to those previously mentioned:—Tradition and Folklore, Satire and Irony, Oaths and Exclamations, Personal Histories.

M. NEMIROVICH-DANCHENKO, who accompanied the Russian forces during the late Turkish campaign as correspondent of one of the St. Petersburg papers, has since written several works of fiction, based on episodes of the war, which enjoy great popularity in Russia. The first of these, *Groza* ("The Storm"), has passed through three editions. M. Danchenko

has lately added another entitled *Plevna and Shipka*, which bids fair to have even a greater success. The plot of this latter work is extremely simple, and the interest is mainly concentrated in the detailed and vivid pictures of scenes of which the author was himself an eye-witness. The style, as is not uncommon with war correspondents, is somewhat too "lyrical," and detracts from the literary quality of these otherwise interesting works.

WE hear with regret of the death of Miss Anne W. Jellicoe, the able and enthusiastic secretary of the Ladies' Alexandra College, Dublin, who so largely contributed to its success. She was admirably fitted for her post, and did her duty with all her heart, winning love and respect from all who came in contact with her. She died at the house of her brother near Soho Park, Birmingham, on the 18th inst., aged fifty-seven.

THE American papers announce the death of Dr. W. A. Hallock, for forty-five years secretary of the American Tract Society. Up to the time of his retirement in 1870, he had edited 4,000 distinct works, of which 881 are volumes. He had much to do with the printing, with the society's aid, at foreign mission stations, of nearly 4,000 additional publications in 145 languages or dialects. He also for many years edited the *American Messenger*, and was the author of various volumes and tracts, of which, in all, about 1,400,000 copies have been circulated.

WE have received *Relfe Brothers' Model Reading Books*, ed. R. F. Charles, Nos. 1-6 (Relfe Bros.); *Jarroll's Empire Readers*, Books I.-III. and Primer (Jarroll and Sons); *The Class Book of Mental Arithmetic*, by D. Marwood (John Walker and Co.); *Home Rule*, by James W. Alsop (Liverpool: Marples); *The Illustrated Catholic Family Annual for 1881* (New York: Catholic Publication Society Company); *The Englishman's Brief on Behalf of his National Church*, new, revised, and enlarged edition (S. P. C. K.); *Bethlehem to Olivet*, by John Palmer (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *Professional Book-keeping*, by W. J. Gordon (Wyman and Sons); *Annales de Philosophie chrétienne*, Recueil Périodique, dirigé par M. Xavier Roux, October 1879—September 1880 (Paris: Bureau des Annales); *A General Index to the "Nation."* Vols. I.-XXX. (Boston: Franklin Press); *Mormonism: a Sermon*, by the Rev. T. de Witt Talmage (Lobb and Bertram); *Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Catalogues of the Books in the Central and Juvenile Lending Departments*, compiled by W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Printed by Andrew Reid); *Judy's Annual for 1881*, ed. C. H. Ross (Judy Office); *The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1880-81*, by Herbert Fry (Bogue); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE current number of the *Quarterly Review* has an unusually large number of readable articles, foremost among which is a lively and vigorous sketch of the "Camisards," the Huguenots of the seventeenth century in France. A paper on "Art Collections" puts together a good deal of information on this subject which has lately been brought to light; and another on "The Newspaper Press" gives a panoramic view of the journalistic activity of the present day. We can hardly, however, take such an extensive view of literature as to agree with the last writer that "Hardly a day goes by without the appearance in the columns of the daily press of some essay or leading article worthy of a place among the English classics." The best two articles are on classical subjects. One, on "Olympia," gives an excellent account of the recent excavations, and explains them in

reference to the history and topography of Greece; it would serve as an admirable guide-book to an intending traveller. The other, on "Cicero," is a real contribution to the study of Roman history. Political bias in our own time has found in the last days of the Roman Republic a field for illustrating current opinions. Herr Mommsen, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Beely have all fallen foul of Cicero on different grounds. The present writer, in a sober and scholarly spirit, has gone back to the actual evidence, and taken a survey of Roman politics as they appeared to one living among them. He insists on the value of Cicero's Letters; and his general conclusion is one with which any fair-minded historical critic would agree.

"We have to deal with a man of lively mind, quick to receive impressions, rushing to conclusions, garrulous in expression, and sensitive in reflecting the prevailing temper or drift of opinion. In communing with Atticus he never pauses to correct his utterances or to make his writing self-consistent or plausible. . . . By a fair use of Cicero's Letters we may, if we please, look on the events and the persons of that time as contemporaries saw them—clothed in all the light and shade of immediate presence. . . . It is a mere trick of uncritical laziness to bring sweeping accusations of untrustworthiness against such an authority, and to take refuge in modern conjecture whenever his evidence does not suit our own prepossessions."

THE *Edinburgh Review* has a good sketch of the history of Exeter College, founded on Mr. Boase's *Register of the Rectors, Fellows, and Scholars* recently compiled for the use of the college. The foundation of Bishop Stapledon in 1314, it owed its prosperity to the munificence of Sir William Petre in 1564. Thus doubly connected with Devonshire, it became "the sweet hime and receptacle of our Western wit," as Carpenter called it in his *Geographie*, and the annals of the college are a record of Devonshire worthies. "Records of Early English Adventure" is the title of an article which summarises the results of Mr. Sainsbury's calendar of colonial papers, and brings down the account of English exploits in the East to the time of the Amboyna massacre. A paper on Saint-Simon's recently published *Parallèle des trois premiers Rois bourbons* draws out with great fairness and discrimination the value of that extremely interesting work as placing in a better light, with good evidence, the character of Louis XIII. A slashing article on "Germany, Past and Present," brings remorselessly to light the blots of the political and social life of Germany, its caste system of nobility, the subjection of women, the low view of marriage and the facility of divorce, the deadness of the Lutheran Church, and the absence of any real conception of political liberty. "We have come to the conviction," says the writer,

"that the Germans are an unpractical race—that they have something even Hibernian in their confusion between the relations of means to ends—that they instruct admirably, but educate abominably—have the utmost liberty, or rather licence, in tenets, even to the theorising all tenets away, and the least independence in action—that they doubt before they believe, and generally at the cost of believing anything at all—that they rebel against that indispensable necessity for 'sinful man beneath the sky,' namely, that of taking something for granted as the basis for all sound thought—and yet, in their daily lives, endure patiently the most arbitrary postulates of bureaucratic authority and interference, even to the extent of not daring to cut their own grapes without official permission."

THE chapter on the "Decadence of Catalonia," by Señor Nanot Renart, in the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for September 30, is of more than usual interest. He shows not only the mischiefs of the colonial, home, and international policy of Spain, but also gives proof of the inability of Philip II. at the height of his

power to defend the Catalan coasts from the ravages of Turkish corsairs. Puyol y Camps publishes some inedited Roman and Keltiberian coins of Empurias. Elias de Molins continues his historical bibliography of Catalonia; and F. Romero de Castilla y Peroso concludes his extracts from the inventories of Simancas. The present instalment contains an alphabetical list of the principal articles in the "Inventario de Estado de Inglaterra" to 1700. Many of these seem to be of great importance, especially for the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The first portion of a lengthy review of a work on the Asturian Monarchy by M. M. Valdés astonishes us by the reliance of the reviewer on Conde, and his apparent ignorance of the labours of Gayangos, Dozy, and later writers.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BREARON, L. *Idees modernes: Cosmologie, Sociologie.* Paris: Reinwald.
- EASTLAKE, Lady. Mrs. Grote: a Sketch. Murray. 6s.
- FABRE, F. *Histoire du Théâtre Français en Belgique.* Paris: Tresee. 37 fr. 50 c.
- FARRER, J. A. *Crimes and Punishment.* Chatto & Windus. 6s.
- FRIESER, R. Frhr. v. *Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben.* Dresden: Baensch. 15 M.
- HYTKING, E. Frhr. v. *Zur Geschichte der Handelsbilanztheorie.* 1. Thl. Berlin: Puttkammer. 2 M.
- HOUSAYE, A. *Molière, sa Femme et sa Fille.* Paris: Dentu. 100 fr.
- HUGO, Victor. *L'Anc.* Paris: O. Lévy. 4 fr.
- LABOULAYE, E. *Discours populaires.* Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- MARIOTTI, P. *Dante e la Statistica delle Lingue.* Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr.
- PETIT DE JULLEVILLE, L. *Histoire du Théâtre en France. Les Mystères.* Paris: Hachette. 15 fr.
- PETITS CHEFS-D'ŒUVRES des Écrivains du Jour. Paris: Ghio. 3 fr.
- ROMANS (les) grecs. Paris: Garnier Frères.
- SPARK, W. Henry Smart: his Life and Works. Reeves. 10s. 6d.
- STARK, B. *Vorträge u. Aufsätze aus dem Gebiete der Archäologie u. Kunstgeschichte.* Hrg. v. G. Kinkel. Leipzig: Teubner. 12 M.
- SWITZERLAND: its Scenery and its People. Blackie. 63s.
- THIERRY, E. *Documents sur Le Malade imaginaire. Etat de la Recette et Despense faite par Ordre de la Compagnie.* Paris: Berger-Levrault. 25 fr.
- TRUMP, T. H. A. *Navires cuirassés de l'Angleterre, de la France et de l'Allemagne.* Utrecht: Gebr. van der Post. 22s.

## THEOLOGY.

- CUNNINGHAM, W. *The Churches of Asia: a Methodical Sketch of the Second Century.* Macmillan. 6s.
- WEISS, F. *System der altnachgriechen palästinischen Theologie.* Aus Targum, Midrasch u. Talmud dargestellt. Hrg. v. F. Delitzsch u. G. Schnedermann. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 7 M.

## HISTORY, ETC.

- BRIEFER U. AKTEN zur Geschichte d. 16. Jahrh. Mit besond. Rücksicht auf Bayerns Fürstenhaus. 2. Bd. Beiträge zur Reichsgeschichte 1532. Bearb. v. A. v. Dürfl. München: Kieger. 16 M. 80 Pf.
- DESFRÈS, C. *Lazare Hoche d'après ses Correspondances et ses Notes.* Paris: Dumaine. 2 fr. 50 c.
- RECHER, A. *Schweizerische Münz- u. Geldgeschichte von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart.* 5. Hft. Bern: Delp. 3 M.
- FORNBERG, H. *Histoire de Philippe II.* T. 2. Paris: Plon.
- GELZER, H. *Sextus Julius Africanus u. die byzantinische Chronographie.* 1. Thl. Leipzig: Teubner. 8 M.
- HARTWIG, O. *Quellen u. Forschungen zur ältesten Geschichte der Stadt Florenz.* 2. Thl. Halle: Niemeyer. 16 M.
- LEWIS, L. de. *L'Université d'Angers du XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle à la Révolution française.* T. 1. Angers: Germain & Grassin.
- MEIER, E. *Die Reform der Verwaltungs-Organisation unter Stein u. Hardenberg.* Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 9 M.
- MIRABELLI. *Storia del Pensiero romano da Romolo a Costantino.* Vol. I. Napoli: Deiken & Rocholl. 5 fr.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- AGARDT, J. G. *Species, genera et ordines algarum.* Vol. 3. Pars 2. *Morphologia floridearum.* Leipzig: Weigel. 10 M.
- BENCKE, E. W., u. E. COHEN. *Geognostische Beschreibung der Umgegend v. Heidelberg.* 2. Hft. Dyas u. Trias. Strassburg: Trübner. 5 M.
- CANTON, M. *Vorlesungen üb. Geschichte der Mathematik.* 1. Bd. Von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum J. 1200 n. Chr. Leipzig: Teubner. 20 M.
- FLUCKIGER, O. *Lehrbuch der hygienischen Untersuchungsmethoden.* Leipzig: Veit. 16 M.
- FOCKE, W. O. *Die Pflanzen-Mischlinge. Ein Beitrag zur Biologie der Gewächse.* Berlin: Borntraeger. 11 M.
- GÜNTHER, A. O. L. G. *An Introduction to the Study of Fishes.* A. & C. Black. 24s.
- KONKOLY, N. V. *Beobachtungen, angestellt am astrophysikalischen Observatorium in Ögyalla.* 2. Bd. Halle: Schmidt. 9 M.

- FRYER, W. *Naturwissenschaftliche Thatsachen u. Probleme.* Berlin: Paetel. 9 M.
- ROUTLEDGE, R. A. *A Popular History of Science.* Routledge. 12s. 6d.
- SCHROETER, H. *Theorie der Oberflächen zweiter Ordnung u. der Raumkurven dritter Ordnung als Erzeugnisse projectiver Gebilde.* Leipzig: Teubner. 16 M.
- WEINHOLD, A. F. *Physikalische Demonstrationen.* 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Quandt & Händel. 6 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- ARCHIMEDIS opera omnia. Cum commentariis Eudocii. E codices Florentino recensuit, latine vertit, notisque illustravit J. L. Heiberg. Vol. I. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.
- HILGARD, A. *De Artis grammaticae ab Dionysio Thraace compositae interpretationibus veteribus in singulos commentarios distribuendis.* Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.
- HUSCHKE, E. *Die neue oskische Beisatze u. die pelignische Inschrift aus Corfinum.* Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- MÉNANT, J. *Éléments d'Épigraphie assyrienne.* Paris: Imp. Nat.
- PIPER, P. *Die Sprache u. Litteratur Deutschlands bis zum 12. Jahrh.* 1. Thl. *Litteraturgeschichte u. Grammatik d. Althochdeutschen u. Altsächsischen.* Paderborn: Schöningh. 4 M. 50 Pf.
- PRYM, E. u. A. SOCIN. *Der neu-aramäische Dialekt d. Tär 'Abdin.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 16 M.
- STEINTHAL, H. *Gesammelte kleine Schriften.* I. Sprachwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen u. Recensionen. Berlin: Dümmler. 9 M.
- ZINGERLE, W. *Ueb. Raoul de Houdens u. seine Werke.* Erlangen: Deichert. 1 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A NEW EDITION OF SPINOZA.

5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn: Oct. 27, 1880.

I am requested by the Dutch Spinoza Committee to inform the readers of the ACADEMY that, finding a balance in their hands after payment of all expenses in the matter of the statue lately unveiled at the Hague, the committee have determined to establish a permanent Spinoza Fund. The first application of this fund will be to provide for a new, complete, and carefully revised edition of Spinoza's works. Prof. Land, of Leyden, and Dr. van Vloten will be the joint-editors; and critical or other communications for the purposes of the new edition, or additional contributions to the fund, will be thankfully received by Dr. Campbell, of the Royal Library, the Hague.

F. POLLOCK.

## THE OGHAMS.

Settrington: Oct. 23, 1880.

Mr. Abercromby, in his ingenious attempt to explain the order of the Ogham symbols, starts with the assumption that the Ogham order was based on the order of the letters in the Latin alphabet.

This assumption can hardly be admitted, seeing that all available considerations tend to show that it was the Runic Futhorc and not the Latin alphabet with which the inventor of the Oghams must have been familiar.

I have set forth these considerations at some length in my essay on the Runes (*Greeks and Goths*, pp. 114-19). It may here suffice to say that Mr. Abercromby has taken no note of the all-important fact that the Irish Bethluision alphabet forms a connecting link between the Ogham alphabet and the Gothic Futhorc, while the absence of any Ogham *p*, and the existence of the unnecessary and unused Ogham symbol for *ng*, point conclusively to the Futhorc as the one European alphabet with which the Oghams can be even plausibly connected. It may be added that, Prof. Rhys having shown that the primitive value of the third Ogham was *w*, it follows that the Oghams must have been derived from an alphabet which, like the Futhorc, had distinct symbols for *u* and *w*, which is not the case with the Latin alphabet.

I pass over the arguments which lead to the conclusion that the Oghmic alphabet was of pre-Christian origin, and that it arose, not in Ireland, but in South Wales—considerations which would by themselves be fatal to Mr. Abercromby's theory that it was invented by an Irish monk.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

## PRICES FETCHED BY SHAKSPERE'S WORKS.

United Services College, Bideford, N. Devon:  
Oct. 25, 1880.

In your next "Notes and News" you may care to add on the authority of Dibdin (*Bibliomania*, p. 307, ed. 1876) that at a sale in 1678, probably four or five years after book auctions first came into vogue, the Second Folio (1632) fetched 16s., and the Third Folio (1663) £1 8s.

The date, by-the-way, of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Fifty Comedies and Tragedies* is 1679, not 1672.

H. A. EVANS.

## LONGFELLOW'S "JUGURTHA."—EBENEZER JONES' "DEATH."

Trinity College, Cambridge: Oct. 25, 1880.

Mr. E. W. Gosse, in his review of Mr. Longfellow's *Ultima Thule* in the ACADEMY of October 9, mentions with especial commendation the poem entitled "Jugurtha." The effect of that poem, undoubtedly a fine one, is not inconsiderably impaired by a curious mistake which has not yet been noticed. The first of the two stanzas composing it is as follows:—

"How cold are thy baths, Apollo!  
Cried the African monarch, the splendid,  
As down to his death in the hollow,  
Dark dungeons of death he descended,  
Unrowned, unthroned, unattended.  
How cold are thy baths, Apollo!"

As a matter of fact, Jugurtha's exclamation when thrust into the cold, dank prison was "Heracles, how cold your [plural, *θυμῶν*] bath is!" (see Plutarch, *Marius*, c. 12). "Heracles" is the ordinary Greek interjection, not an address to a god. The most natural explanation of this odd mistake seems to be the following. Mr. Longfellow substituted the name of one god for another by a slip of the memory. When Apollo thus replaced Heracles, it was natural to make the further supposition that he was directly addressed, and that the ambiguous "your" was singular. Perhaps, however, some of your readers can trace the mistake farther.

I take this opportunity of suggesting a correction (which I have had long lying by me) in a striking poem of Ebenezer Jones communicated by Mr. W. B. Scott to the ACADEMY of November 16, 1878.

The first three stanzas run—

"I see thee in the churchyard, Death,  
And fain would talk with thee,  
While still I draw the young man's breath  
And still with clear eyes see.  
"Thou wilt not make my spirit sink,  
Thou wilt not move my fear;  
More sad, more blest, I often think,  
Are mortal dwellers here.  
"Here where the symbols all so fair  
With vileness mixed I find;  
Where knowledge soothes not and where care  
Haunts not the finest mind."

The negative in italics makes nonsense, and is probably due to the "not" of the preceding line. I should suggest that *yet* was intended.

J. P. POSTGATE.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE PLOUGH AND WHEEL-CARRIAGE.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg: Oct. 23, 1880.

I have not seen Dr. E. B. Tylor's paper on the origin of the plough and wheel-carriage, and therefore do not know whether he mentions the fact that in the reign of Charles I. ploughs, no doubt of the large double-wheeled kind, were used as carts. In the literature of the time several instances of their use for this purpose are recorded. The only reference, however, to the practice which I can find at the present moment occurs in a quarto pamphlet in the library of Lincoln College, Oxford, entitled *Sir Thomas Fairfax's Proceedings about the Storming*

of Exeter. . . . London, Printed for Matthew Wallbank Febr 9. 1645. Here we are told that on "Tuesday last divers ploughs and horses all laden, some with provisions, have been sent out of Launceston Westward. . . ." and on the Friday following "six ploughs more were drawn into the Castle green to be loaded. . . ." (pp. 4, 5).

There is a curious engraving of a wheeled plough in *A Dictionary of Husbandry, Gardening, Trade, Commerce, And all Sorts of Country-Affairs*, the third edition of which was published in two volumes in 1726. R. W. Dickson's *Practical Agriculture*, 1807, vol. i., p. 8, contains two engravings of wheeled ploughs which seem to represent ancient forms. If I am not mistaken, there are some wheeled ploughs in the Agricultural Museum at Utrecht.

MABEL PEACOCK.

#### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROME.

St. Maur, Ventnor: Oct. 25, 1880.

As several false reports have been published in the *Times*, *World*, and other papers in regard to the Archaeological Society at Rome, representing that it was defunct, will you allow me to say that, so far from this being the case, Mr. K. Tighe is now on his way to Rome to hire new lecture-rooms, as the lease of the former has expired, and I am going down to Rome to give a series of lectures on Greek and Roman sculpture, painted vases, and antique gems?

HODDER M. WESTROPP.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 1, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Action of Pigments upon Each Other," by Prof. A. H. Church.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Bilateral Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondemos," by Prof. Sayce; "The Inscription of Tarkondemos, and the Monuments from Jerablus, in the British Museum," by Mr. T. Tyler.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, 7.30 p.m. Education Society: "The Curriculum in a Model Middle-Class School," by H. Courthope Bowen.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Action of Light, Heat, Moisture, and Air upon Pigments," by Prof. A. H. Church.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 8 p.m. Philological: Spelling Reform Meeting.

8 p.m. Geologists' Association: "The Geologists' Association: its Origin and Progress," by Prof. T. Rupert Jones, President.

#### SCIENCE.

##### THE DESCENT OF THE ROUMANIANS.

*Ueber die Abstammung der Rumänen.* Von Jos. Lad. Pić. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot.)

ALTHOUGH M. Pić writes, avowedly, as a Slave and from the standpoint of race interests, his book betrays so little outward sign of Slav bias, conscious or unconscious, that it might well have been taken for the work of a German or of a Roumanian if it had been anonymous. He runs directly counter to the view which so many ethnologists, of every race and of all shades of thought, have accepted from Roesler, the reviser of Thunmann's half-forgotten theory, according to which the Rouman or Wallach race descends from the remnant of the Latinised aborigines and Roman colonists of Thrace, Moesia, and Macedon, who, having been dispossessed by the Slaves and Bulgarians, and having degenerated in the Dark Ages into a barbarous "herd-folk," began to migrate across the Danube toward the close of the epoch of the Crusades. But it is for the sake of no novel explanation flattering to Slav vanity that M. Pić would have his readers discard this

hypothesis. On the contrary, all he seeks to effect is to rehabilitate the traditional theory of the unbroken continuity of Roman blood and Latin speech in Dacia from the age of Trajan to our own day. He keeps clear of the extravagances of the earlier Slavists, such as that the Thracians and Dacians were Slaves, as well as of those of recent English growth, which make his terrible kinsfolk of the sixth century "a quiet agricultural people," an "inert and unoffending mass," propelled, naked and scarcely armed, on the iron-clad legions of Rome by the cruel Avars. His tone towards the eminent men from whose conclusions he is constrained to dissent is one of sustained moderation and of deference to their just claims to authority; his style is singularly agreeable, and his arrangement is lucid. But when this much has been said it is impossible to accord much further commendation; and it is difficult to extenuate his method when dealing with the evidence upon which his opponents rely—a method which seems to embrace suppression, misrepresentation and relatively extensive mutilation.

Roesler's argument starts from the alleged Latinisation of the Balkan peninsula during the period of unbroken Roman ascendancy—say from B.C. 100 to A.D. 580—and winds up with what may be called the Hungarian evidence, which is conclusive as to the three following facts:—(1) The old Latin nomenclature has vanished utterly from what was Dacia; (2) it has not been replaced by modern Roumanian, but by Slave, German, Magyar and, as Hunfalvy has shown (*Ethnographie*, &c., p. 248), in some instances by Patzinack nomenclature; and (3) while the Hungarian archives abound with references to Wallachs (*Blacchi* and *Olahi*) after 1220, there is no mention of them in any law or charter of earlier date. The passages in which the Byzantine historians and the Latin annalists of the middle crusades speak of Vlachs (*Βλάχοι*, *Βλάχνοι*, *Blachi*, *Blas*, *Flacchi*) in various parts of the Balkan region form the connecting links between the two ends of Roesler's chain of reasoning. It is on this central portion of the hostile position that M. Pić's "real attack" has been delivered.

Here are two specimens of the critical tactics which he has not scrupled to employ. Pachymeres (ed. Bonn, ii. 106) makes mention of the removal into Asia Minor of the Vlach population (*Βλάχων*) which, in 1284, reached from Constantinople to beyond Vyzia in the Istandscha Mountains. The cause of the enforced migration of these unfortunates was the fear of the Imperial Government that they might join the Mongols, who were expected to descend from Bulgaria. But M. Pić is nothing daunted even by so direct and seemingly irrefragable a bit of evidence as this. We are not to accept it in the sense Roesler would put on it, because it is "eminently unworthy of belief," and "improbable" (p. 64), in that its author, "in the same breath, says that they [the Vlachs] were probably of the same origin as the Mongols." Unfortunately it is M. Pić's "Bericht," and not that of Pachymeres, that is "eminently unworthy of belief." Indeed, so utterly devoid is it of any shadow of foundation in the original, that the investigator, who had no

need to seek the aid of the Latin "crib" of the "humanist" at the foot of the page, might fail, altogether, to guess how it could have occurred to M. Pić to put such a statement in the mouth of his authority. The explanation is, however, to be found in a gloss, "ac forte originis communione tracti," which (with several others) has been introduced into the loose and verbose paraphrase of Possinus. But M. Pić, who invariably quotes his Byzantines in the Greek, and not, like Karamsin, Thierry, or Schafarik, in the paraphrase (usually from Stritter's compilation), may hardly plead that the "humanist" has led him astray. At p. 104 he proceeds to the free use of the eraser, in order to support putting upon a passage in the travels of Roubrouquis (the monk sent by St. Lewis into Central Asia to ascertain whether the Tartar Chagan had indeed been baptised) a meaning quite the contrary of the true one. In the section headed "Donau-Bulgarien" (p. 86), he admits that Roesler's position cannot be affected unless the frequent mention of Wallachs in Nicetas Choniates' version of the genesis of the "Second Bulgarian Kingdom" (1185–95), and in the contemporary Crusading narratives, and the subsequent use of the title "Imperator Bulgarorum et Blachorum" by Czar John Asen, can be explained away; so he argues that the Wallachs who took part in the War of Independence came from beyond the Danube, and that Czar John took the title of Lord of the *Blachi* because their land (modern Wallachia and Moldavia) was a part of his dominions. The commencement of the next section is, therefore, devoted to discrediting the Hungarian evidence (contemporary chronicles and archives) which makes the last-mentioned region remain a part of the realm of the Cumans up to the appearance of the Mongol invaders of the thirteenth century. To this end are cited Rabbi Petachia; the Arabian geographer, Edrisi; Plano Carpini, whom the Pope sent to the Tartar Khan on an errand similar to that of Roubrouquis in 1245; as well as the last-named writer, who is made to say (when reckoning from east to west) that the rule of the Bulgarian Czars extended "at this side of the Danube as far as the Don, and at the other side until near Constantinople" (pp. 103, 104). The Latin original is given (note 7, p. 104) as follows:—

"Ab officio Tanais versus occidentem usque ad Danubium versus Constantinopolim, Blakia, quae est terra Asani . . ."

But according to the source M. Pić professes to quote—the *Recueil des Voyages*, &c., publié par la Société de Géographie, Paris, 1824, &c., iv. 216, it should read thus:—

"Ab officio Tanais versus occidentem usque ad Danubium totum est eorum, etiam ultra Danubium, versus Constantinopolim, Blakia quae (ae) est terra Asani et minor Bulgaria usque in Slavoniam omnes solvunt eis tributum."

The "eorum" and "eis" of the portions of the passage which are restored in italics do not refer to "Blakia" and "minor Bulgaria" ("the lands of Asan"), but to the Mongols of the "Golden Horde"! And, so far from supporting M. Pić's contention (that the Cumans had abandoned Moldo-Wallachia by the end of the twelfth



century), Plano Carpini (*cap. ult.*, § 14) says expressly that their land, "Comania," was bounded on the west by Hungary, as does Roubrouquis in his description of Cumania (*Recueil*, &c., iv. 248). It is almost superfluous to say that Petachia and Edrisi have no bearing on the question at issue. Our further duty will best be discharged by sending M. Pič's readers to Roesler and Hunfalvy, who supply the materials for the answer at almost every point he raises. We might specially commend the Hungarian *savant's* explanation of the true evidential value belonging to the frequent recognition in Hungarian mediaeval documents of claims to privileges and exemptions purporting to flow from certain supposed laws of the "Holy King" (St. Stephen), which are never expressly recited. This is merely to be regarded as the operation of a current legal fiction, which affected to trace all "prescriptive" rights and "customary laws" to some supposed lost code of the Apostle-King (*Ethnographie*, &c., p. 354). If this fact be borne in mind little weight will attach to M. Pič's long argument—from the mass of Hungarian materials he has collected at pp. 113-220—for the presence of Wallachs in Hungary in the ages of St. Stephen and Arpad. M. Pič scarcely attempts to deal with the philological side of the controversy in a serious spirit in the few pages (chiefly 201-5) which he is able to spare to it. The oral testimony of anonymous witnesses is not generally looked upon as belonging to the modern scientific method; yet two of M. Pič's six authorities are "Prof. H . . ." and "Prof. B . . ."; and it is surely possible to find evidence as to the resemblances or divergences of the Rouman of Bucharest and Jassy and the tongue of the Koutzo-Vlachs of the Pindus of a later date than that of Demetrius Cantemir (*ob.* 1723).

A. R. FAIRFIELD.

*Apulei de deo Socratis Liber.* Edidit Chr. Lütjohann. (Programme of Greifswald University, 1878, No. 103.)

THE editor of this excellent monograph, whose earlier work, *Commentationes Propertianae*, was published at Kiel in 1869, and is now out of print, has here given us a careful recension of the text of Apuleius' short treatise on the demon of Socrates, based on two MSS., one (M) at Munich (No. 621), the other at Florence (Marcianus 284). M. Lütjohann's work is purely critical, but the criticism seems to us of the best kind, as might be expected from a pupil of Ribbeck, therefore ultimately of Ritschl. The text and *apparatus criticus* occupy twenty-one pages; nineteen more discuss the MSS., the sources of corruption, and the best means of restoration. Short as the treatise is, it is interesting enough to have attracted the curiosity of some of the greatest philologists, including Casaubon and Lipsius. One emendation by the former is so brilliant and far-reaching as to deserve special mention. Apuleius is quoting the passage from the beginning of the *Phaedrus* where Socrates is warned by the demonic sign, *ne prius transcenderet Iliis amnis modicum fluentum quam increpitu inclinatum amore retinendu placasset*.

So the MSS. Casaubon thus corrects: *ne prius transcenderet Iliis amnis modicum fluentum quam increpitu inclinatum Amorem recinendo placasset*—had appeased Love by a palinode. The editor has besides had the advantage of a valuable article on the work in the *Hermes* by Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, the son-in-law of Mommsen, and he has made some excellent emendations of his own. Anybody who wishes to learn *in petto* the principal *modi operandi* established by modern criticism for the restitution of a corrupted text would do well to buy this small and unpretending programme, which seems to us to contain more wisdom than many larger volumes, and presents the treatise of Apuleius for the first time unencumbered by the additaments of interpolators.

Hazardous as it is to contend with correctors of such eminence as have employed their ingenuity on the *de deo Socratis*, I venture to propose two emendations of passages where M. Lütjohann has not satisfied me. § 29, *Neque enim pro maiestate deum caelestium fuerit ut eorum quisquam uel Hannibali somnium pingat uel Flaminio hostiam conroget uel Atto Nauio auem uelificet uel Sibyllae fatiloquia uersificet*. Salmasius altered *pingat* to *figat*, which ignores the critical fact that the corresponding verbs in the following clauses are none of them simple but complex, *uelificet*, *uersificet*, not *mittat*, *inspiret*. Hence I would retain *pingat* and change *conroget* to *conruget*, a word which would well express the wrinkling up or corrugated appearance which the entrails often presented on examination. The other depends on a not uncommon abbreviation in MSS. which seems to have escaped M. Lütjohann. § 48, *Verum haec omnis distributio eorum daemonum fuit, qui quondam in corpore numero fuere*. Goldbacher omits *numero*; Lütjohann changes it to *nostro*. I think the final *e* of *corpore* represents the mediaeval abbreviation of *-is*, and would read *in corporis numero*, in the same sense as perhaps *sideris in numero*, "counted, ranked as bodies, corporeal."

R. ELLIS.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

IMPORTANT news has just been received from Col. Prejevalsky, who, having finished his business at Sining-fu, at the end of March started for the Hwang-Ho, which he struck at the small valley of Gomi, the farthest inhabited district on the river. The Hwang-Ho, which there has a breadth of about 150 yards and a rapid current, at this point makes a sudden bend from north-east to east, flowing at an elevation of 8,000 feet between fairly well-wooded banks. After spending ten days in the Gomi valley, the expedition proceeded up the river, but found its progress much impeded by ravines running down to the river bank, which, from the precipitous nature of their sides, were crossed with difficulty. In one of these vast crevasses, some eighty-seven miles beyond Gomi, there were forests abounding with birds, among which were numerous blue pheasants. Of these Col. Prejevalsky secured several specimens for his collections. Rhubarb was also met with here in large quantities, and it was noted that the old roots were extraordinarily large. After crossing a number of the ravines and a sandy plain besides, the party arrived at the confluence of the Churmysh, there about a hundred yards broad. This proved to be the farthest limit to which they could push their explorations, for,

having no means of constructing a raft, they found it impossible to cross the Churmysh, and, had they been able to do so, Col. Prejevalsky, after careful and extended *reconnaisances*, reluctantly came to the conclusion that he would be unable to get his camels, mules, and horses over the huge mountain range which stretches along the course of the Hwang-Ho. He therefore returned to the Gomi valley, from which, after a march of forty miles, he reached a place on the Hwang-Ho called in his letter Hui-dé. Here he intended to spend part of July and August in natural-history investigations, and then to go northwards to Oheibsen to finish his former explorations there. Col. Prejevalsky is of opinion that the sources of the Hwang-Ho can only be reached through Thibetan territory, and he expresses strong doubts whether the river makes such a decided curve in its upper course as has commonly been assigned to it by cartographers. He is able, however, to affirm positively that such a curved line does not exist in the one hundred and seventy miles which he has lately explored. At the end of his letter he announces his intention of reaching Alashan about September 1.

IN a letter dated September 24 M. de Ujfalvy has informed the French Geographical Society of his arrival at Omsk, adding that, as postal communications are suspended between Orenburg and Tashkend, he and his companions will be obliged to follow the Siberian route into Turkistan. He proposes to travel by way of Semipalatinsk, Sergiopol, and Vernoye.

PÈRE BRUCKER has just published at Lyons (Pitrat aîné) a brochure of considerable interest on the subject of the geographical positions which were determined in 1756 by two Jesuit missionaries in Eastern Turkistan and Djungaria. The essay in question is based on two unpublished letters of Pères Amiot and Gaubil.

A LETTER just received from Dr. Schweinfurth states that Herr Buchta, a young Austrian traveller, has lately returned to Cairo from a journey through the Soudan to the Victoria Nyanza on a photographic and artistic expedition, and that he gives terrible accounts of the open manner in which the slave-trade was carried on at Khartum and on the Upper Nile, attributing the present lamentable state of things to the departure of Col. Gordon.

MGR. COMBONI has left Rome this week for Central Africa.

THE French Geographical Society have learned that Dr. Lenz on August 10 had reached Aruan, a hundred and sixty miles, or six days' march, from Timbuktu. Aruan is the place near which Major Laing was murdered fifty-six years ago.

COL. FLATTERS left Paris on October 14 to resume his explorations in connexion with the survey for the projected Trans-Sahara Railway, and is accompanied by Capt. Masson as second in command of the expedition, which is expected to leave Wargla about November 15. Their present intention appears to be to travel by way of Amadghor to Sakatu, the chief town of the principal Negro kingdom of the Soudan. At Wargla they will be joined by a number of the Hoggar Tuaregs, in pursuance of an arrangement made with their chiefs in the spring, and this, it may be hoped, will secure the party from molestation.

M. OLIVIER PASTRÉ, whose journey in the Futa Jallon highlands in West Africa we have before referred to, returned to Marseilles on October 13, and will shortly give an account of his explorations before the Geographical Society there.

DR. PAVY, who went out with Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition in the *Gulnare*, was landed at Rittenbank in Greenland instead of at Cape Alexander in Smith Sound, which he

hoped to have reached but for the breakdown of the steamer, his object being to explore Northern Greenland. He had taken with him two years' supplies, and had permission to make use of the stores left behind by Sir George Nares' expedition. He will now remain for the winter at Rittenbank, and occupy himself with natural-history investigations.

THE Russian expedition under Prof. Wagner, in the White Sea, have been actively engaged during the past summer in studying the fauna and flora of the coast and adjacent islands, and some of the party have also devoted much attention to the manners and customs, traditions, and general condition of the inhabitants.

THE Queensland papers state that a large river has lately been discovered a few miles from Schnapper Island, near Cooktown; it flows between banks covered with scrub and with a large quantity of cedar and another tree supposed to be ebony.

THE Lisbon Geographical Society have announced their intention of founding sections in various places similar to that which has already been established at Rio de Janeiro.

THE Institut Géographique International of Berne has commenced the preparation of a statistical account of the geographical societies of the world.

THE Danish Government are stated to have placed the sum of £1,200 at the disposal of the Copenhagen Geographical Society to enable them to take part in the International Congress of Geography to be held at Venice next autumn.

M. MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY writes from Queensland to the *Golos* acknowledging receipt of the sum of £606 sterling collected by that journal in his behalf. The collection was occasioned by intelligence, which now appears to have been exaggerated, that the distinguished explorer was suffering extreme privations owing to the want of funds. M. Maklay expresses himself as sincerely grateful for the liberality of his countrymen, but refuses to consider the remittance in any other light than as a loan which he hopes soon to refund to the subscribers. He states that both the Government and private individuals in Queensland have done their best to facilitate his scientific labours. Part of the old city museum of Brisbane had been set apart for the carrying out of his anatomical researches; and, among other concessions, the bodies of three criminals who had been executed—a Chinese, a Malay, and an Australian respectively—had been handed over to him. He had successfully photographed the crania of these representative types. In August, M. Maklay was living at the Governor's residence, engaged in reviewing and arranging his diary and the notes of his last Melanesian journey, as well as in collecting materials for a monograph on the comparative anatomy of the pouch-bearing animals of Australia.

AT the last meeting of the Paris Geographical Society it was announced that M. G. Revoil had left Aden for Mera, on the Somali coast, where he proposes to devote two months to the exploration of the flora and fauna. The rainy season he will spend at Karkar, in the interior of the Mejerin country. It had been his intention to push forward to Ugaadin, the capital of the Dolbahante Somali; but he is told by his guides that the Wadi Nogal forms an impassable obstacle during the rains, the country being flooded for miles, and the swamps exhaling poisonous miasmata equally destructive to men and animals. M. Revoil speaks gratefully of the sympathy extended to him by the English authorities at Aden.

GREAT preparations are making for the forthcoming International Geographical Congress

which is to meet at Venice in September 1881. The exhibition will be held in the Palazzo Ducale. The Italian Government has placed a credit of £2,000 at the disposal of the Italian Geographical Society. Denmark has granted £1,200 to the Geographical Society of Copenhagen for the same purpose; and Turkey has hastened to appoint a delegate in the person of M. Synvet, a Greek! The Geographical Congress will open three days after the close of a Geological Congress to be held at Bologna; and the Industrial Exhibition at Milan will remain open until the close of September in order that the numerous foreign visitors expected may profit by it.

PROFS. WAGNER, BOGDANOF, TSENKOVSKY, and the other members of the Russian Arctic expedition have now returned to Moscow. Their field of exploration was the Kola Peninsula, and the Solovetsk Islands, in the Gulf of Onega. They paid particular attention to the flora and fauna, and have brought together a valuable collection.

PETERMANN'S *Mittheilungen* publish a detailed map of Dar Fur, compiled by Col. A. M. Mason-Bey from surveys made by himself and other officers of the Egyptian staff. A list of astronomical positions is appended to the accompanying article, from which we learn that El Fasher lies in lat.  $13^{\circ} 36' 27''$  N., long.  $25^{\circ} 23' 45''$  E. Col. Mason's determination of the longitude of El Fasher agrees very nearly with that made by Col. Prout ( $25^{\circ} 24' 6''$  E.); but it appears to us as if the longitude of both were dependent upon that of Khartum being  $32^{\circ} 54'$ , in which case El Fasher must be shifted  $17'$  to the west. Col. Mason's map will prove very acceptable, for the publications of the Egyptian staff are not easily to be procured. The same number of the *Mittheilungen* contains a map of Eastern Roumelia, exhibiting the new administrative divisions.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Porcelain Clays of Japan.*—So much interest is now taken by Europeans in the porcelain industries of Japan that it becomes desirable to possess exact information as to the composition of the clays and other raw materials employed in this manufacture. Prof. Wurtz, who, a year or two ago, examined some of the so-called porcelain clays used at Arita, found that they were no clays at all in the scientific sense of the term, and hence drew the startling conclusion that the Japanese porcelain is not prepared from china-clay. Many other analyses, however, have been made by Prof. R. W. Atkinson, formerly of University College, London, and now of the University of Tokio. These analyses, which have lately been published by the Asiatic Society of Japan, do not, on the whole, bear out the views of Prof. Wurtz. At any rate they show that the composition of some of the clays of Japan is very similar to that of ordinary Kaolin. One of the Satsuma clays, for example, contains 51.79 per cent. of silica, 30.91 of alumina, and 11.74 of combined water. It is true, however, that some of the other analyses agree with those of Wurtz; indeed, one of them shows as much as 81.86 per cent. of silica. But, notwithstanding such analyses, it is clear that true porcelain-clay is used by some at least of the Japanese potters.

UNDER the title of *The Abbotts' Farm; or, Practice with Science*, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are preparing for publication a work by Prof. Tanner, the Examiner in the Principles of Agriculture under the Government Department of Science, in which the practical advantages are considered which are likely to arise from the numerous classes now being established throughout the kingdom for instruction in agricultural science,

MR. EDWARD STANFORD announces for publication in November *Prehistoric Europe: a Geological Sketch*, by Dr. James Geikie, F.R.S.; a fourth edition of *The Coal-Fields of Great Britain*, by Edward Hull, F.R.S.; and *Life and her Children: Glimpses of Animal Life from the Amoeba to the Insects*, by Arabella B. Buckley. He has likewise in preparation *Index Geographicus Indicus: a Gazetteer of India*, by J. F. Baines; *The Flora of Algeria, considered in Relation to the Physical History of the Mediterranean Region and Supposed Submergence of the Sahara*, by W. Mathews; and *Water Supply of England and Wales: its Geology, Underground Circulation, Surface Distribution, and Statistics*, by C. E. de Bance. Among new maps we are promised the Palestine Exploration Fund Ordnance Map of Western Palestine, and a reduction of the same; Old and New Testament Maps of Western Palestine, edited by Trelawney Saunders; a new edition of the Large School Map of the British Isles; an Extra-Large School Map of England and Wales; a Library Map of England and Wales; a Wall Map of London; the Sunday School Map of Bible Lands; and a Map of the Malay Peninsula.

THE death is announced of Prof. Benjamin Pierce, F.R.S., an American mathematician of great natural powers. Deceased, who was widely known in connexion with the discovery of Neptune, had charge of the United States Coast Survey from 1867 to 1874, and was the author of various text-books and memoirs. He had attained his seventy-second year.

AT the annual meeting of the London Mathematical Society, on November 11, Mr. Merrifield, the retiring president, proposes to put his valedictory address in the form of "Considerations respecting the Translation of Series of Observations into Continuous Formulae." The following changes in the council are proposed:—Mr. S. Roberts to be president; Dr. Hirst and Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher to be vice-presidents; and Mr. Merrifield, treasurer. Prof. H. J. S. Smith and Mr. B. F. Scott have been nominated in the room of Lord Rayleigh and Mr. Leudesdorf, who retire.

*American Journal of Mathematics.* Vol. III. No. 1. In this number—which is published, like its predecessor, six months after the date on the cover—there are but four articles. Mr. Stringham, leaving the "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd" limits of ordinary space, writes upon "Regular Figures in  $n$ -dimensional Space." A fact we call is that "four-dimensional space may be built up with either hexadecahedroids or ikosatetrahedroids." The author points out that the methods he has used are extremely liable to errors which might greatly modify his conclusions. The paper (fourteen pages), which is somewhat hard reading, is illustrated by two full-page plates of figures. "On the Algebra of Logic" (forty-three pages) is an instalment by Mr. C. S. Peirce. As logicians may like to have the divisions of this logical article in a mathematical journal, we give them here. There are three chapters—1. Syllogistic (derivation of logic, syllogism, and dialogism, forms of propositions, algebra of the copula); 2. The Logic of Non-Relative Terms (the internal multiplication and the addition of logic, the resolution of problems in non-relative logic); 3. The Logic of Relatives (individual and simple terms, relatives, relations connected by transposition of relate and correlate, classification and composition of relatives, method in the algebra of relatives, the general formulae for relatives—(1) distribution formulae, (2) association formulae). Previous papers by our author are "On the Classification of Arguments" (1867) and the "Logic of Relatives" (1870); in the latter are considered the systems of De Morgan, Boole, Jevons, Schröder, and McColl. In his second chapter (§ 2) he proposes a method "which per-

haps is simpler and certainly is more natural than any of the others"—i.e., of the four last-named writers. The third article (thirty-two pages) is by the editor, "On Certain Ternary Cubic-Form Equations." Of the mathematics we need note no more than that in it Dr. Sylvester gives "An Exact Proof of the Scalar Law of Squares." He employs the word *spread* as if he were not aware that it has already been used in the sense in which he uses it—see Henrici's *Geometry*. If we mistake not, the late Prof. Clifford first appropriated it for geometrical purposes. There are, as usual, many new terms; the author draws attention to the fact that the theory of residuation was originally brought by him before the Mathematical Society (though only in a verbal form), and applied by him to curves of all orders and not only to cubics; this statement he makes in view of what is said upon the subject in Dr. Salmon's *Higher Plane Curves*. The closing eight pages continue Mr. H. A. Rowland's paper "On the General Equations of Electro-Magnetic Action, with Application to a New Theory of Magnetic Attractions, and to the Theory of the Magnetic Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of Light."

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

In the last number of the *Revue de Philologie* (July 1880), Weil discusses afresh the recently discovered fragment of the *Europa*. He now inclines to the opinion that the two fragments form part of one passage, and that the whole is to be attributed to Aeschylus, not to one of his imitators. Notes on Aeschylus and Sophocles are contributed by van Herwerden; Riemann continues the publication of his collation of the MSS. of Livy; and in a second article on the Athenian archons Jules Nicole argues that the archons were chosen by lot, the bad consequences of this system being, however, modified by a limitation of the choice of candidates to those who offered themselves for the post. The volume concludes with an account of recent philological reviews and publications in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, and France.

THE *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, edited by Benndorf and Hirschfeld (Jahrgang 4, Heft 1), opens with the first of a series of studies on the history of Greek artists by W. Klein. The author argues in favour of the hypothesis that there was an elder Praxiteles and an elder Scopas, both of whom flourished in the fifth century B.C., and discusses the question of what works can be assigned to each artist. Benndorf ("Zur Venus von Milo") argues that the *Venus of Tralles* and the *Venus of Milo* are probably copies to be traced ultimately to one original. R. Schneider gives an account of eight plates representing statues and wall-paintings discovered in the Farnese gardens on the Palatine in the years 1722-28. Hoernes reports upon Roman antiquities recently discovered in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Schneider, Gomperz, and Gurlitt on the excavations made at Dodona in 1879; Maionica upon those at Ronchi and Aquileja; and Benndorf upon those at Ossero. Gurlitt continues his account of the bronzes in the Trau collection, and Kubitschek and Brunsmid report on the epigraphical results of a journey between Esseg and Mitrovica.

MR. O. J. LYALL, of the Bengal Civil Service, has published in brochure form the whole of the article on Hindustani prepared by him for the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but thought by the editor to be too detailed and minute for insertion there in *extenso*. The present title is *Sketch of the Hindustani Language*, and the publishers are Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh. When we consider the number of exceedingly

minute and detailed dissertations on less important subjects more familiar to Western readers which form so considerable a portion of the *Encyclopaedia*, the exclusion of this careful essay shows the slight estimation in which Oriental philology is still held, or is supposed to be held, in England. Mr. Lyall, in about fifty small octavo pages, has given a clear and concise summary of the results—so far as they affect Hindustani—arrived at by the new and promising school of historical philologists in India, and more especially by Beames, Hörnle, Kellog, and Trumpp. The relations in which the many dialects of different times and districts included under the convenient, but not strictly accurate, term Hindustani, stand to each other, are first of all shortly summarised; then the phonetic changes from Sanskrit to Hindi, either through or independently of Prakrit, are indicated in detail; and, finally, the growth of the earlier and of the present forms of nominal and verbal inflections is traced and explained. This little work may be especially commended to the notice of those students of modern European philology who have not time to investigate more fully the curiously instructive parallel between the language-history of the two continents of India and Europe. It only deals, it is true, with a part of the Indian side of the picture, but it indicates very fairly the assistance which Western philologists may derive, not only from the comparative philology of Sanskrit and the dead languages of the West, but also from a comparison of those processes of growth or of decay which have resulted in the modern languages of Western Europe and of Northern India.

*Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie*. Hrsg. von der Gesellschaft für deutsche Philologie in Berlin. Erster Jahrgang, 1879. (Berlin: Calvary.) We have here the first instalment of what promises to be a very useful undertaking—a general view of what has been done in Germanic philology during each year. The report gives a full—as far as possible, exhaustive—list of all books and articles in periodicals bearing on the subject which have any scientific value, classed under the various heads of general grammar, dialects, antiquities, mythology, &c., and the separate languages, Gothic, Old High German, &c., the publications relating to each language being subdivided under the heads of dictionaries, grammars, texts, &c. Each work is followed by an analysis of its contents, with occasional criticisms. Here the reader will feel the want of a more definite limitation both of the analyses and the criticisms. The latter ought either to be entirely omitted, or else a definite opinion expressed on the value of each work, the latter being evidently the proper course. As it is, too much room has been left for the individual freaks and fancies of the compilers of the report. Thus the scientifically important Icelandic Reader of Wimmer is only just mentioned, with a reference to the various reviews, and dismissed in a few lines, while the far less valuable Reader of Vigfússon and Powell has nearly a page of detailed analysis, but not a word of warning. Other books, which are certainly not worse, are severely handled—as, for instance, Brenner's *Angelsächsische Sprachproben*. Often, too, as in the notice of Skeat's *Anglo-Saxon Gospel of St. John*, some detail is picked out and discussed at length. The amount of space to be given to each work ought to be settled beforehand on definite principles, according to its relative importance, no notice exceeding a certain maximum, and its essential features should be described with a brief expression of opinion as to its value, all dwelling on details being avoided.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Oct. 14.)

PROF. MAYOR, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Postgate read remarks on points arising out of the following passages of Propertius:—i. xvi. 29; iii. (iv.) xxiv. 7;

et color est totiens roseo collatus Eo.

In this and a large number of passages the dictionaries wrongly take *Eous* in the sense of "morning star." The use of the word as a subst. is even in poetry extremely limited. It does not occur in the following poets:—Horace, Tibullus, Ovid, Juvenal, Martial, Seneca, Petronius, nor, of course, in Plautus or Terence. In early Greek *Ἑως*, *Ἀώς*, is used of the "morning star" either by itself or more commonly in antithesis to *Ἑσπερος*, *ἄσθρ* being usually inserted, though it is omitted first in Aristot. Nic. Eth. 1. 1. 13, in Plotinus (1. 6. 4, Creuzer p. 104. 11), and the later Anthology (Jacobs Appendix 329. 2 an epitaph on one Crescentina). In Latin we can distinguish two uses (i) where it="the morning star" and is opposed to the evening star. Catull. 61. 40 (compare Plat. Anth. Gr. 7. 670, Anth. Gr. 5. 201, and in Lat. Columell. 10. 291, Avien. Phaen. 166), Helvius Cinna Serv. Virg. G. 1. 288 copied by Auson. Ros. 45; Claudian 1. c. Hence it is used (ii) of the "morning star" as typical of the dawn and for the 'dawn' itself: Virg. G. 1. 288, A. 3. 588, 11. 4 primo E. and Stat. Silv. 4. 1. 4; Prop. 1. c. *roseo* E. cf. Lucan 2 720 non idem Eoi color aetheris, Auson. Eph. 12 *roseus* E., Rutil. It. 1. 430 *roseo* E. equo (cf. *rutilus* E. Auson. Ros. 1. c., with which cf. Ov. M. 5. 440); gelido E. Stat. Th. 4. 40; Val. Fl. 7. 23 tenui candescere limen E.; Sil. It. 11. 511, Aus. Grip. 26. Perhaps the Greek use of *ἑως* for "morning" may have helped the transition. iv. (v.) xi. 17 sqq., 37 sqq., 40.—Mr. Lewis read a paper from Dr. Hayman, on Mr. Paley's pamphlets, "On Post-Epic Words in Homer," and "Quintus Smyrnaeus."—Prof. Mayor observed that he had found an example of the phrase *hemina sanguinis* (on which he lately read a paper before the society) in Greek in *ἑστὴς ἀλμυρὸς* Epictet. 1. 9. 33.

#### FINE ART.

*The Cave Temples of India*. By James Fergusson, D.C.L., &c., and James Burgess, F.R.G.S., &c. Printed and Published by order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c. (W. H. Allen & Co.)

THE Cave Temples of India form a series of over one thousand examples. No other country in the world possesses such a magnificent group of rock-cut monuments. The "City of Caverns" at Inkerman would appear insignificant beside a single collection of the Indian caves, such as those of Ajanta or Elura; even the elaborate architecture of Petra would seem as nothing if placed beside the Kailasa of Elura—the Kailasa being a vast mass of labour the result of which entitles the temple to rank high among the wonders of the world. It would be no exaggeration to say that if all the rock-cut temples known to exist in other parts of the globe were added to the Indian ones, they would form but a very small practical increase to the number. This is on the supposition that the Afghanistan caves are excluded. As yet we do not know exactly their full extent; it is only known that they are numerous, and, being Buddhist, when properly explored they will be classed among those belonging to India, and will thus still further augment the size of the group. The period during which the people of India were given to making these excavations is now stated as being a little over ten centuries, beginning about 250 B.C. and ending about 800 A.D.,

This estimate is very close to the possible limits of the case, and may be accepted as correct. The value of these numerous remains is now beginning to be understood. In India written history is fragmentary and imperfect, more so than in almost any other country. As if to illustrate the law of compensation, no other people has left such a multitude of ancient monuments, and so far these, to a certain extent, supply the place of more definite records. The Cave Temples, not only from their number, but from their being better preserved than built structures, and from their higher antiquity, will be of great service in the future to all who make a study of the history or the literature of Hindostan. In the Cave Temples of India, Mr. Fergusson says, we have

"either carved in stone or painted on plaster as complete a series of contemporary illustrations as could almost be desired of the rise, progress, and decline of Buddhism during the whole of the 1,000 years in which it existed as an important religion of India. We have also a continuation of the series illustrating the mode in which the present religious forms of India grew out of former faiths, and took the shapes in which they now exist in almost every part of India" (Introduction, p. xxix.).

It is doubtful whether a similar extent of character could be ascribed to the ancient remains of Greece or Egypt; and here we have an indication of the value of the work under consideration. In the sculptures and paintings of the Cave Temples of India, the costumes, as well as the manners and customs, can be made out even better than if we had only the descriptions of them in written documents. The mythologies of the Buddhists, Jains, and Brahmins are all delineated in the solid rock, with representations of their rites and ceremonies, as well as the symbols which they used as emblematic of their faiths. The purpose for which the different forms of caves were excavated gives us an insight into the religious life and the aspirations of the various worshippers. We can trace the art of India in most of its forms, and we have all but a complete history of the architecture through each of its developments. The whole series of caves may be said to form an illustrated history of India during the period of their excavation; and it is a history which will be of the highest value to all students who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the past in that region of the world.

The Cave Temples of India, it will be easily understood, are too numerous, and contain too great a variety of details connected with them, to make it possible that an exhaustive account could be put into one volume. To illustrate this, we need only refer to Elephanta, and compare the amount of illustration it receives in this new book with what has already been done by Mr. Burgess in his own work especially devoted to that temple alone—the one containing a plan and a small wood-cut, and the other giving as many as twenty-three illustrations, ten of which are photographs. Many volumes will yet be demanded to give all that is to be desired on this subject, and time will no doubt produce them. *The Cave Temples of India* is up to the present the most complete work we have treating of

all the Caves; and it has the singular merit of being the production of the two men living best qualified to write on the subject. Mr. Fergusson has devoted a long life to the study of Indian architecture, and Mr. Burgess has been for many years past engaged officially on the exploration and surveying of the caves of Western India. The book contains over five hundred pages; one hundred and sixty pages forming the first part, on the Eastern Caves, are written by Mr. Fergusson; the remainder, forming the larger portion of the work, is on the Western Caves, by Mr. Burgess, who, with his assistants, has produced the plates, extending to ninety-nine in number. The whole of the text has been gone over by each of the authors, of which fact we have evidence in the notes, thus giving a double guarantee against errors. The volume, although not pretending to exhaust the wide field of which it treats, forms a very comprehensive guide to the Rock-cut Temples of India. It is by far the most complete production which has yet appeared, limiting itself to what its title implies; and its accuracy will make it a work of reference and authority in the future.

As Mr. Fergusson deals with the history of the caves, his part of the work will, perhaps, be of greater interest to the general reader. It is a long time since Mr. Fergusson pointed out the probability that it was by ascetics living in woods and among rocks that natural caves were first used as hermitages, and this led in time to the excavation of such places. The groups of caves at Barabar and Rajgir, near Gaya, in Behar, owe their singular importance to their being illustrations of this beginning. Here the wondrous Cave Temples of India, which have excited so much astonishment, can be traced to their origin. Many wild speculations will be found in books about these mysterious caves. Anything dark or profound, unknown ceremonies, or mystic rites, have been generally traced to the East, and enthusiastic writers have almost always pointed to the Cave Temples of India as the most probable source where they originated. Whoever cares to devote a little study has now the means ready at hand by which a knowledge of the whole subject may be easily acquired. Not only the first beginning of rock-cut shrines, but the complete history of them, will be found worked out by Mr. Fergusson—an achievement, the result of many years' devotion, in which he evolved the chronological order of the caves from their styles of architecture long before Mr. Burgess came upon the Badami inscription, which has turned up at the end, like a lost document in a novel, to confirm what we all recognised. The oldest caves of the Behar group are natural recesses in the rock, more or less excavated; these are all traditionally connected with Buddha or his immediate followers, who are said to have lived in them. The first caves, which are complete excavations, are small when compared with the Western examples of a later date, and are almost without any architectural features. They have inscriptions on them, and the date of the Sudama Cave is B.C. 252, or the twelfth year of Asoka's reign; the Gopi, or Milkmaid's Cave, is about B.C. 214, in the time

of Asoka's grandson, Dasaratha. The inscription in this last states also the purpose for which the cave was formed, that having been on Dasaratha's accession to the throne, and the place was to be "a hermitage for the most devoted *Bhadantas* [Buddhist ascetics]." These Behar caves, being over thirty feet long, are rather too large in their accommodation for a single ascetic—the space, according to Hardy, allowed in Ceylon for a Buddhist monk being only twelve spans by seven; hence, Mr. Fergusson naturally thinks that they must have been fitted up as chapels, and, some of them having a circular apartment at the end, it does not seem a rash assumption to suppose that they contained Dagobas. Most probably the ascetics lived and slept in these places, for it is clearly enough established that they were called "hermitages." The caves in the Jelalabad region have a very marked resemblance to the Behar ones, and they have generally a rude recess on one side, which would exactly suit as the sleeping quarters of the resident monk, this in itself almost implying that the cave was fitted up as a shrine. While alluding to the Afghanistan caves, it may be mentioned that their walls lean inwards—most of them are in such a decayed state that this could not be affirmed of them all, but, in more than one case where the original plaster still exists, this point is unmistakable. This will go a long way to confirm Mr. Fergusson's guess that the walls of the Behar caves will be found to be of that form. In the Western Caves we have the Vihara Cave, with its separate cells all round a central hall, forming a monastery, as the name *Vihara* is understood to mean; and the Chaitya Cave, which might be described as the Buddhist cathedral. These two distinctly marked forms of caves are found entirely separate, and are of a later date than the simpler character of the Behar caves. In the Western examples a history of progress and change is equally visible. The early ones are plain and almost destitute of ornament. By degrees a more ornate style begins; sculptures make their appearance, and at last an elaborate system of carved and painted decoration is the result. Even changes in faith and ritual can be traced. In the earlier sculptures no figure of Buddha himself is to be found; this was when the Hinayana, or "Little Vehicle," was followed; at a later time a more elaborate system of doctrine and rites, known as the Mahayana, or "Great Vehicle," came into repute, and with this change figures of Buddha in a number of conventional forms were introduced, and their existence among the sculptures of the caves becomes one of the indications of their place in the chronological order.

The Rathes of Mahavallipur, although not strictly cave temples, have too important a bearing, not only on the caves, but also on the origin of Indian architecture, to be overlooked. The Rathes are monolithic, and were sculptured out of some boulders on the beach a few miles south of Madras. The popular Hindu legend is that they were the work of the Panch Pandu Ke Bhai, to whom all wonderful things are ascribed in India. Their date is supposed to be about A.D. 700, and in these



monuments we have preserved the early forms of wooden architecture. With good representations of the Mahavallipur Rathas, and the sculptures on the Bharhut and Sanchi Topes, an artist, if he wished to paint a picture that would be historically correct, could now realise on canvas a city close to the time when Buddha lived. Mr. Fergusson's identification, by means of these Rathas, of the simulated cells, derived from the actual cells, of the older wooden Viharas, which have continued to the present day as merely architectural features of the modern Dravidian style, thereby explaining to us the origin of the high pyramidal Gopuras or gateways of the temples of Southern India, and at the same time the model for the plan of the Vihara Caves, is clear and satisfactory. We now not only know the external appearance of the buildings in the early days of Buddhism, but we also know their internal structure. In the Chaitya Caves we have the details most minutely imitated in stone; beams and cross-beams have been carefully represented in the solid rock—even the chamfers on them have been cut in the most conscientious manner so as to realise the wooden type from which they were copied. This tracing back to its first sources of at least one of the styles of Indian architecture can now be worked out with as much precision and certainty as the wooden origin of Grecian Doric. It will not be too much to say that our knowledge of this subject of Indian architecture is becoming scientific in form. India is a large geographical area, peopled by more than one race, with a long history, where, by means of conquest, races have changed, and with these changes the various religions have also been supplanted, the result being a vast mass of remains connected with all these numerous mutations. It has been a most difficult task to collect materials over such a space which would illustrate the history of each style and each change of faith. Slowly it has been done, and the Cave Temples have been the most valuable monuments in contributing to this end. Built temples fall to ruins, or they become quarries, and the stones are used again for newer structures, so that a few remain beyond a certain time; but a temple cut in the rock is almost imperishable; part of it may tumble in, or portions exposed to the weather may crumble and decay, but the excavation cannot be removed—some part of it remains intact, and the plan of it can always be made out. If the sculptures in one have suffered, then in another they will have escaped, and their style can be understood. It will thus be seen how important the Cave Temples are for the study of Indian architecture. They have been like the fossil remains in the strata. Without them much that is now clear would have been dark. The caves extend all through the most important period connected with the growth and changes in art and architecture, preserving for us their history, giving us the most valuable materials for their classification—and this work will in the future always be associated with the name of James Fergusson. Those who have studied Indian architecture know best what he has done. The emperor who found Rome built of brick and left it constructed of

marble did not achieve more than Mr. Fergusson has accomplished. He found Indian architecture all but a blank, the little that was known only confused by chaotic nonsense, and he has made it into a classified science.

Still the work is not yet completed; there are problems left to be worked out. The origin of the *sikhara*, or spire of the Hindu temple, rests in obscurity. Mr. Fergusson is confident that it will also be explained. To this problem might be added the origin of the circular arch of the Buddhist Chaitya Cave. All we know is that it was at first a wooden construction. It either gave birth to or, what is more probable, it resulted from a round-shaped roof, and connected with it is the derivation of the domical termination of the Dravidian temples, gopuras, &c. This arch-form might be called the leading feature of the architecture of Asoka's reign; it appears very prominently in the Buddhist cave temples, and it can be traced in later times as a mere ornament in almost all the Hindu architecture. A feature with such a wide development as this is not of less importance than the *sikhara* of the Indo-Aryan style, and yet no effort seems to have been made towards explaining its beginning. It is only known to have been a wooden roof, but the most natural form of a wooden roof is that seen in the temples at Moodbidri (Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, pp. 271, 272), or in the Nepau temples—a form which is still constructed of wood at the present time in the Himalayas. The Moodbidri temples are of stone, but they are most interesting as showing that this particular style extended so far south; and the highly ornamental wooden sloping supports which are so common in the native houses of Bombay, and are to be seen also as far north as Baroda, evidently belong to this manner of construction, and are strong evidence of its wide extent at some former time in Western India. The very great extent of this natural form of wooden roof adds a piquancy to the question how the exceptional round roof originated, and to what part of India it owes its existence. Such a form must have resulted from some special cause, and the domical form of the Buddhist dagoba presents itself; but, although that may probably have something to do with the form, nothing at present can be affirmed with certainty in the matter. The Sudama and Lomas Rishi caves are supposed to have had dagobas in them, but they are not early enough to give us the primal birth of what is desired. All that can be affirmed from them would be that, as their roofs take the form from the dagobas they contained, a similar process may have produced, at some former period, the circular shape with which we are so familiar in the Cave Temples.

Mr. Fergusson does not fail to notice the roof of Draupadi's Rath, and its value as suggesting the possible beginning of the *sikhara*. He omits, however, to notice its close resemblance to the "thatch-roofed" *sikharas* of the temples of Lower Bengal, an identity which should not be overlooked. The thatch-roofed *sikharas* are supposed to be modern, but this is uncertain. The very sacred Temple of Kali, near Calcutta, has this kind of roof, and its builders would be more likely to continue an old type than to adopt

a new one. Draupadi's Rath certainly helps this view. This hypothesis would take the origin of the Hindu temple back to something like the thatched *pansala* of the contemplative hermit, the competing theory with this being that of the development of the Tee of the Buddhist dagoba. Mr. Fergusson is not inclined to adopt either of these explanations, and in our present state of knowledge his example had best be followed.

Mr. Burgess's part of the book is that on the Western Caves, and gives minute descriptions, accompanied with plans, sections, and drawings of details by his assistants contained in the plates at the end of the volume. This is all substantial work, and most valuable for reference. The plans, if it be not invidious to make a selection, such as those of the Kailas and Elephanta, are certainly the best of these places that have yet appeared. The drawings of sculptures, capitals, and ornament, although accurate, are not in every case models of artistic ability; still, it is satisfactory to see that natives of India are being educated up even to such a standard as these plates show. It may seem ungrateful to make a complaint with such a banquet of archaeology before us as this book contains; but Mr. Fergusson mentions a gigantic bas-relief, ninety feet by thirty feet, of which he has numerous photographs, and yet none of them are reproduced to give some idea of this most remarkable work. Let us hope that the same authors will be encouraged to produce a second volume. It might deal more exclusively with the sculptures of the Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus, as well as the paintings in the Ajanta Caves. There is no lack of materials.

W. SIMPSON.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

M. GAILLARD, the eminent line engraver, whose recent large portrait of the Pope is among the most remarkable of his works, has gone to Rome for the winter, at the request of his Holiness. M. Gaillard will in Rome execute another and smaller portrait of Leo XIII., which will form the frontispiece to a volume which the Pope has for a considerable period been engaged in editing.

MR. W. B. RICHMOND has, we hear, for some time been engaged upon a design from the parable of *The Wise and Foolish Virgins*, as well as upon portraits that have been mentioned elsewhere.

THE death is announced of Henri Schopin, historical painter; and of Leopold Pollak, an Austrian painter of some note.

A MEMORIAL to the late Marquis of Tweeddale is to be erected at Haddington at a cost of upwards of £1,000. It will consist of a reproduction of the beautiful old well at Pinkie House, a mansion once in the possession of the Hay family.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL announce the publication of the following etchings by Mr. J. P. Heseltine:—*Great Yarmouth, Fontainebleau, Ramsgate, The Grove Mill, Prestwick Farm, Witley Churchyard*. Fifty impressions only will be printed of each of these etchings, numbered and signed by Mr. Heseltine, and the plates will then be destroyed.

AN unusually large frame has recently been made by Messrs. Gladwell Bros., of Gracechurch Street, for a gigantic picture by Hans Makart. It measures thirty feet by twenty, and is of solid wood, richly gilt and ornamented with

bunches of grapes and vine leaves in full relief. Some idea of its size and solidity may be gained when it is stated that it absorbed sixty-six planks of wood, and that the portion exhibited, viz., one side twenty feet long, and portions of the top and bottom each five feet long, weighs two tons. The subject of the picture for which it is designed is *Bacchus and Ariadne*.

THE quiet beauty of Thames scenery has never perhaps been more fully and faithfully illustrated than in a series of water-colour sketches by David Law now on view at Messrs. Dowdeswells' gallery in New Bond Street. The determination of the artist not to sacrifice local truth to pictorial effect is one which, with regard to the well-known and well-loved valley of the Thames, we thoroughly appreciate. It is seldom, however, that an artist on the Thames is tempted to "improve" his subject if the point of view be well chosen. Its lazy back-waters and quiet pools; its picturesque water-side inns, with their punts and wherries thrusting their varied profiles across the silent, shining stream; the broad breast of smooth water, filled with reflections of sky and rush and tree; the foamy weirs and gravelly shallows, the wooded hills and grassy meadows, the showery skies and rich sunsets, form at every turn of its winding banks pictures which satisfy a quiet artistic sense with little help from the imagination. But Mr. Law is not only faithful, he is sympathetic, various, and poetical; and, while remaining impersonal, catches the various moods of water, light, and tree, with love and attention so unwearied, and with such equal success, that out of these sixty-one sketches, no two of which are alike either in scene or effect, it is difficult to choose any for special praise. Of the larger drawings, that of *Cookham*, with its winding banks balanced by sympathetic curves of clouds, is one of the most quiet but most beautiful. Mr. Law proposes to etch ten of these drawings, which will be published by Messrs. Dowdeswells in March or April next; and those who know the skill of Mr. Law with the needle will be assured that they will contain all the beauty of the originals which can be preserved in black and white.

A TOMBSTONE of Aberdeen granite, about eight feet in length, has just been placed over the grave of Flora Macdonald, in Kilmuir Churchyard, Skye. This new memorial replaces the original monument, which was broken in 1784.

WE are glad that the Society of Arts have had Barry's large pictures cleaned. They merit preservation as, perhaps, the most important examples left of that noble but ignorant spirit of "high art" which fired the ambition of such men as West and Northcote, Fuseli and Haydon, and, in spite of the falseness of its aim and the failure of its efforts, did much to preserve the English school at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century from sinking into utter sentimentality and commonplace. Barry's struggle to be great was hopeless; and, as we look upon these pictures and his own portrait introduced into one of them (seeming, as it does, to appeal to us to admire his works), pathetically so. Posterity will never give those eager eyes the praise that they desire, but it will recognise the struggle and the bravery of it. Mirth may rise to the lips at Capt. Cook and Sir Walter Raleigh in full dress floundering in the Thames among the naked and ungraceful nymphs, and at Mr. Penn with his shovel-hat exhibiting his laws to the half-clad Lycurgus; but the impression left by the paintings ultimately is serious and respectful, not on account of the dignity of their conception, but of the solemnity and sincerity with which they were conceived. If Barry never achieved great success, his pictures may yet help others to do so; his

conceptions, if never rising to sublimity, are suggestive of it. His picture of *The Victors of Olympia* is not a triumph of art, but it may lay claim to the uncertain epithet of "fine;" the group of Diogenes borne by his children is noble, and the racer and his horse are conceived with spirit and introduced with great effect; while the great angel in *The Elysium* wants but a little of being grand. Though the colour of the pictures is not deep or rich, it is harmonious and mellow, and shows to great advantage beside the crude and vulgar tints of the portraits of the Royal Family which disfigure the rooms.

M. CAVADIAS gives, in the September number of the *Bullettino di Corrispon. Archeol.*, a short notice of the four pieces of sculpture which he found at Tegea, and identified with the sculptures of Scopas on the Temple of Athena Alea there. With this identification Dr. Treu entirely agrees, writing lately in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, p. 98. The style of sculpture appears to be that usually assigned to Scopas, judging from the statues of the Niobides. The fragments were found on the site of the temple, while the fact that the sculpture is completely finished only on one side shows the fragments in question to have belonged to the pediment of a temple. It is much to be desired that Tegea should be carefully explored without loss of time.

M. QUANTIN announces the publication of an important work, illustrated with seventy plates (*héliogravure*), to be entitled *Les Arts du Métal, Recueil descriptif et raisonné des principaux Objets d'Art ayant figuré à l'Exposition de l'Union Centrale des Beaux-Arts appliqués à l'Industrie*.

PART VI. of *The Great Historic Galleries of England* is quite equal to any of its predecessors. The photographs are the splendid *Maubuse* of Castle Howard, *The Adoration of the Kings*; Reynolds' lovely little *Caroline, Lady Cawdor*, from the same collection; and the Arundel portrait of *Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk*, attributed to Holbein.

THE October number of *The South Kensington Museum* contains, as usual, eight full-page reproductions of etchings by students in the etching class of the Museum. Those of a *Pandurina* (No. 219), and a cup of agate with an Elizabethan silver mount (No. 38), are, perhaps, the best, but all are good.

THE numbers of the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* for September and October contain articles on the important exhibition of ancient, decorative, and ornamental pictures at the Musée, and on the iron-work exhibited at the Exposition de l'Union Centrale. The former is by M. P. Gasnault, the latter by M. Georges Bénédite. They also contain very interesting letters by M. J. Gorgolewski on the cultivation of decorative art in Galicia. They are illustrated with some exquisite specimens of *photogravure* by MM. Gillot and Dujardin.

MESSRS. D. NADAUD and Co., of Paris, are publishing a series of *Documents classés de l'Art dans les Pays-Bas du X<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, selected and reproduced by M. J. J. van Ysendick. The annual subscription is sixty francs.

M. BASCHET announces the publication in fortnightly parts of *Les Animaux chez Eux*, a series of drawings and etchings by Auguste Lançon, with letterpress by MM. Fignier, Théodore de Banville, René Delorme, &c.

THE celebrated Belgian painter Emil Wauters, who, strangely enough, did not contribute to the historical exhibition of Belgian art which formed part of the great exhibition recently closed, has now arranged a separate exhibition of his works in his own atelier in the Rue

Froissart, Brussels, where he invites all lovers of art to come and see them. The catalogue, which contains forty-six numbers, includes some of his most celebrated works, though sometimes these are only represented by finished sketches. Thus *Mary of Burgundy begging for Pardon for her Two Councillors*, *Hugonet and Humbertcourt*, is a clever study for that picture, and the large picture of *The Madness of Hugo van der Goes* is given in reduced form; but others of Wauters' historical paintings are present in the original, and a large number of excellent portraits and character heads make up a very interesting exhibition.

THE eleventh number of the *American Art Review* contains an article on Dr. William Rimmer, physician, sculptor, and lecturer on art-anatomy at Harvard; among self-taught sculptors a wonder, and apparently a really great teacher. Several illustrations are given, among them one of a statue that is celebrated in the United States, *The Falling Gladiator*, which Dr. Rimmer executed, without a model, from his scientific knowledge of the human form and from such observations of his own body as he could make while at work on the statue. Mr. C. H. Hart gives an account of the exhibition now being held at Boston of the works of Gilbert Stuart—the painter of *The Skater*, which made such a sensation at Burlington House a few years back, and which was so foolishly attributed to Gainsborough; and a good etching by Mr. S. Ferris of a charming portrait of Stuart's accompanies the article. There are also etchings by W. Leibl, the now famous German realist, and van Elten, a Dutch artist settled in New York.

THE Austrian Emperor, during his recent tour in Galicia, visited the studio of the celebrated Hungarian painter Jan Matejko, who presented his Majesty with the last picture he had painted.

AT Bologna has been found, according to the *Italia*, a sepulchre so old that it is supposed to date back to the age of iron. It was covered with a layer of broken Roman tiles, and contained fragments of small images made in red clay. It was discovered at four metres below the surface while digging about the foundations of a house.

AMONG the names given in our note last week of the prizetakers at the exhibition of the Turners' Company was that of "Alvallen." It should have been A. Wallace.

THE *Art Journal* for October contains a steel engraving by F. L. Meyer of a touching picture by Carl Hoff called *The House of Mourning*, in which an old woman, a girl, and a boy are standing by the side of a bed on which, but partially seen, reposes the dead body of some loved one. The varied expression of the different faces is carefully and tenderly rendered. It also contains an effective engraving by F. Lightfoot of Rossi's well-known picture of *The Professor's Lectures*. We understand that it is proposed next year to illustrate this journal partly by original etchings, and that one of the first to appear will be by Mr. Herkomer.

WE have received the first number of *Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.), from which we learn that "the change in the style of domestic decoration and furniture which has taken place of late years has chiefly been brought about by the works of three of the contributors to the present number of *Decoration*, namely, B. J. Talbert, T. E. Colcutt, and Moyr Smith." This is news indeed.

THE November number of the *Magazine of Art* shows much taste, and the capacity to cater for a large public. The text is readable, if it is not authoritative, and many of the illustrations are good. Lalauze's etching of *The Trio*—three humble and somewhat comic

musicians in a littered room—retains all the point and expressiveness of the original picture by Erskine Nicol. Some free wood-cuts and kindred illustrations are all that they can be expected to be. The *Magazine of Art* does not appeal particularly to the few who are cultured in art, but it gives reasonable satisfaction to the many who are beginning to care about pictures.

### THE STAGE.

Two performances of high interest—albeit neither involves the production of a new play—are close upon us. To-night the Princess's Theatre re-opens, with Mr. Edwin Booth, the most famous of American tragedians, in the character of Hamlet; and on Monday, at the Prince of Wales's, Miss Genevieve Ward—who made so distinct an impression by her acting in *Forget Me Not*—appears in an English adaptation of the Dutch piece *Anna-Mie*, performing, of course, the part of the afflicted heroine, which was represented last summer by Mme. Catherine Beersmann in her native tongue. Both of these will be performances appealing most to the most intelligent playgoers, and staking little of their success upon the triumphs of the upholsterer or the science of the archaeologist.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S new piece at the Adelphi Theatre, called *The O'Dowd*, is new to the London public, but is not, it is understood, actually a new work. In a very similar piece, and an almost precisely similar character, Irish playgoers have seen him some years ago; while Mr. Dutton Cook, in one of those criticisms which, we are glad to see, he is continuing to write in the *World*, traces the piece to its source in *The Porter's Knot*, or, rather, in the original of that successful adaptation—in *Les Crochets du Père Martin*. No one, however, is seriously aggrieved because *The O'Dowd* is not a novelty. It is remarkable, even among Mr. Boucicault's pieces, for the brightness of its dialogue and the pithiness of its sayings. In *The O'Dowd* Mr. Boucicault is on his safest ground. He is an adroit writer of high comedy, as *London Assurance* proved; but the ring of sincerity and the force of originality are wanting to his higher efforts. They are not so much high literature as very clever imitations of high literature. But in *The O'Dowd*, and especially in the portrayal of old O'Dowd himself, Mr. Boucicault's work gives more sterling satisfaction. As an actor, too, he is seen quite at his best in the new piece. He is alike vigorous and racy, cheery and shrewd. There is a good deal in the piece that is dull, along with much that is clever; but Mr. Boucicault is never dull. He keeps the thing going whenever he is on the stage. Some other parts are well represented, though no part can equal in importance that which the actor has very skilfully arranged for himself. Mr. Boucicault, indeed, is a critic as well as an actor, and he can criticise himself. He knows what he cannot do, as well as what he can do, and recognises it quite as calmly. In *The O'Dowd* he has given himself nothing which he cannot do. Miss Lydia Foote plays the heroine; Miss Bella Pateman also appears in the piece; and when we add that Mr. E. Compton distinguishes himself, and that a much older favourite, Mr. Neville, does all that can be done with the character he represents, it will be plain that the cast is good, and that *The O'Dowd* is presented with every substantial advantage.

A WORD or two—at all events for the present—must suffice to record that, at the Royalty Theatre, Mr. Byron's new play, *Bow Bells*, is obtaining just the hearty popular success which it seems always quite easy for Mr. Byron to secure. A satire upon the supposed felicities of

rural life is included in the drama, and at a certain point this waxes very distinctly amusing. Mr. Edward Righton, one of our most individual comedians, plays an important part in the piece; the humour of Miss Maggie Brennan continues to be pleasantly acidulated; Miss Emma Ritta is invariably intelligent; and the play has also the advantage of the presence of one or two other agreeable actresses and of one marvellously well-dressed young man.

THE new burlesque at the Gaiety, *The Corsican Brothers*, by Messrs. Burnand and Stephen, is obviously a *pièce d'occasion*, called forth by the success of the elder Dumas' piece over the way in Wellington Street. As its heroine, Miss Kate Vaughan is as attractive as is her wont, and Miss Farrer, with the garb of Château-Renaud, assumes his character somewhat effectively; but the real *raison d'être* of the burlesque—which, by-the-by, is quite amusingly put together—is the capacity of Mr. Royce to imitate Mr. Irving. Mr. Royce has been recognised before as an artful copyist of other men's manners. August, or at all events influential and widely known, personages have not invariably escaped with their outward ways and features unreflected in his quaintly distorting mirror. It is now Mr. Irving's turn, and Mr. Irving, both in voice and gesture, is marvellously imitated. Stage gossip in Paris relates that it is not every eminent actor who feels flattered by the imitations of burlesque; M. Delaunay, if that gossip may be believed, lately forbade a clever young man to be present at his classes at the Conservatoire, on the ground that he had once given a comic imitation of the greatest, if the most elderly, of *jeunes premiers*. But as a rule actors know better than to do anything of the sort. They know that the proverb that "ridicule kills" is never true of a theatrical entertainment. With regard to a stage performance, ridicule assists, and Mr. Irving will no doubt reflect that a timely satire is a great elixir of life.

THE German stage has lost the eminent actor Dettmer, who died last Sunday morning, at his house in Dresden, at the age of forty-eight. His impersonations of the leading heroic characters of the German and English drama—of Egmont, Tell, Tasso, Coriolanus, Hamlet, and the like—were of very high merit; and, considering that he was almost as excellent in comedy and in *mezzo carattere* as in tragic parts, and that he had in recent years been heard on the opera boards as Juliano in the *Domino Noir*, Nèvers in the *Huguenots*, and Papageno in the *Zauberflöte*, he must have possessed a rare versatility of powers and talent. Dettmer's acting was a sort of compromise between the modern naturalistic and the old idealist school. His carriage and gestures were simple and realistic; his delivery was not always free from the artificial pathos of the old declamatory style. His strength lay in even and carefully sustained excellence. He had none of the sudden flashes of inspiration or art with which Kean, Rachel, Mario, and Bonconi would so often petrify their audience. He had also a certain stiffness of bearing, which was individual, and sometimes affected his stage nature. The Germans praised his dignity and grand signorial air. No one who remembers the Comédie Française and the Italian Opera stage as they were twenty years ago will be likely to concur in such a judgment. Taking Dettmer in all, we doubt whether the German stage (out of Vienna, at any rate) had any male artist of equal distinction. He had a fine presence, a good metallic voice, and added to his professional merits considerable personal and social virtues. He died of a complication of internal maladies.

## THEATRES.

### COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARNETT.

To-night, an adaptation, by the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD, of Schiller's Play, in five acts, entitled  
MARTY STUART.  
In which Madame HELENA MODIEKA appears.  
Preceded, at 7.15, by the popular Comedy, in one act, by H. A. JONES, entitled  
A CLERICAL ERROR.  
Messrs. John Clayton, Wilson Barrett, J. D. Beveridge, Clifford Cooper, J. R. Crauford, R. Langford, E. Butler, Wm. Holman, Brian Darley, Neville Doone, J. W. Phipps, J. W. Laurence, Vickers, Herbert, Hilton, Griffiths, &c., and G. W. Aulton: Mesdames Helena Modjeska, M. A. Giffard, C. Graham, Winifred Emery, May Burney, St. Aubyn Cooper, Pagot, K. Leeson, F. Leeson, Moore, &c., and Louise Modie.  
Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. Prices as usual. Doors open at 6.45. Carriages at 11. Acting Manager, Mr. H. Herman.

### DURRY LANE.

#### THE WORLD.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Grand Sensational Drama by PAUL MERRITT, PETTITT, and A. HARRIS. The only genuine and great success of the season. Produced under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager. The most powerful company in London:—W. Rigold, A. Harris, Charles Harcourt, J. R. Gibson, R. S. Bolon, Augustus Glover, T. J. Ford, A. C. Lilly, F. Beck, Arthur Methuen, Francis, Gilley, &c., and Harry Jackson; Mesdames Helen Barry, Fanny Brough, Lambert, and Fanny Josephs. Only one opinion. Pronounced by press and public a marvellous success.  
Tableau 1. Cape Colony. Tableau 2. The Ship on Fire. Tableau 3. The Ball at Sam. Tableau 4. Westminster Aquarium. Tableau 5. The Great Hotel. Tableau 6. The Lawyer's Office. Tableau 7. The Madhouse. Tableau 8. Palace Chambers. Tableau 9. The Public Hall.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, his great success, called  
THE UPPER CRUST.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne. Preceded, at 7.45, by a Comedy, in one act, by A. W. PINERO, entitled  
HENRY'S MYSTERY.  
Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Liston. Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to £3 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

Under the direction of Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30), at 8.30, will be produced a new and original Opera Comique, entitled  
LES MOUSQUETAIRES,  
Composed by LOUIS VAIKNEY.  
Messrs. H. Bracy, Harry Paulton, Charles Ashford, E. Stepan Savidge, and F. H. Celli; Mesdames Alice May, Elsie Moore, Davis, and Sylvia. Preceded, at 7.15, by a domestic Comedy, in two acts, entitled  
DUTCH METAL.  
Supported by Messrs. H. Paulton, J. Vivian, Marchant, and Charles Ashford; Mesdames Maria Davis, Clara Graham, and Kate Aubrey. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5. Doors open at 6.45. Carriages at 11.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

#### THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

Every night, at 8.30.  
LOUIS and FABIEN DEL FRANCHI—Mr. IRVING.  
Preceded, at 7.30, by  
BYGONES,  
By A. W. PINERO.  
Doors open at 7.  
SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCES of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31 and NOVEMBER 6 and 13; also WEDNESDAYS, NOVEMBER 3 and 10, at 2.30.  
Box-office (Mr. HURST) open from 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(300 yards from the Angel.)  
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

To-night, at 8, THE LADY OF LYONS, LORD LYTON'S favourite Play, for a few nights only.  
Mr. CHARLES WARNER as CLAUDE MELNOTTE.  
Mr. E. H. BROOKE as BEAUSANT.  
Miss ISABEL BATEMAN (her first appearance in that character) as PAULINE.  
Preceded, at 7, by a Farce.  
Prices from 6d. to 7s. 6d. No fees.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, at 8, a new Comedy, in one act, IN HONOUR BOUND, By SYDNEY GRUNDY.  
AT 8.30, FORGET-ME-NOT, By F. C. GROVE and HERMAN MERVILLE. (LAST NIGHT.)  
Mesdames Genevieve Ward, Bernard Bierre, Rose Roberts, Annie Brunton, and Leigh Murray; Messrs. J. Forbes-Robertson, Beerbohm Tree, Flockton, Eric Bayley, and Edgar Bruce.  
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, ANNE-MIE.  
Box Plan now open for "Anne-Mie."  
Box-office open from 11 to 5.

### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

POSTPONEMENT of the RE-OPENING of the ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE until SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.  
Ladies and Gentlemen who have booked seats for the Opening Night and following evenings are informed that their tickets will be available for the corresponding evening the week following, or their money returned on application to the Box-office.  
The Theatre will POSITIVELY RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

To-night, at 8, a new and original Comic Drama, in three acts, BOW BELLS, By H. J. BYRON.  
Mesdames Kate Lawler, Maggie Brennan, Emma Ritta, Amy Crauford, Dora Vivian, F. Lavender, Annie Lawler; Messrs. Edward Righton, Phil Day, Frank Cooper, Roy Lyceum, H. Kelsey, Francis Wyatt, and T. L. Haynes (from Princess's).  
Preceded, at 7, by WILD FLOWERS.  
Followed by POISY WOOLY.  
New original Musical Folly, written and composed especially for this Theatre by SYDNEY GRUNDY and EDWARD BOLMOR.  
Three entirely new and original Plays every night.  
Box-office open from 11 to 4. Acting Manager, Cecil Raleigh. Secretary, Frank Rothasy. Musical Conductor, Herr Max Behrmer.

# HENRY SOTHERAN & CO.'S NEW FINE ART PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK. NOW READY.

OF GREAT USE TO EMBROIDERERS, ARTISTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

## DRAWINGS of ANCIENT EMBROIDERY.

Thirty Specimens by Mrs. MARY BARBER, on Thirty Large Plates, executed in the first style of Chromo-Lithography. Net cash price, £2 2s., imp. 4to, elegantly bound.

This is altogether a novel work, and exhibits numerous Specimens of great Beauty and Interest.

\* As the number printed is very limited, early application is desirable.

NEW EDITION, in ONE HANDSOME VOLUME, imperial 8vo. (NEARLY READY.)

## THE KERAMIC ART of JAPAN. By G. A. Audsley, Architect, and J. L. BOWLES, President of the Liverpool Fine Art Club.

The success of the Large Edition, in 2 vols., folio, of this charming work (the whole edition of ONE THOUSAND COPIES being now all but exhausted) has induced the Authors to bring out a New Edition in a condensed and more compact form, the PLATES, though necessarily reduced in size, being executed with the same beauty and high finish as in the previous one. The TEXT, also, though less diffuse, is sufficiently copious, and fully describes all the Plates when illustrate the work; but it contains ADDITIONS, bringing the information up to date.

The new edition will comprise upwards of THIRTY CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, AUTOTYPES, and PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHS; and a greater number than before of MARKS and MONOGRAMS will be included in the Text.

Only a few copies left of the 200 privately printed.

## BIBLIOTHECA NICOTIANA: a Catalogue of Books

about TOBACCO, Ancient and Modern, in Various Languages; together with a Catalogue of Objects connected with the Use of Tobacco in all its Forms; PIPES, &c. Collected by WILLIAM BRAGGE, F.S.A., Birmingham. A Handsome Volume, on toned paper, imp. 8vo, £1 1s. net.

Of this curious work—the most comprehensive on the subjects of which it treats—only 200 copies have been privately printed.

In order that those who are interested in these matters should be able to obtain the work, the Author has placed the few unallotted copies in the hands of the Advertisers, to be sold at the net price of One Guinea.

Third Edition, with considerable Additions, price 1s. 6d., cloth.

## FREE LIBRARIES and NEWS ROOMS: their

Formation and Management. By J. D. MULLINS, Chief Librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Officials and other Gentlemen desirous of INSTITUTING FREE LIBRARIES and NEWS ROOMS will find the above pamphlet of great utility in disseminating useful information on the subject, and in order to assist this object, a CHEAP EDITION for GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION will be supplied (without the Appendixes, but including the List of Suitable Books), AT LESS THAN COST PRICE—NAMELY, 5s. PER 100.

## HENRY SOTHERAN & CO.,

LONDON: 136, STRAND; 36, PICCADILLY; 77 & 78, QUEEN STREET, CITY.

### LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## THE TCHERKESS and his VICTIM: Sketches of Social, Moral, and Political Life in Constantinople. By a RESIDENT of the last THREE YEARS. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

"Its variety is one of its charms. It will attract and give pleasure to many a reader who would have felt himself unequal to the effort of dealing with a disquisition on the state of affairs in Constantinople. The reader who honestly desires to have the opinion of an eye-witness on the actual condition of the Turkish capital has not far to seek for his gratification. The author's views are, in the main, sound and sensible; he recognises the good points as well as the bad points in the Turkish character. 'The Tcherkess and his Victim' is an interesting book."—*Athenæum*.

"It will naturally claim attention at a moment when so much interest is centred on the action of the Porte. As its fidelity for the truth is vouched for it may be regarded as a fairly accurate portrayal of what is going on day by day in the Moslem capital."—*Publishers' Circular*.

Vols. I. and II., demy 8vo, 550 pp., 15s. each, now ready. (To be completed in 3 vols. Vol. III. in the press.)

## HISTORICAL PORTRAITS of the TUDOR DYNASTY and the REFORMATION PERIOD. By S. HUBERT BURKE. "Time unveils all truth."

Extract from a Letter to the Author by the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

"I have read every page of the work with great interest, and I subscribe without hesitation to the eulogy passed on it by the *Daily Chronicle*, as making, as far as I know, a distinct and valuable addition to our knowledge of a remarkable period."

"They are full-length portraits, often so life-like that, when placed beside each other, we feel no difficulty in realising the relations which Mr. Burke aims at establishing between them."—*Annual Register*.

"He sifts evidence in a manner which renders it useful to the historian, but which, without such sifting, interferes with the life and flow that are needed to give people a taste for history."—*Gleaner*.

"Mr. Burke endeavours to think for himself, and his judgment of characters and events is never petty or ungenerous."—*Saturday Review*.

"No honest student of a most memorable period can afford to neglect the aid of Mr. Burke's long and laborious researches, while the general public will find in his pages all the interest of a romance and all the charm of novelty about events more than three centuries old. He is also what is rare—a historian of absolute impartiality."—*Life*.

"A very useful contribution to our ever-increasing store of literature respecting the Reformation age, and it is well calculated to serve the purpose of clearing away from the minds of ordinary readers those mists of unhistorical ideas which have so persistently clung around the persons and the transactions of the time in question."—*Literary Churchman*.

LONDON: JOHN HODGES, 24, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHANCING CROSS, W.C.

## CHRISTMAS, 1880. EMILY PFEIFFER'S WORKS.

### SONNETS and SONGS. A New Edition. 16mo, handsomely printed and bound in cloth, gilt edges, 4s.

"These poems are the very plants and flowers of light."

"Mrs. Pfeiffer's sonnets are, to our mind, among the finest in the language."—*Spectator*.

"A most perfect volume, in 'matter and manner,' it would be difficult to find."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"A rare combination of strength and fire in thought with grace of form."—*Scotsman*.

### SECOND EDITION, Revised and Enlarged, crown 8vo, 6s. GERARD'S MONUMENT, and other POEMS.

"Gerard's Monument" has stopped and held me in the midst of not pressing occupations, as the wedding guest was stopped and held by the eye of the Ancient Mariner."—LORD LYTTON.

"I think it a remarkable production, and hope it will be republished here."—Professor H. J. W. LINGFELLOW.

"An original and well-told story, with an entrancing plot. . . . To a delicate taste and refined feeling is added a high degree of literary skill and genuine imaginative power. Mrs. Pfeiffer pleases a palate that scarcely care to quench their thirst with anything less than the nectar of the gods."—*Town*.

"It is long since we have read poems with such intense pleasure."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"A picture which Mr. Millais might transmute into canvas and colour."—*Spectator*.

"The author holds a commission from the Muses, and her songs are her vouchers."—*Standard*.

SECOND EDITION, Revised, crown 8vo, 6s.

### GLAN ALARCH: his Silence and Song.

"We read it with keen and continuous interest. . . . It is vigorous in picture, profound in its lessons, . . . with rare constructive power and subtle use of metre."—*British Quarterly*.

"It makes a real addition to our possessions."—*Academy*.

"A distinct and valuable contribution to modern poetry. . . . Mrs. Pfeiffer has a fair chance of herding with the immortals."—*Contemporary Review*.

"Passion and strength, and the lines flow on with sweetness and grace."—*Spectator*.

"We close it with a sense of lingering satisfaction."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Glowing description united to poetic fancy of high order."—*Scotsman*.

"The book is a grand whole."—*Westschman*.

"Edel, gedankenreich, und von wahrhaft poetischem Schwunge."—*Deutsche Rundschau*.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo, 6s.

### POEMS, including "The Red Ladye,"

"Ode to the Teuton Women," "The Dark Christmas, 1871," &c.

"Scarcely a poem which is not full of beauties of thought and expression, and some are masterpieces of lyric poetry."—*Scotsman*.

"Mrs. Pfeiffer has undoubtedly the true spirit of a singer."—*Saturday Review*.

"Marked by high imagination."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Writes with delightful results. . . . 'Broken Light' especially lovely."—*Examiner*.

"Mrs. Pfeiffer has power, and is an intent and subtle thinker, which every reader will heartily admit after reading 'The Crown of Song' or 'The Dark Christmas of 1874.'—*Nonconformist*.

"We have here passion which reminds us of Shelley."—*Morning Post*.

### QUARTERMAN'S GRACE, and other

POEMS; including "Madonna Dûnya," "The Vision of Dawn," and "Translations from Heine," 8vo, 5s.

"Nothing could be better than the conception of the young girl, wit, and diabolic of Heine as we may expect."—*Spectator*.

"Let no one fail to read 'Madonna Dûnya.' It entitles the author to rank among the foremost of living poets."—*London Women's Journal*.

"'Madonna Dûnya' lives within one like an influence."—GERALDINE JEWETT.

"Pathetic and graceful. 'Madonna Dûnya' one is inclined to learn by heart, so as to have it always with one."—*Graphic*.

"The Heine translations have a fidelity and felicity unequalled by any previous author."—*Scotsman*.

"Fine thought, careful workmanship, and true feeling."—*British Quarterly*.

"A note of true poetry, impossible to mistake."—*Examiner*.

LONDON: C. KEGAN PAUL & CO.,  
1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

### STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Tornadoes; the Telephone. By G. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost accuracy with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Gleaner*. *Daily Telegraph*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

### A MEDLEY of NOTABLES: What

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find a list of those who have described his death, while there are also notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Ben Jonson, Browning, Burnside, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of names which like the sun in the system, single and unappropriated."—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

No. 444, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Primitive Folk-Moots; or, Open-Air Assemblies in Britain.* By George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

THE author of this little book has taken a great deal of praiseworthy trouble in bringing together a great number of instances illustrating an important subject. And though he has done it with very little of method or criticism, it will be useful for those who go somewhat deeper into matters to have such a collection before them. But it is plain that Mr. Gomme has gone to work at his subject with but little of that kind of knowledge which is needful for the understanding of his own instances. He does not yet see what they prove and what they do not prove. He has not quite got beyond the stage of thinking that a book is a book. He refers to books of the most different degrees of value as if they were of equal authority. He accepts the most opposite theories as if they could somehow be pieced together. He has read some of the best books in the English language; yet he deals quite seriously with the Celtic derivations of English words put forth by Mr. Boulton of Liverpool. He does not see that Mr. Boulton holds exactly the same position among philologists which the man who thought that the sun was three miles from the earth holds among astronomers. That the one kind of talk is treated seriously, while the other is not, simply shows that rudimentary astronomy has got a much firmer grasp on the public mind than rudimentary philology. It is quite another thing when Mr. Gomme professes himself a disciple of Mr. Coote. Mr. Coote's doctrines seem to me to be utterly groundless; but they are the result of real study applied with real acuteness. They are the conclusions of a scholar, though a scholar, as I must think, whose mind has taken a strange twist. But then Mr. Gomme does not really follow Mr. Coote. Both believe, utterly without reason, as I think, in the endurance of Roman institutions in Britain. But then they do not mean the same thing by this belief. Mr. Coote in no way sets aside the English Conquest of Britain, though he explains its results in his own way. One would sometimes think from Mr. Gomme's way of speaking that he had never heard of the English Conquest at all.

I do not think that I should have consented to review Mr. Gomme's book, if I had thought that I should have found my own name so often in it. But, as I have undertaken to do so, it would be absurd to pass by without notice some passages in which Mr. Gomme—I will not say attacks;

that would be too harsh a word—but calls in question things which I have said, and which others who are my masters have said, without, as I must think, really understanding our meaning. There is for instance a well-known charter in the *Codex Diplomaticus* iii. 292, describing, in great and curious detail, a *Gemôt* held in the days of Æthelred on Cwiclemeshlaw—corruptedly *Cuckamsley*—in Berkshire. On its very important contents I have spoken in the fifth volume of my *Norman Conquest*, p. 445. The importance of the document lies in its being an early instance of that appearance of the royal *missi* in the local courts out of which our whole later judicial system grew. Mr. Gomme says (p. 65):—

"It is strange that the great importance of this charter should have been missed by our constitutional historians. Professor Stubbs passes it by altogether, and Mr. Freeman barely glances at it."

I have not looked all through Dr. Stubbs' works to see whether he anywhere mentions this charter or not. He certainly has not neglected the point for which the document is valuable. And I certainly think that I have more than "glanced" at a charter, to which, after casually mentioning it in the narrative in my first volume, I come back again in my last for its constitutional bearing. But it is certainly true that both Dr. Stubbs and I have missed the importance of the document, if, as Mr. Gomme thinks, its importance consists in something about "the exhaustive effects of Roman influences" in an open-air *Gemôt* on a West-Saxon hill. If by "Roman influences" he means any influence of Carolingian institutions, that, though very likely, cannot be said to be proved; and surely in so thoroughly Teutonic a day's work as that was on Cwiclemeshlaw, there is no room for "Roman influences" of any other kind.

It is among these "Roman influences" that Mr. Gomme seems to lose himself. His supposed guide Mr. Coote I can at least understand. His position is worth answering, and I have long thought of making an answer to it. But I do not know what Mr. Gomme means. I cannot see my way when I am told "that the early English chronicles are not the offspring of the Saxon mind, but of the Roman mind." Or again:

"This welding of petty tribes into one nation, of local assemblies into a national Witan, was not the work of the Anglo-Saxon, because the Anglo-Saxon could not step all at once from primitive to civilised life. It was really the influence of the great Roman mind."

I can no more understand this than I can understand why Mr. Gomme talks of "a national Witan." He could hardly talk in Latin of "unus sapientes."

Mr. Gomme again seems displeased because several writers, myself among them, have ventured to illustrate Teutonic institutions in England by Teutonic institutions elsewhere. In his Preface he says:

"Mr. Kemble and Mr. Freeman go far enough back to be enabled to look upon the borderland of my subject; but then, in so doing, the one steps on to Swiss ground, and the other to German."

One odd thing is that Mr. Gomme himself

seems never to step on German ground at all. It is strange to talk so much about me, about Mr. Kemble, Sir Henry Maine, and others, and never to give a word to the great band of German writers on these matters, with the illustrious name of Waitz at their head. Has Mr. Gomme never looked at the *Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte*? I hope that all of us who still live know our place well enough to know his. But what is the difference between my "Swiss" and Mr. Kemble's "German"? Surely we have not gone back to the times when that bit of Swabia which is called Schwyz was thought to be inhabited by some peculiar people, who had found their way thither from somewhere or other, perhaps from Sweden. Then again Mr. Gomme complains:

"It is not always made clear by the followers of the comparative method of historical study, why the chief authorities for early English institutions should be German, and why a peculiar institution existing in Germany should be looked upon as the parent of a similar institution existing in England."

And just above it is said that those who "appeal to the comparative method" "take early English history itself back to a foreign home for its origin." And a note contains an extract from me (*Norman Conquest*, i. 74) which, in common fairness, if it was made at all, should have gone on further. A man may be made to say anything, by putting a full stop where he puts a comma.

But who, I would ask, looks on institutions in Germany as the "parents" of institutions in England, any more than on institutions in England as being the "parents" of institutions in Germany? Mr. Gomme seems to be in the same state of mind as the man who heard a lecture of Professor Max Müller and came out saying that the lecturer had fully convinced him that Greek was derived from Sanscrit. And how can he help tracing English history back to a "foreign home," if by a foreign home he means the elder England?

Again (p. 13) my "researches with regard to Britain, for instance, are less comprehensive and less satisfactory than those with regard to the Teutonic countries, and to Greece and Rome." I can only say that, in my *Comparative Politics*, to which Mr. Gomme refers, I made no "researches at all with regard to Britain," except so far as Britain comes under the head of "Teutonic countries." My subject was expressly confined to Greek, Roman, and Teutonic matters. To anything else, British or otherwise, I purposely referred only in the most casual way. I might as well complain that Mr. Gomme's researches among Jews and Hindoos are "less complete and less satisfactory" than his researches into the folk-moots of Britain. Mr. Gomme again (p. 76) complains that I and several other writers "have strangely missed the real significance" of the meeting held on Penenden Heath to decide the cause between Lanfranc and Odo. I have not the faintest notion what he wants any of us to do. I have no objection—I do not think that Dr. Stubbs would have any objection; I do not think that Mr. Kemble would have had any objection, to countersign Mr. Gomme's judgment that this *Gemôt*

"shows that these very laws of England have

an equal right with those of Greece and Rome, and with those of Germany and Scandinavia, to a distinctive, instead of a subordinate position in the unwritten code of the primitive Aryan."

Here again I cannot conceive what Mr. Gomme is fighting against. Who puts the laws of England in a "subordinate position"? Certainly not I; certainly not Dr. Stubbs; certainly not Mr. Kemble. What Mr. Gomme finds fault with us for not doing is the very thing which we have always at least tried to do.

Mr. Gomme seems taken with my account of an Uri Landsgemeinde, though it is hardly fair to take scraps of my rhetorical description and to work them without inverted commas into his own text. But he complains that "at present they usurp the place which ought to be occupied by English examples." I can only say that I would gladly exchange my picture of a Swabian *Gemót* in the nineteenth century for a picture of a West-Saxon *Gemót* in the ninth; only, as I was born in the nineteenth century and not in the ninth, I have seen one and I have not seen the other. Mr. Gomme asks for "the transfer of these examples from their pride of place in English Constitutional History to their proper niche in the political institutions of early mankind." That is the thing which I have all along tried to do. Throughout the whole book I cannot make out what the fault is which Mr. Gomme finds with me and with my masters. Is it that we neglect "Roman influences"? In the sense in which Mr. Gomme seems to talk about them, we certainly neglect them, because we do not believe in them. But in "their proper niche in the political institutions of early mankind," I am sure that we have always made a great deal of Roman institutions, and of Greek institutions too. The odd thing is that Mr. Gomme, who is so anxious for the honour of Rome, and who has ransacked the whole world in all ages for examples of open-air folk-moots, seems never to have thought of the Roman *comitia*, any more than of the Athenian *ekklesia*.

To speak of myself for the last time, Mr. Gomme more than once quotes me, and that approvingly, as saying that Henry VIII. was chosen king in an open-air folk-moot. What I really said, instead of the grotesque nonsense which Mr. Gomme attributes to me, is this:—

"The last king who could bring even the shadow of a claim to have been chosen by the voice of the people beneath the canopy of heaven was no other than Richard the Third. The last king who could bring a better claim to have been chosen by the same voice beneath the vault of the West Minster was no other than Henry the Eighth."

This is literally true; and I go on at some length to explain the details. But I certainly no more said that Henry was chosen in the open air than I ever thought, as I saw it said of me a little back, it unworthy of an Englishman to pay attention to Roman and British remains.

Even when Mr. Gomme is not directly finding fault with me or with anybody else, he seems to be in a complaining state of mind, as if open-air folk-moots had not had justice done to them. It is very odd in p. 67 to go

to Roger of Wendover under the year 1075, instead of to the genuine account in Florence under the right year 1080, for the great *Gemót* at Gateshead in which Bishop Walcher was killed. But it is quite unfair to speak of the "men of Durham as oppressed and down-trodden" by the bishop himself, and it is quite needless to insist controversially on the fact that the meeting was held in the open air, which no one could ever have doubted. Mr. Gomme, eager for open-air folk-moots, seems to think himself wronged if any writer, old or new, records such a meeting, as he might record anything else, without pointedly crying out, "See; here is an open-air folk-moot." Yet it is odd that he makes no mention of some of the greatest instances of open-air *Gemóts* in our history, such as the Conqueror's great assembly of Salisbury which made England for ever an united kingdom. Whether it really mustered to the number of sixty thousand or not, it was at least far too large to be packed into any building which could ever have stood within the ditches of Old Sarum.

Mr. Gomme cannot be trusted in detail. It is very strange that in p. 253 he mistakes the *husting* of the Danes—an admirable example, by-the-way, of a military assembly—at which Saint Ælfheah was murdered, for the "hustings court of London," and gravely enquires whether there was any "justification" for the deed. But it is yet more amazing when, in p. 241, he tells us that Cissa, one of the founders of the South-Saxon kingdom, "was a peaceful rather than a war-like monarch." What can Mr. Gomme mean? How could English kingdoms be founded in Britain by peaceful means in the fifth century? And has Mr. Gomme never heard of the slaughter of Anderida?

Mr. Gomme has clearly taken great pains with his particular subject, and he has read much with a view to it. But he does not seem to have that general historical knowledge and general critical power without which even a particular subject cannot be satisfactorily treated. Had he been satisfied to make a mere list of cases where open-air folk-moots exist or are known to have existed, he would have done very good service. Such a list might have been arranged alphabetically or chronologically or in any other way that he thought good. But he has attempted to deal with his subject in a way for which he clearly has not the needful scholarship. He fails, as so many fail, in historical geography. It is misleading, for instance, to make a chapter on "Open-air Courts in Scotland," and then to begin with a Scandinavian *Thing* in Orkney or Shetland. This is not putting *Things* in their proper niches in the history of early mankind. If Celts in Scotland and Northmen in Orkney both had open-air assemblies, that is good presumption of common Aryan origin. But it does not do to speak as if Orkney had been part of Scotland at any recorded time before its pledging in the fifteenth century. Even within England Mr. Gomme's geography is sometimes rather strange. Take for instance p. 237.

"The court of the Honour of Huntingdon, called 'the Barons' Mote,' was, no doubt held upon the mound known by the name of 'Earls Barton' (*Archæological Journal*, xxxv. 119)."

Where and what does Mr. Gomme fancy

"Earls Barton" to be? There is a mound at Earls Barton; but Earls Barton itself is not a mound, any more than Oxford and Arundel are mounds. Has he never seen or heard of the famous tower? Yet the article referred to in the *Archæological Journal* is by Mr. G. T. Clark, and it is as clear, full, and accurate in its topography as any writing of Mr. Clark is sure to be. So again in p. 243.

"A hamlet in the parish of Weston-super-Mare is called Midgeley, the mediaeval name being Modesley, undoubtedly Moot-ley, i.e. Moot-field; and in the hamlet is a field called 'Court Garden.'"

Mr. Gomme adds in a note that "the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey kindly sends me this example." But Mr. Hervey is Vicar of Wedmore, and he certainly did not tell Mr. Gomme that Mudgeley, not Midgeley, is in the parish of Weston-super-Mare, miles away. Mudgeley is in Mr. Hervey's own parish of Wedmore, where Alfred and Guthrum made their peace, and to the men of whose hundred the Lady Edith sent a writ, exactly the thing, one would have thought, for Mr. Gomme. But none but Mr. Boulton could dream—only Mr. Boulton would dream of a Welsh derivation—that *Modesley* could come from *Moot-ley*, and "Court Garden" has nothing to do with an open-air folk-moot, unless possibly in the most indirect way. It marks the site of the *court* or manor-house; the manor doubtless had a court in Mr. Gomme's sense; but the garden is not likely to be called from the court in that sense. Mr. Gomme says that he has not himself gone about to places for the objects of his book. The more's the pity. No man can go to every place that he may have occasion to speak of; but, by going to as many as he can, he gets a kind of topographical instinct which will help him even with places to which he does not go. Anyone who professes to know anything of English antiquities should surely know such marked places as Earls Barton and Wedmore, and a glance at the map would show that Earls Barton is not at Huntingdon and that Wedmore is not at Weston-super-Mare.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

*The Iron Gate, and other Poems.* By Oliver Wendell Holmes. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

DR. HOLMES protests too much. With Mr. Emerson, and Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. Whittier far ahead of him in the vale of years, we cannot admit his claim to old age. At seventy-one he is juvenile still; in ten years' time we may allow that he be considered venerable. It is the only fault that we have to find with his sprightly volume of new poems that their author insists a little too much upon the loosened cord and the broken bowl. The actor, however, does not know his part. The wit is too bright, the thought too fresh, the intellect too cheerful and unwary; and, though the poet says he is so old, we smile and say, "Not so!" Indeed, he is ready to deny it himself, and in stanzas of the accustomed force and music:—

"Altars once flaming, still with incense fragrant,  
Passion's unwearied nurseries rocked asleep,  
Hope's anchor faster, wild desire less vagrant,  
Life's flow less noisy, but the stream how deep!"

Almost all the poems composing *The Iron Gate* are pieces written in some sense to order. Dr. Holmes is the best writer of occasional verses now living, and his contribution is expected at every public feast or solemn commemoration. "I'm a florist in verse," he cries, "and what would people say if I came to a banquet without my bouquet?" His nosegays are as fresh and bright as ever they were, but, as of old, they are almost too full of allusions to be intelligible to any but an American audience. The wide range of the poet's knowledge and experience, which has always given so peculiar a value to his society verses, prevents his poems of compliment from becoming tame or trite; there is always some fine flash of fancy, some new image, to attract the attention. As the laureate of Harvard University—or more properly of the class of 1829—his muse is always ready, and sings, with graceful variety, at least an annual strain. "The Schoolboy," perhaps the most important poem in the present volume, and a remarkably accomplished exercise in the heroic couplet, was called forth two years ago by a commemoration of a similar kind, the centenary of the foundation of Philip's Academy at Andover.

In a style more directly interesting to an English audience, "My Aviary" is a very striking appeal against the wanton destruction of birds, illustrated by some charming sketches of river scenery. "The Archbishop and Gil Blas: a Modernised Version," is one of those witty pieces of philosophy, the ethical gingerbread gilded to the extreme of sparkling attractiveness, for which Dr. Holmes has always been illustrious. The old Archbishop, who has a striking resemblance to the author of *Elsie Venner*, contends against a cynical opponent that there is plenty of vitality in him yet. "The Coming Era" is a good-humoured appeal to the *savants*, the dogmatic priesthood of our time, to be indulgent towards literature, and particularly towards imaginative literature. Here are some of the stanzas:—

- "Instead of cracked-brained poets in their attics  
Filling their volumes with their flowery talk,  
There shall be books of wholesome mathematics;  
The tutor with his blackboard and his chalk.
- "No longer bards with madrigal and sonnet  
Shall woo to moonlight walks the ribboned sex,  
But side by side the beaver and the bonnet  
Stroll, calmly pondering on some problem's x.
- "The sober bliss of serious calculation  
Shall mock the trivial joys that fancy drew,  
And oh! the rapture of a solved equation,—  
One self-same answer on the lips of two!
- "So speak in solemn tones our youthful sages,  
Patient, severe, laborious, slow, exact,  
As o'er creation's protoplasmic pages  
They browse and munch the thistle crops of fact.
- "Well, Time alone can lift the future's curtain,—  
Science may teach our children all she knows,  
But love will kindle fresh young hearts, 'tis  
certain,  
And June will not forget her blushing rose.
- "And so, in spite of all that Time is bringing,—  
Treasures of truth and miracles of art,  
Beauty and love will keep the poet singing,  
And song still live,—the science of the heart."

No one can do this tender interchange of fooling and fancy better; no one living, perhaps, so well. Indeed, in the domain of *vers de société*, pure and simple, we know

nothing more gay and original than the best of these verses. Pre-eminent for graceful fun, in the present volume, is "On the Threshold," where the poet, preludeing a collection of pieces by various authors, successively compares himself to an usher with a white rosette, to the terrible "Wedding Guest" in the *Ancient Mariner*, and to a child who brings, out of a wood, in its hollowed palm, drops that tell of the fountain within. It would be impossible to touch the Horatian lyre with lighter or nimbler fingers.

The heroic verse of Dr. Holmes will one of these days be the subject, no doubt, of curious analytical enquiry. It is a singular survival, handed down to our author by Crabbe from Goldsmith, and preserving some accents of each of these poets. There is no other considerable writer of our day who preserves this instrument of the eighteenth century, for Mr. William Morris's ten-syllabled rhyming verse is a wholly different metre, a romantic movement full of indolent enjambments. Such a poem as Mr. Browning's *A Forgiveness* shows how completely the lesson Waller taught us has been discarded. Dr. Holmes alone has not rejected it; he alone contrives to write in the couplet, without giving us the impression of an obsolete form or a *pastiche*. He writes in it quite simply—the last real poet to move with ease in the pomp of shoe-buckles and a pig-tail. The poem in the present volume called "The Schoolboy" is almost a portent nowadays. In 1780 it would have been noticeable only for the unwonted vigour of its verses.

[EDMUND W. GOSSE.

*Lancashire Inquisitions returned into the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster, and now existing in the Public Record Office, London.* Edited by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. (Printed for the Record Society.)

THE Record Society, organised only two years ago "for the publication of original documents relating to Lancashire and Cheshire," has already done some excellent work, and its announced plan of future operations commends it to the attention and support of every historian, biographer, and genealogist in the kingdom. Its first volume, issued last year—viz., *The Lancashire and Cheshire Church Surveys, 1649–55*, edited by Lieut.-Col. Fishwick—was then noticed in these pages. The second volume, which will be delivered to the members of the society this year, in company with the one now under notice, possesses a value that will be at once recognised, and its appearance will no doubt excite no small amount of surprise. It is no less than a transcript of the official Index to the Wills preserved in the Probate Registry at Chester, from about the year 1545 down to 1620 inclusive. Instead, however, of retaining the chronological arrangement of the original, the editor, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, has placed the entries in alphabetical order, so that all the wills of persons of one surname during the whole period will appear in one place. One of the volumes to be issued next year will complete this Index to the year 1650, or to the commencement of the *interregnum*, during which all the wills of the country were proved at London.

The enormous value of this carefully prepared Index will be at once understood and appreciated, not only by historical students, but by every person who for any purpose has had occasion to visit the registry at Chester. That we may place upon our own library shelves an accurate calendar of all the wills of this important diocese proved and preserved at Chester during a period of one hundred years, perhaps the most interesting of the last three centuries, is an unexpected boon, and will be the means of saving to students a vast amount of time, labour, and expense. For this boon it is only just to say that we are indebted to the catholic and generous spirit of Sir James Hannen, the distinguished President of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, who freely conceded the permission to print these official Indexes, and has thus secured the gratitude of the entire body of students devoted to this particular department of literature.

Scarcely less in importance is the volume now under notice, one of a series which will include all the Lancashire inquisitions *post mortem* preserved in the Public Record Office, and which will be followed by those relating to Cheshire. Everyone familiar with these records knows the amount of time and labour involved in consulting the originals, and will hail with much satisfaction the appearance of an unbroken series of them pertaining to even a single county, presented in a convenient shape for consultation. The present volume embraces the period of the first eleven years of the reign of King James I., 1603–14. The documents have been translated into English, but the orthography of names of persons and places has been carefully preserved, and, rejecting only the mere useless verbiage, a full abstract of each inquisition is given in the plainest and clearest language. This important work has been executed by Mr. John A. C. Vincent with his well-known care and ability, and it is believed that the fullest reliance may be placed upon the accuracy of the transcripts. Hitherto it has been an average day's work to go to the Public Record Office and obtain and master a single Lancashire inquisition. In this volume may be consulted, with perfect ease, and without leaving one's own library, no less than two hundred and twenty-one. Commencing with the Stuart period, the series will be continued backwards until the inquisitions of the Tudor and Plantagenet periods have been exhausted, when the aggregate number will reach some thousands. This is the first time that such an enterprise has been undertaken with reference to any one county; and its magnitude speaks well for the enthusiasm and confidence of the Record Society. Mr. Langton, indeed, edited for the Chetham Society two volumes from the Townley MSS., but the abstracts were in Latin, very brief, and embraced only a portion of the Lancashire inquisitions. When this series is completed there will be no occasion for anyone ever to give himself or the officials of the Public Record Office trouble about this class of records so far as these two counties are concerned; and it is to be hoped that the example thus set may be imitated by the various historical or archaeological societies of the other counties.

Mr. Rylands, the hon. treasurer of the Record Society, has edited the present volume as such volumes should be edited. In an able Introduction he has given a lucid account of the nature and objects of inquiries *post mortem* generally, and a particular history of those relating to Lancashire, but confined his annotations of the text to necessary explanations, and the identification of places indistinctly named. The bulk of the volume is, therefore, what may be called "raw material," to be manipulated hereafter, to the end of time, by historians and biographers.

It may be added that the society which in two brief years produces for its members three such volumes as those already named, and makes such contributions to the stock of national history, deserves the cordial support of all interested in such literature, not only within but outside its geographical bounds, and it would not be surprising if an extensive influx of members was the immediate result of the issues of this year.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

*Primer of French Literature.* By George Saintsbury. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THERE are two ways of regarding the general history of a literature. You may either bring out the general laws which govern its development and consider particular works as a special case of these laws; or you may simply classify them as a botanist classifies plants, leaving to others the task of formulating comprehensive theories. The first manner is that adopted by M. Taine in his *History of English Literature* with such logical power, combined, unfortunately, with inevitable inaccuracies. Thus, to quote only one example, the greatest of English lyric poets—Percy Bysshe Shelley—is dealt with in a few pages, while second-rate authors furnish material for entire chapters. The fault is not to be attributed to the famous writer, but to the nature of his work. It is necessarily systematic; and system implies the spirit of exclusion.

It appears that the second method, which is more in conformity with the positivist spirit of our epoch, is also better calculated to convey an accurate idea of the complete development and, if we may so speak, of the centuries of growth of that stately tree which we call a literature. A large volume is not needed for this purpose; it is enough that the author should be sufficiently well acquainted with his subject to perceive the comparative value of the writers of whom he speaks, and that this perception should be expressed in clear and decisive phrases. It is evident that nothing can be more difficult, even when you are writing the history of the literature of your own country. The difficulty becomes yet more complicated in the case of a foreign literature. Here, especially, there is the danger of falling into an error in perspective, to employ an image borrowed from painting. The reputation of authors is by no means always in proportion to their talent. Some little known to the general public exercise considerable influence; while others, who make a great deal of noise, have very little. At close quarters these shades of difference

are easily perceived; and a Frenchman sufficiently acquainted with literary matters will acknowledge without difficulty that Théophile Gautier occupies a higher place in the history of the poetry of his country than Voltaire, for instance. But how many would be led astray by the difference in the fame of the two poets?

Mr. Saintsbury's little work—which I have just read with the most scrupulous attention—possesses precisely this quality, that its justice is almost always beyond suspicion. Anyone who should completely master it would be acquainted with the true details of our literature as the French reader himself but rarely is. The book is divided into ten chapters. The first three are devoted to a study of French literature in its earliest stage. It begins before the thirteenth century, flourishes about that period, and then falls into decadence until the age of the Renaissance. To this Renaissance Mr. Saintsbury devotes a chapter; one to the too-long-neglected authors of the beginning of the classical period; one only to the age of Louis XIV.; and in four more chapters he reaches our contemporary authors, on whom he rather bestows some hasty notes than enumerates them in detail.

A glance at the general plan of this work is sufficient to indicate the distance traversed by critical theory since the end of the last century. Formerly, the age of Louis XIV. seemed to concentrate all French literature in itself. The verses which Boileau in his *Art Poétique* devotes to writers of the earlier period remained very nearly the judgment of posterity on such poets of genius as Villon and Ronsard, who were very lightly esteemed by the old satirist. To Romanticism on the one side, and to philology on the other, belongs the honour of having gradually discovered and made known the value of the treasures hidden in our ancient *epopées* and our early language. But, as in all revolutions, exaggeration has closely followed, and at the present day the age of Louis XIV. is boldly sacrificed, by an entire group of learned philologists, to the age which saw the birth of the *chansons de geste* or the *fabliaux*. Although Mr. Saintsbury does not share this illusion, he leans, perhaps, a little too much in this direction. It is, for instance, an exaggeration on his part to believe "that any Frenchman, or anyone who has acquired a fair knowledge of modern French, can, with no special instruction, and with only a very little trouble, read the very earliest French literary monuments." As a matter of fact, these monuments are so completely sealed to the uninitiated reader that there exist adaptations of them in modernised language. I am justified by personal experience in believing that Rabelais, not to go back so far as the Middle Ages, is unintelligible without a dictionary to the majority of my fellow-countrymen. Mr. Saintsbury, who knows French with the rigorous accuracy of an accomplished scholar, has been too generous in attributing a similar knowledge to the French reader. There is no reason for surprise in his having been misled by this illusion, for a similar mistake is prevalent in France, leading our critics to believe that Chaucer, for instance, is as easy to the

English reader as Byron, while there is a great gulf between the language of the two.

Since I have begun taking exception to this most conscientious work, I will likewise call Mr. Saintsbury's attention to two or three inaccuracies which he will find it easy to correct in his next edition. I find at p. 70, *à propos* of Pascal's *Pensées*, "It was a fashion of the time to write *Pensées*, or short detached reflections," which suggests that Pascal wrote his *Pensées*, like La Rochefoucauld or Vauvenargues, in a detached form. There should have been some explanatory phrase to indicate that this fragmentary form is entirely due to unavoidable interruption. The *Pensées* of Pascal were intended to be incorporated in a great work on religion which death prevented his writing. I have also vainly sought, among the names of eighteenth-century writers, that of the Abbé Prévost whose *Manon Lescaut* is at the present day more popular in France than *Gil Blas* or *La nouvelle Héloïse*. Similarly, in the analysis of the Romantic movement, Mr. Saintsbury has omitted to notice the name of Henri Beyle, better known under his pseudonym of Stendhal. This writer, who was by no means famous in his lifetime, now holds a place almost equal to that of Balzac in the articles devoted by naturalistic novelists like M. Zola to their predecessors. M. Taine, in the Preface to his *History of English Literature*, has acknowledged Beyle as his master. This is sufficient ground for claiming for him an honourable place in the generation of 1830. Finally, the names of MM. Sully-Prudhomme and François Coppée, the two heads of the rising school, are wanting in the list of poets, as are the names of the brothers Goncourt in the list of novelists. I have taken care to point out these details in order to testify the importance which I attach to this little book, which Mr. Saintsbury may easily make really perfect by fifteen lines of corrections.

PAUL BOURGET.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Sailor's Sweetheart.* By W. Clark Russell. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Black Abbey.* By M. Crommelin. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*A Plot of the Present Day.* By Kate Hope (Proavia). (Sampson Low & Co.)

*The Stillwater Tragedy.* By T. B. Aldrich. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London: Trübner & Co.)

*How they were Caught in a Trap.* By Esme Stuart. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

*Beatrice Melton's Discipline.* By Maude Jeanne Franc. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*A Sailor's Sweetheart* stamps Mr. W. Clark Russell as the Mr. William Black rather than the Capt. Marryat of modern "marine fiction." He has Mr. Black's capacity for telling a simple and morally healthy story, which, although recent works of his would appear to indicate that he is himself of a different opinion, is the main cause of his popularity and success. He has also, in large measure, that other faculty on which Mr. Black, guided by his most devoted admirers, evidently prides himself more—the power of realistic descrip-



tion. Nine-tenths of this work are composed of sentences of "patch," which, though not so high-pitched or so polished as many that could be taken from *MacLeod of Dare* or even from *White Wings*, still recal such works at once. Here is one which, although taken at random, epitomises the style of these three volumes.

"The waves were beginning to fly over the rocks on the left-hand side in earnest. There was nothing to be seen, but every few minutes a whole ocean of water would plump alongside and aboard, hitting the decks a thump fit to beat them in, whilst the water for twenty fathoms forward and abaft the brig would flash up in fire under the tremendous downpour, and instantly be swallowed up in the universal darkness; and whilst the lower portions of the seas which dashed over the island dropped like lead in the calm of the creek, the rest of them which was grasped by the wind hissed with a sound that rose above the thunder of the gale as they were hurled twenty and thirty feet high, and lashed and thrashed the exposed part of our masts and rigging as though a giant were flogging them with a cat, the tails of which were made of hawsers."

For the rest the plot is as simple as it well can be. There is hardly a villain in the whole, although there is a mad captain who is as troublesome as if he had been one. The whole story is composed of the exciting adventures of a mate and his betrothed, whose love prompts her to become a passenger in his ship. For the essential truth of some of these adventures, Mr. Clark Russell quite unnecessarily vouches in his Preface.

The late Lord Westbury, when Lord Chancellor, once described a decision that came before him from the Scotch Court of Session as "a melancholy collection of erroneous sentences." The reader of *Black Abbey* will, after finishing the third volume, say that it is neither more nor less than "a collection of erroneous sentences" in the sense of being either commonplace or "Corinthian." There is little else—certainly there is nothing better—than this strenuous sort of thing:—

"A bewildering likeness, since with all his promise of having inherited the personal beauty for which that snowy-haired ancient beau was well known in his fast, dandified youth, this little lad's clear resolute eyes have none of the cruel hawk-like fixity that made his great-grand-sire so often disliked and feared; while his broad brow has an expression of being honest as day, that bids fair to outlive the innocence of mere childhood."

The mechanism of the story, however, is above the average, and "Bonnibel," a third-rate rural and almost Ouidaesque Cleopatra, is really well drawn.

The author of *A Plot of the Present Day* thought she "should be permitted to slumber restfully amid the shades of her ancestors." Candid readers and well-wishers must allow that she thought rightly. From *A Plot of the Present Day* we learn nothing but that "Proavia" is the high-priestess of our modern Della Crusicans. There is no "plot" to speak of, although there is an amatory affair, and a young man who is mistaken for two other people, and one Consul Wigloch, who is perpetually "trotting out" his Scotch dialect, the quality of which may be inferred from such uncouth Americanisms as "Wall

noo" and "Puir little gal"! But it is the style of the book that is the astonishing and even appalling thing about it. The writer has read all novelists and poets under the sun, and not a few who have manifestly been subjected to lunar influences, and the like of this is the result:—

"Ephphatha! From the agonising throes of an intellect that lacked full scope in speech! From heart-rending doubt lest the brain should succumb to the fate predicted for it, and lose its equipoise! From a life, grief-laden, through inability for the unfettered utterance of a single prayer! From all these—Ephphatha!"

From all such writing, good "Proavia," deliver us by subsiding into a Pythagorean silence for the next few years!

It is no reflection on Mr. Aldrich's unquestionable and tried powers as a writer to say that the chief charm of *The Stillwater Tragedy* lies in the proofs it supplies of the excellence of the one-volume system of fiction. The plot is not intricate, it is true; yet within 324 pages we have a well-arranged and well-concealed murder, a thoroughly developed and refined courtship, not to speak of the rise, decline, and collapse of an American strike. Mr. Aldrich's powers of description, too, are considerable, reminding one here and there of Mr. Black, and here and there also of the now forgotten author of *Granby*, but pervaded by a humour that is all either his soil's or his own. Nevertheless, within these narrow limits they have all adequate scope. Richard Shackford and Margaret Slocum, the hero and heroine, are admirably drawn, and the course of their emphatically true love is traced with an arch and naïve humour which surpasses anything we have met with in recent purely English fiction.

In *How they were Caught in a Trap*, the author of *The Good Old Days* again essays an unpretending historical fiction, and with considerable success. We have in it the misfortunes of a clergyman and his family who, sojourning in France in 1802 for the sake of one of them, an invalid daughter, are included in Napoleon's sweeping and revengeful edict of that year against English residents in France. The character sketches are good, particularly Joyce Dacre, the invalid daughter, in whose case toil and trouble conquer the fretful selfishness that has come in the train of ill-health; and Paul, a lively young Frenchman of the *haute noblesse*, who first adores and then detests Napoleon. The glimpse of the Emperor is good; the author has skilfully indicated the thread of "caddishness" which has only too clearly of late been shown to run through and mar the greatness of the Franco-Italian Titan. At once bright and unambitious, *How they were Caught in a Trap* is not to be criticised from too high a standpoint, for it is manifestly written for, as it is written about, those

"who, in love and truth  
Where no misgiving is, rely  
Upon the genial sense of youth."

On Cowper's principle, that the simple cottager at her own door stands on a higher platform than Voltaire, *Beatrice Melton's Discipline* is superior to ordinary works of fiction, being one of those stories in which the development of plot is subordinated to

the inculcation of evangelical theology. On the whole, it is more successful than most books of the kind, merely because of the painstaking realism and simplicity of the writer, who, however, should eschew italics and ejaculations. All ends well, with a few happy marriages and the reclamation of the brother of the heroine, who threatened to "go wrong." Although we are informed that "he is not yet a decided Christian," still there is hope for him, for "he attends all our Sabbath services, and presides at the organ." From another point of view, too, the story is interesting, if we are right in presuming that it is a picture of religious life in certain portions of Australia. We have here at once a glimpse of that life and a good specimen of the author's style:—  
"Our overseer has half-a-dozen children; he is a fine gentlemanly fellow, and has a dear little wife who is quite a companion to me; we get on famously together, for she is such a warm-hearted Christian."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*A Love's Gamut, and other Poems.* (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) This volume—a very small one—distinguishes itself from the run of volumes of current verse by a certain rather indefinable attractiveness which somehow or other exhales from it. It contains only some hundred and twenty pages in all, but these pages are allotted to work of a sufficiently varied character. The collection of poems which gives name to the book is an assemblage of short lyrics not connected the one with the other by any particularly obvious bond. This is followed by "The Three Prayers," a poem in heroics, which is, perhaps, not quite equal to its forerunners; by "The Maenads," a powerful and original representation of the story of Orpheus; by "The Bridal Chamber," a dramatic scene, too much spun out, but possessing considerable vigour; and by a collection of miscellanies which is, on the whole, inferior to the other work in company with which it appears. It will be seen that in a narrow plot of ground the author has attempted to cultivate plants of very different character. We do not say that he has achieved final success in any one variety; but the total impression produced is certainly much more favourable than that which is produced by nineteen volumes out of twenty. There is a certain indistinctness of savour which precludes us from speaking of the book in the highest terms. But, on the other hand, this indistinctness arises, not from imitation of somebody else, but from the author's not having accentuated his own style sufficiently for recognition. We do not quote, because, in spite of the general opinion, we think that quotation, unless it be very liberal, is a bad test of the goodness of books. But if any lover of poetry will read—it is no exacting request—the matter contained in *A Love's Gamut*, we think that he will close the book with the notion that the author may possibly—we do not say probably—make his way.

*Poems, Essays, and Sketches.* By Janet Hamilton. Memorial Edition. (Glasgow: Maclehose.) The name of Janet Hamilton is perhaps not very well known in Southern Britain. She was, however, a very noteworthy example of the literary capabilities which are common in North Britain, and which, if they less often result in a definite and remarkable literary individuality than the rarer faculties which lurk south of the Tweed, perhaps oftener produce what is termed with some impertinence a village prodigy. Janet Hamilton was a country girl in that very un-

comely district of Clydesdale which for its sins is plagued with a deposit of iron ore. She married at thirteen, and brought up a large family in the fear of the Lord and the practice of homely virtues. She died at the age of seventy-eight six or seven years ago. During a great part of her life she was blind, and it appears that she was long unable to write, though she elaborated for herself a singular code of symbols of a hieroglyphic character. But from her girlhood she was an omnivorous reader, and she seems very early to have become mistress of a remarkable faculty of writing both in dialect and in literary English. Her essays and poems in the latter language, though they are sometimes a little tinged with the grandiloquence which is inseparable from such work under such circumstances, and which is specially apparent in the similar work of her idol and prototype, Burns, are extremely well written, and her dialect poems frequently have much pathos and sometimes some humour. She was an ardent advocate of temperance, and perhaps her experience in the part of Scotland where she lived may excuse this, even in the eyes of those who have by no means bowed down to the idol set up by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. This volume is indeed in almost every respect a remarkable one, and needs but little praising by allowance. It would be ungracious to remark that, like all such literature, it illustrates the drawbacks as well as the advantages of "self-help."

*Dresden China, and other Songs.* By W. E. Weatherly. (Diprose and Bateman.) The utter idiocy of "Nancy Lee," which we take to be Mr. Weatherly's most popular song, and which appears in this volume in all the naked demonstrativeness of print unaccompanied by musical notation, ought not perhaps to prejudice us against him. The song which gives name to the volume embodies a pretty enough idea, if not very much can be said for the embodiment. But, on the whole, we would rather not criticise Mr. Weatherly. Assisted by divers popular composers he has succeeded in getting himself made frequent on the lips of men; and whosoever does this has certainly done something. In his work, moreover, there is little that is inconsistent with good taste, and nothing that is inconsistent with good morals. Let us be thankful for this, and refrain from further investigations.

*Poems and Hymns.* By John Sharp, M.A. (G. Bell and Sons.) Collections of sacred poetry, unless they sin by outrageous folly or bad taste, are, to a certain extent, *sacro-sanct* from criticism. Mr. Sharp has nowhere sinned in these unpardonable respects, and therefore we leave him alone.

*The Death of Evander.* By W. S. (Oxford: Vincent.) W. S. informs us that

"The harp that now tinkles here  
Shall ring throughout England soon  
With a touch of the king thereon,  
And set to no foreign tune."

When the harp begins ringing in this way we shall be very glad to take account of its sounds. In its time of tinkling it must excuse us.

*The Circling Year, and other Poems.* By A. B. Todd. (Elliot Stock.) This is one of those volumes of harmless verse of which the critic—unless he be, in the words of the master of all of us, "a very young cub"—is loath to speak ill, and of which, unless he be hopelessly incompetent, he cannot speak well. Let us, therefore, allow Mr. A. B. Todd to rest in peace.

*Irish Songs and Ballads.* By A. P. Graves. (Manchester: A. Ireland and Co.) We can imagine some readers being by no means satisfied with Mr. Graves' verses. They are in the highest degree "artless," as it used to be called, and almost purely of the kind which is intended rather to accompany music than to stand by

itself. For ourselves, we cannot see how a sane and catholic theory of poetical criticism can refuse to admit such work, when it is good of its kind and fulfils its own conditions, as Mr. Graves' verse for the most part does. Its use of dialectic expressions, of endearing terms, of the half inarticulate language which nurses, and lovers, and country people employ, may highly offend those who think that poetry must always be full dressed in one particular mode, and that its language must be the language of some particular master. From this creed we dissent obstinately. Such songs as "Herring is King," "The Banks of the Daisies," and a good many others in this volume are very welcome; none the less welcome because the author is an uncertain singer, and occasionally slips into flatness or discord. As a writer of songs to be sung we do not think that Mr. Graves has many living superiors, though we are not prepared to say that he ought not to have.

*Corydalis.* By Edward M. Hawtreay. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) It is a sad thing to have to confess, but Mr. Hawtreay has bribed us. In some pleasant verses of a *Praed*-like stamp which he has prefixed to *Corydalis*, he promises to sacrifice a snow-white lamb to such of his critics as are merciful; and as no man of letters has had such an attention paid to him since Ronsard—and even in his case it seems that the victim was never actually roasted—the temptation is a severe one. *Corydalis* is not a great play, but it is a very tolerable dramatic romance of the Syracusan expedition—at least this is how, dazzled by the promise of the sacrifice, we seem to see it. The blank verse of this pious bard who reverences critics as he ought to do is fluent and good. We cannot indeed accord the praise of any great distinction to the poem, but if Mr. Hawtreay is satisfied with being better than a great many other people, and with writing in a scholarly and elegant fashion, then we can fairly accept and rejoice in the smoke of our lamb.

*Love Songs.* By George Barlow. (Remington and Co.) We are afraid that Mr. Barlow is by this time somewhat of a hopeless case. He has gone on for some ten years past producing volumes of verse modelled as closely as possible on Mr. Swinburne's, and we see nothing to prevent him from continuing to do so for fifty years more.

"Oh! dawning rosebud,  
Whiter than snow's bud,  
Pass forth and gladden the strange far land.  
Leave our pale bowers  
And storm-sweet flowers  
Behind and gather in white quick hand,"

&c., &c., &c. There is nothing, we repeat, to prevent any man, with a tolerable knack for the thing, from turning out his volume of such stuff as this yearly or half-yearly or monthly, according to size, as readily as a practised journalist turns out leading articles. Only the articles are, for the most part, about something, and Mr. Barlow's verses are, for the most part, about nothing. Some of them are better than those quoted, and some are worse; but all suffer from the same want of originality, from the same lack of substance, and from the same depressing air of being clever school copies of something not to be copied because in the imitation all its virtue goes out of it.

*Songs and Sonnets for the Season.* By N. R. T. (Hastings: Pinson.) This is a very small pamphlet of poems which also bear the mark of an almost painfully intense effort to sing Mr. Swinburne's tunes over again for him. There is an "Ode to England, 1880," which follows the method of Mr. Swinburne's political odes exactly, and some sonnets to Victor Hugo, and another containing much abuse of Russia and so forth. There is, however, despite the

strain of imitation, something that is not unoriginal, and a note or two of fresh music. Such may, perhaps, be caught by an attentive ear in the first verse of the "Spring Song."

"Come with thy naked feet,  
Come with thy babe-breasts bare,  
Kindle the violet sweet  
Forth from the covert where,  
Thro' out wild winter fleet,  
She dreamed of her share  
In earth's repair  
Who, thy return to greet,  
Kisses thy feet."

For the most part N. R. T. has condemned himself so rigidly to sing the song of the mocking bird that we cannot say what he might do with his own voice in his own way.

*Palace and Prison; Fair Geraldine: Two Tragedies.* By the Author of "Ginevra." (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) These tragedies are of the same class as many others which continue to get themselves written despite the utter hopelessness of their ever being performed or even read. The subjects are, of the first, Mary Queen of Scots, of the second, Essex. Some liberties have been taken with history and chronology, especially in the first play, and the characters are not always well accentuated. But the actual writing, though very unequal—the verses not unfrequently refuse to scan altogether—is sometimes forcible and pointed.

*A Pathway of Song.* By T. Smith. (Elliot Stock.) A pamphlet of blank verse of a fine old stamp. Mr. Smith thus delivers himself on the subject of the Channel:—

"A narrow channel this! thro' its rough tide  
Hath the bold swimmer crossed from shore to shore  
With dauntless breast contending with the wave."

*Nero: a Tragedy.* By Richard Comfort. (Philadelphia.) The art of writing unreadable tragedies in tolerably polished verse has spread to America. Mr. Comfort has written one, and copies can be procured on application to the Philadelphia Post Office Box 1,800. The book is decorated with a "phototype" frontispiece of which we can make nothing.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Stories of the East, from Herodotus.* By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. With Illustrations from Ancient Frescoes and Sculptures. (Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) By the calendar it is only mid-autumn, but the frost and snow of winter have already come upon us; and Prof. Church is setting the example of diverting our boys from their lessons by a premature issue of his irresistible Christmas stories from the classics. In some measure, he has broken new ground by abandoning the poets and taking up Herodotus, who is the father of prose no less than the father of history. Partly from the extent of his matter, and partly from the peculiarity of his dialect, Herodotus is, we fancy, too rarely read in schools, and is therefore little known except to candidates for honours at Oxford. Even to them his great length and the delusive easiness of his style cause him to be the worst studied book they take up. From the historical point of view, he is simply invaluable. We had sooner lose Thucydides, or Livy, or Tacitus. Not that he ranks higher than these in the world of literature, but because he is our sole witness to that intermediate period between legend and history when the Greeks were being formed into a civilised nation by their intercourse with the East. A story from Herodotus sometimes enables us to reconstruct the prehistoric past with as much certainty as does an Egyptian wall painting or a brick from the library of Sardauapalus. It is upon this aspect of his author that Prof. Church has first fixed,

though he drops a not obscure hint that he will hereafter turn to the better-known epoch of the Persian Wars. The Empires of the East, Egypt and Persia, form his subject, not as directly revealed in their monuments, but as they appeared to a curious traveller who may be regarded almost as a contemporary authority. By adding illustrations which are based upon the original sculptures and paintings, he has enabled the eye to picture to itself, so far as it can, the scenes which Herodotus himself saw. So much, perhaps, might be said of Rawlinson's *Herodotus*. But Prof. Church, by judiciously dividing his subject and then making bold omissions, has emphasised Herodotus' charm as a story-teller without losing sight of his merits as an historian. The illustrator, Miss E. L. Seeley, deserves similar praise for the daring manner in which she has restored the pictures of the monuments by touches of colour and shading. The publishers also have contributed their share to turn out a book that satisfies both the eye and the hand. And yet, if the comparison must be made, we confess to a preference for Prof. Church's former stories from Homer, Virgil, and the Greek tragedians. The charm and grace of the classical poets, illustrated from Flaxman or antique vases, affords a purer intellectual pleasure than a traveller's tales about Oriental despots and their miserable subjects, even though that traveller be Herodotus or Marco Polo. In the former case we have literature wedded to art at first hand, both in a guise that has never been surpassed. In the latter, the highest feeling satisfied is curiosity, such as may be fed to the full at the present day in India or Japan. But despite the unkindness of this criticism, we treasure Prof. Church's new volume so highly that the boy for whom it is destined shall not see it until the holidays are well begun. May we add that on p. 3 there is a palpable misprint of "Lydia" for "Lycia"?

*Animal Magnetism.* By Rudolf Heidenhain, M.D. Translated by L. O. Wooldridge, B.Sc., with a Preface by G. J. Romanes, F.R.S. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The interest in the phenomena of hypnotism which culminated some thirty years ago in a "mesmeric mania" seems to have very nearly died out among the educated public. Scientific enquiry was repelled from the outset by the difficulty of separating genuine manifestations from the mass of deception and exaggeration with which they were mixed up. Perhaps, too, the authority of one of our most eminent biologists, who believed himself to have found, in the theory of expectant attention, an adequate explanation of all the credible facts on record, may have contributed to blunt the edge of curiosity. Whatever may have been the reason for it, there can be no question that the ingenious researches of Braid, and the still more remarkable results achieved in India by James Esdaile, have not continued to excite the attention that their importance merits. Within the last few years, however, the extraordinary observations of Charcot and others in France have revived the interest of physiologists and physicians in this obscure subject. Prof. Heidenhain was drawn to it quite accidentally. Herr Hansen, a so-called mesmerist, gave some public representations at Breslau. Heidenhain was present, and was disposed to treat the whole affair as nonsense. On finding, however, that he was able to repeat the experiments of the mesmerist on his own brother and several other persons of whose good faith he could entertain no suspicion, he became convinced of the genuine character of the manifestations, and went on to study them methodically. The results of his enquiry are incorporated in the little volume translated by Mr. Wooldridge. The book is quite unsystematic, and does not pretend to deal with the subject as a whole.

The author simply describes the phenomena he has himself witnessed, and for the truth of which he is prepared to vouch; and he attempts to explain them by applying the principle of "inhibition." As Mr. Romanes justly points out in his Preface, this explanation is, to say the least, premature; it may be made, with a little stretching, to cover most of the facts observed; but "no physiologist from his previous knowledge of inhibition could possibly have anticipated any one of the facts detailed." The astonishing account of unilateral hypnotism towards the end of the book, by which hemiplegic catalepsy is induced, associated or not with ataxic aphasia according to the side of the body affected, is all but incredible and certainly inexplicable. So, too, are the extraordinary modifications of colour-perception and visual accommodation, confirmed by no less an authority than Prof. Cohn. These things are even more surprising to persons acquainted with physiology than to those who are ignorant of it; and they seem to point to regions of discovery as yet undreamed of.

#### THE CONTEST OF EURIPIDES AND AESCHYLUS.\*

Aw! old Thunder-and-lightning† shall rage right sore, I assure ye,  
When on the half-whetted tusk of his shrill-prating rival‡ he gazes.  
O, not a doubt of it, then in a horrible fury  
Round and round he'll roll his eye.  
Horsehair-crested diction shall toss its plumes in contention;  
Splinters shall fly, as they plane and scoop the laborious phrases;  
When on the struggling wretch‡ the great Lord† of invention  
Hurls his verbal cavalry.  
Then in its native profusion his† mane shall fretfully bristle;  
Fiercely his brows shall scowl; and words close-soldered with clamping,  
Torn shiver-timber-wise up, shall rush with the whistle  
Of some monster hurricane.  
After which shall that‡ mouthing, verse-examining, polished,  
Versatile tongue wriggle in, with jawbones spitefully champing.  
Till by its chop-logic art it has deftly demolished  
Words from windpipe punned with pain.  
FRANCIS DAVID MORICE.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND Co. will shortly publish *Dr. Appleton: his Life and Literary Relics*, by John H. Appleton, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mark's, Staplefield, Sussex, and A. H. Sayce, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology.

THE Positivist Committee announce that lectures will be resumed during the winter, at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer Street, Langham Place, W., on Sunday evenings. The first lecture will be given by Dr. Bridges on Sunday evening, November 7, at eight o'clock p.m. precisely. Succeeding lectures will be given by Mr. J. Cotter Morrison, Mr. Vernon Lushington, Prof. Beesly, and Mr. Frederic Harrison.

MR. GEO. ROBERTS, of Lofthouse, near Wakefield, has in the press an important local work, entitled *Essays, Miscellaneous Rural Notes, and Diary of a Naturalist*. It will furnish fourteen years' observations in zoology, botany, and meteorology in central Yorkshire, comprising notes and records on wild plants, birds, quad-

rupeds, reptiles, shells, and insects, together with other notes and sketches on antiquarian and rural subjects, local lists of shells and plants, comparative tables of the dates of appearance of migratory birds, tables of rainfall, and a topographical account of Lofthouse and neighbourhood.

AN important paper recently read before the Hull Literary Club on "The Classification of the Races of Mankind," by Mr. C. Staniland Wake, author of *Chapters on Man* and other anthropological works, will shortly be issued in book form.

AFTER much deliberation, Prof. Lotze, the metaphysician, and the well-known author of *Mikrokosmos*, has accepted a chair of philosophy at Berlin, where he will remove from Göttingen at Easter 1881.

A NEW novel in three volumes by Mrs. Leith Adams will be published immediately by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is entitled *Aunt Ursula's Foundling*, and has been appearing in serial form both here and in Australia. The scene of the story is laid in New Brunswick, and the work will appear in America shortly.

MR. W. HARRISON AINSWORTH will shortly commence a romance in the *Bradford Times*. To the same journal Mr. Henry Calvert Appleby is contributing a series of attractive articles, entitled "Yorkshire in the Days of Yore," dealing with local lore.

WE learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* that Col. Nicholson and Col. Hay are engaged on a *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, which is expected to appear in Washington before the close of the present year. The *Memoirs of Jefferson Davis* are to be published in the course of the winter by Messrs. Appleton.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. are about to republish for this Christmas the first and most successful of the works of E. V. B. (the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle), entitled *Child's Play*, in a form better adapted than before to the hands of children. To this will be added the series of drawings more recently published as *A New Child's Play*, and many new designs from E. V. B.'s sketch-book. In all there will be fifty-six illustrations, and about two hundred of the best of the *Old Nursery Songs*, in a small and handy volume, at a low price.

THE first edition of Mr. Henry B. Wheatley's work on *Samuel Pepys and the World he Lived in* is exhausted. The new edition is at press, and will be ready about the 15th inst.

A NOVEL copyright question, of literary interest rather than legal importance, has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of New York in the United States. The plaintiffs were the nieces of Washington Irving, and brought their action jointly with the firm of Putnam's Sons to restrain a rival publishing house from issuing a volume of Washington Irving's works with the title "Irving's Works" on the back of the cover. They claimed an injunction on two grounds—first, because they possessed a copyright at common law, even after the period of statutory copyright had expired; secondly, because they had acquired by usage a proprietary right in the title "Irving's Works," analogous to the right in a trade-mark or (we may add) in the name of a newspaper. Little difficulty could be experienced in refuting the former of these arguments, which is, indeed, forejudged by decided cases in this country as well as in America. The latter point is, so far as we know, one of first impression. Judge Beach decided against the plaintiffs, holding that they could not have an exclusive right to the use of the word when they had no exclusive right to the thing. If anyone may publish Washington Irving's works, anyone

\* Translated from Aristophanes' *Frogs*, 814-29, in the metre of the original.

† Aeschylus.

‡ Euripides.

may call his publication by that name, which is indeed its proper name.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Carrington, entitled *Prince Fortune*, will appear very shortly.

THE second edition of the First Series of Samuel Phillips Day's *Life and Society in America* will be ready on the 15th inst. Messrs. Newman and Co. will also issue on the same day the Second Series of the same work.

MESSRS. PERTHES, of Gotha, have just published the translation, by Emil Lehmann, of the fifth and concluding volume of Sir Theodore Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort*.

IN Hull an interesting collection of poetry and prose has been published under the title of *Miscellanea*. It is edited by Mr. William Andrews.

THE December number of the *St. James's Magazine* will contain a short poem entitled "A Love Song" by Dr. Tennyson Patmore. In the same issue will be published the first instalment of "Katharine Johnston," a novel from the pen of Mrs. Frances Forbes-Robertson, wife of Mr. John Forbes-Robertson, the well-known art critic.

THE "Howard Medal" of the Statistical Society will be awarded in November 1881 for an essay on "The Jail Fever, from the Earliest Black Assize to the Last Recorded Outbreak in Recent Times." Essays are to be sent in on or before June 30, 1881, and the sum of £20 will be granted by the Council to the gainer of the "Howard Medal."

AMONG the announcements for the new season are the following by Mr. Elliot Stock:—*The Boko of Saint Albans*, a reproduction of the edition of 1486, with an Introduction by Mr. Wm. Blades; a facsimile reprint of the first edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, from Mr. Huth's fine copy; *The Antiquary*, Vol. II.; *Studies in Genesis*, by the Rev. Stanley Leathes; *Morning, Noon, and Night*, a Book of Private Prayers by Clergymen of the Church of England, edited by Canon Garbett; *A Manual of Nursing Among the Poor*, by Mrs. Leonard, Secretary of the London Bible-Woman's Mission; *The District Visitor's Handbook*, by the Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter; *Work too Fair to Die*, a Memorial Volume of Sermons, by the late Rev. C. Bailhache; *The Biblical Museum, containing Jeremiah to Ezekiel*; and *The Bride of Ardmore: a Story of Irish Life*.

MR. J. M. DARTON, the author of *Brave Boys who have become Illustrious Men*, *Famous Girls*, &c., has just completed a new work, *The Heroism of Christian Women of our Time*, which Messrs. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen announce for issue in a few weeks. The volume, which will be illustrated, includes Lives of Sister Dora, Frances Havergal, Mrs. Tait, Mary Carpenter, Agnes Jones, and others.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHN AND ALLEN will also publish this week a second edition, reduced in price, of "Bagatelle's" *Sporting Sketches in Three Continents*, of which the first edition appeared about a year ago under the title *Sporting Sketches at Home and Abroad*.

AN unpretending unpublished pamphlet, printed at the Clarendon Press, gives a sketch of the transactions of the Oxford Philological Society from October 1879 to May 1880, together with a list of the papers read and subjects discussed in the earlier period from its foundation in June 1870. A gradual widening of the philological interest is perceptible, though the comparative and archaeological is still largely outweighed by the older element of pure "scholarship."

PROF. STADE, of Giessen, well known as a representative of the historical school of Old Testament criticism, has issued a prospectus of

*Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, to appear half-yearly, beginning next year. The subscription price is ten shillings. Reviews and notices of books will find no place in the new organ, which will be confined to essays and dissertations on all subjects fairly connected with the study of the Old Testament. The comparative study of religion and of philology cannot but benefit by such a prudently liberal acceptance of "the science of the Old Testament." The editor promises to open his columns to every school or *Richtung*, provided that the rules of argument and of courtesy are observed. Short contributions in English and French will be admissible.

THE Chaucer Society's books for this year, completing the "Minor Poems," have gone out this week. They are: part ii. of the "Supplementary Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems," which reprints its part i.'s three texts of the *Parlament of Foules*, to set them by three fresh texts; part ii. of the "Odd Texts" of the Minor Poems—those bits and whole versions that could not be got into the Parallel-Texts; and part ii. of the "One-Text Print" of the Minor Poems, a separate print of the best copy of each of the poems from the Parallel-Text. Mr. Furnivall has much more work ready for issue, but the society's funds are not enough to enable the *Troilus* and *Bocce* to be sent out.

MR. S. L. LEE has found at the Record Office the beginning of the trial of another Jew in England, besides Lopez, in Shakspeare's time, but unluckily the record of the further proceedings has disappeared, and the fire at the Privy Council Office some two hundred years ago prevents all hope of help from that quarter.

THE Edinburgh Publishing Company has in the press, and will shortly issue, *A Treasury of Modern Anecdote*, edited by W. Davenport Adams, who will furnish an Introduction and numerous notes. The work is confined to witty stories of witty men of the past century, and an endeavour has been made to include nothing for which a more or less trustworthy authority cannot be given. The biographies, memoirs, diaries, &c., of the last hundred years have been examined for the purpose.

MESSRS. CERF AND SON, of Versailles, are publishing a very interesting series of the old books of the old historians and critics of the French language in their *Bibliothèque historique de la Langue française*.

THE Early English Text Society might make a very interesting little volume if they would collect from all the MS. Latin service-books the Early English passages in them in the Baptismal and Marriage Services, the Visitation of the Sick, the Form of Cursing, &c. Here is a curious specimen of a Baptismal address in a MS. *Manuale* in the British Museum, prefaced by *Ita Diceris in lingua materna*:—

"Godfaderis and godmoderis, I charge 3ow and þe fader and þe moder, that þis child be kept his seven 3er fro water, fro feer, fro hors [leaf 24] fot, fro houndes toth; and þat he ligge not be þe fader an be þe moder vn-to tyme he come sey 'ligge outter'; and þat he be confermȳd of a byschop that next cometh to contre be seuē myle be halue; and þat [he] be tauȳt his be-leue, þat is for to sey, Pater noster, Ave maria, And Credo; And þat 3e wasche 3our hondes er 3e goon owte of chirche, in peyne of fastyng xl. fridayes" (Addit. MS. 30506, ff. 23, bk.).

(That precaution against the parents over-lying their child is very odd.) Unluckily, Canon Simmons, of Dalton Holme, who so admirably edited *The Lay-Folks' Mass Book* for the society, has given them notice that his next Catechism book, now in the press for them, will be his last, or he would have been the very man for the work we suggest. We only hope that the society

will be able to find some equally competent volunteer to undertake it.

THE Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society will shortly issue the first part of its *Transactions*.

THE registers of St. Mary's Church, Ulverston, beginning with the year 1544, are about to be printed, the work being brought down to the year 1800. It is under the editorial charge of the Rev. C. W. Bardsley and the Rev. L. R. Ayre, and will be published by subscription.

*The Common Good* is the title of a newspaper, edited by the Rev. Henry Solly, founded chiefly in the interests of working-men. Prof. Seeley and Mr. Sedley Taylor are among the contributors, and the latter has commenced a series of letters on the division of profits between capital and labour.

ACCORDING to the *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux*, the air of *Ça ira* was borrowed from one of Marie-Antoinette's favourite romances.

A NEW edition of Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea* is in preparation, in which all the vigorous sketches with which the author illustrated the margins of his MS. will be reproduced in facsimile.

IN M. Littré's new *Etudes et Glanures* will be found a section xv., "Comment j'ai fait mon dictionnaire de la langue française: Causerie" (pp. 390-442).

"PARKS, Gardens, and Open Spaces in and around London" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. Francis George Heath to the *Companion to the British Almanack for 1881*. The paper will give the area as well as some account of all metropolitan open spaces, whether under Government control or under the Metropolitan Board of Works or other municipal administration.

MR. GRIGGS's facsimile of the only Quarto of *Love's Labours Lost*, 1598, with Forewords by Mr. Furnivall, is now in the binder's hands, and will be ready next week. The Roberts Quarto of *The Merchant of Venice*, 1600, is now on the stone, and its Forewords by Mr. Furnivall have been long printed. The *Merry Wives* Quarto of 1602 will follow, as Mr. P. A. Daniel's Introduction to that is printed. Mr. Hubert A. Evans has finished his Forewords to the Quartos of the first and second parts of *King Henry the Fourth*. Dr. Brinsley Nicholson has undertaken to write the Introductions to the *Othello* Quartos of 1622 and 1630. If only the series could obtain the support that it deserves from all real Shakspeare students, so that each of its facsimiles did not inflict a heavy loss on its producers, the books could be produced much more rapidly. Two hundred and fifty subscribers are wanted; only sixty have been obtained, and yet for six shillings a purchaser gets an equivalent of an original Quarto that has cost £250.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"I wonder that our literary journals have never censured (so far as I know) the practice of a large and enterprising firm, who habitually publish their books without a date on the title-page. It is vexing to have such works as Mr. Henry Morley's *Illustrations of English Literature* and Dr. Robert Brown's *Countries of the World* without the slightest clue to the date of publication; and in the latter case the number of the volume is omitted from the title-page of the volume just issued. Even a serial like the *Magazine of Art* is characterised by the same omission. Within no long time the literary enquirer will be able to know when the above works came from the press only by casual references within their leaves. The historical value of such books must deteriorate year by year; and it is a real grief to the bibliophile to have a book in his library which does not tell the tale of its birth either on the outside or in the inside. . . . Other publishers are not always without reproach. The new classic book, *Notes on Nursing*, by Florence Nightingale,



came out in 1857, but this is told by neither publisher nor author. I have before me two books issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., respectively entitled *England's Antiphon*, by George MacDonald, LL.D., and *The Pupils of St. John the Divine*. In the latter instance Miss Yonge has fortunately added to her Preface the date of January 23, 1868; otherwise both books are without any chronology."

MR. R. H. SHEPHERD writes:—

"Your correspondent, Mr. J. P. Postgate, might have saved himself the trouble of conjecture by referring to the collected edition of Ebenezer Jones's *Poems* published by me in June of last year. At p. 204 of that volume the lines quoted by him are correctly printed from the author's own MS., now lying before me:

'Where knowledge soothes not, and where care  
Haunts most the finest mind.'

WE have received *Hullah's Method of Teaching Singing*, second edition (Longmans); *Cobden Club: List of Members and Committee's Reports, 1880* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.); *An Account of the Persecution of the Protestant Mission among the Jews at Mogador, Morocco*, by the Rev. J. B. Ginsburg (E. G. Allen); *An Elementary Treatise on Geometrical Drawing*, by the Rev. J. H. Robson (Relfe Bros.); *Stories and Romances*, by H. E. Scudder (Triebner); *Sophokles Antigone nebst den Scholien des Laurentianus*, hrsg. von Moriz Schmidt (Jena: Fischer); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for this month seems to us to fall below its usual standard, not so much in eminent names as in the substance of the contributions. At least two articles—those on "Evils of Competitive Examinations" and "Bribery and Corruption"—say nothing that is new, and take a good deal of space in saying it. On the other hand, "Our New Wheat-fields at Home" may possibly contain a suggestion of value, though not adequately worked out in detail. Under the title of "The Philosophy of Conservatism," Mr. Mallock, in imitation of M. Zola's latest lucubrations, expounds his private opinions concerning the spectre of Radicalism. To those who believe that political philosophy is a subject for ingenious speculation, in which one man is as good as another, this article may be acceptable. For our part, we had rather study the old authorities in preference to the last dicta of the last popular *littérateur*. Mr. W. M. Torrens and Mr. F. Harrison are both vigorous, but the former stops with being critical, and the latter preaches what he has often preached before. Prof. Tyndall, in what is undoubtedly the most effective article in the number, also adopts the attitude and phraseology of the pulpit. In attacking the Scotch Sabbath, he poses ostentatiously as a Conservative, and cites both Scripture and a cloud of theologians for his purpose. The chapter on "Recent Science" conveys, in a form that is intelligible without being popular (or, what is yet worse, discursive), just what a person of ordinary cultivation cares to learn.

THE November number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* contains a further instalment of "Proverbs in the Zenana" by the Rev. James Long.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine*, Prof. Seeley, in an article called "Political Somnambulism," returns to his subject of the need of a scientific study of history as a basis for political intelligence. He points out that modern Radicalism, which is now dominant, is ready to open all political questions, and assumes among the masses not only common-sense but a grasp of principles. Yet the majority of the working-classes are childishly ignorant of the larger political questions, while among the educated classes there is not much precise knowledge, and

historical writers have adapted themselves recently to this low standard. There is much force in his criticism on recent historians.

"They have formed the habit of regarding themselves as popular writers or writers for the young, and have accordingly put all their force into narration and florid description, so as to become, in one word, rather men of style than men of science."

Prof. Seeley points out the dangers of following merely men of letters as political guides; but would there be no dangers if we followed only academic historians? Mr. Hueffer, in a dull article on "Troubadours Ancient and Modern," writes about the modern revival of old verse-forms.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* has an excellent article on "Quevedo," the Spanish humourist of the seventeenth century. "The Natural History of Dress" is a serious attempt to trace on Darwinian principles the development discerned in the past history of dress. The writer of "Lord Macaulay and Dr. Johnson's Wife" has added another to the many protests which are constantly being made against current misrepresentations of fact that can be traced to the too great desire of Macaulay to be incisive and amusing. It certainly is hard that Macaulay should have turned a man's love for his wife into ridicule on insufficient foundation, and the writer of this article convicts him of several dubious, and some inaccurate, statements. "Decorative Decoration" may be recommended to young couples engaged in furnishing, whose conscientious desire to do what is right frequently leads them to be a nuisance to their friends and acquaintances. "Social Life in Greece," which supposes a traveller to go from the England of to-day to Athens in the days of Socrates, misses being good through want of definiteness.

THE first number of the new German journal devoted to the advocacy of a reform of German spelling has appeared under the name of the *Zeitschrift für Orthographie*. The editor, Dr. Vieter, may be congratulated on the number and excellence of the articles it contains. Other scholars beside those of Germany have sent contributions, thus giving the journal a cosmopolitan character, and indicating that the question of a reformed alphabet is one that concerns the practical and scientific world not of this or that country only, but of all civilised Europe and America. Germany is represented by J. F. Krauter on "Sprache und Schrift," D. Sanders on the relation of the scientific aspect of the question to its practical realisation, and E. Wiebe on final syllables; England by A. H. Sayce on the alphabet; Holland by T. H. de Beer on Dutch spelling; and France by E. Raoux on the reform of French orthography. The journal further contains reviews and notices of books and periodicals dealing with the subject of spelling reform. A goodly list of European scholars who have promised to contribute to it is given by the editor.

THE principal article in the last number of the *Journal des Economistes* is by M. de Fontpertuis, on the "Civilisation of the Incas before the Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards," displaying the customary breadth of research of that indefatigable and instructive writer. The number also contains an article on the "Landlords of Ireland," by M. de Molinari, who maintains that absenteeism is a necessary consequence of economic development. The holders of shares in all investments and enterprises carried on in places where they do not reside are absentees. The Irish emigrants themselves are absentees, who carry off to a foreign country the results of the cost of their bringing up, and whatever funds they take with them. M. de Molinari's remarks are worth consideration. But how is it that no writer in the French language can quote an English sentence cor-

rectly? In this article Goldsmith's well-known lines are mangled into

"Of all the evils that men endure,  
How few they are that Parliament or laws can cure!"

THE current number of the *Neue Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde* contains in the first place "Researches into the Saxo-Bohemian Relations during the years 1464-68," by the editor, Dr. H. Ermisch, of Dresden. It is an interesting political contribution to one of the most obscure and comparatively least-known periods of German history, for which the rich materials of the Royal Hauptstaatsarchiv of Dresden have been made use of. G. Kawerau prints an "Arbitration" by Johann Agricola, of Eisleben, with reference to the reception of the Augsburg-Interim of 1548; and some bibliographical notices on a municipal roll of the town of Eilenburg (from 1403 to 1490) conclude the number.

#### OBITUARY.

By the death, on the 25th ult., at his seat near Wellington, in Shropshire, of Thomas Campbell Eyton (the head of an ancient family of considerable distinction in the history of that county for at least two centuries), the world has been deprived of the services of a gentleman well known for his skill in apiculture and ornithology. He was born in September 1809, and, after graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, settled down in his native shire, where for many years he has discharged the duties of a country gentleman, finding amusement for his leisure hours in his private collection of birds and in the specimens of comparative anatomy in his possession. He published in 1858 a catalogue of the skeletons of the birds at Eyton Hall, and a valuable sketch of the osteology of birds. More than forty years since he compiled a *History of the Rarer British Birds* as a supplement to Bewick, and a monograph on the duck tribe. The last work, originally published in 1838, was reproduced in 1869. For many years he was engaged in the compilation and publication of a *Herdbook of Hereford Cattle*. It appeared in parts, the first being issued in 1846, and was eagerly welcomed by those interested in the herds of Herefordshire. A new edition subsequently appeared under the editorial care of Mr. Duckham, the member in the farming interest for that county. Mr. Eyton has left behind the recollection of a long life profitably spent.

THE Rev. Herbert Todd, Vicar of Kildwick since 1875, died on the 23rd ult., at the comparatively early age of forty-seven. He was a son of the late John Edward Todd, of Russell Square, London, and a graduate in 1838 of Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Todd was the author of several sermons, and of some few volumes of poetry. His first volume of poems, entitled *Sketches by the Wayside*, was published in 1867, and part of this collection was afterwards reprinted under the title of *The Fountain of Youth, and other Poems*. A second work, *Arran; or, the Story of the Sword*, was issued in 1875.

THOSE who are familiar with M. Louis Lande's *Voyage en Navarre et au Pays basque* will have read with regret of his recent death under very suspicious circumstances near Valladolid. M. Lande had been busy among the archives at Simancas, and he proposed to visit those of Rome, London, and Flanders, with a view to the History of the Invincible Armada on which he was engaged.

THE death is likewise announced of M. Erhard Schiöble (commonly known as Erhard), the well-known map-engraver; of M. Jules Bousset, author of *Le Pangermanisme et le Droit primordial allemand*; of the Rev. Dr. Jamieson,

author of *Eastern Manners, illustrative of the Old and New Testaments, Memoirs of Modern Christians, The Manners and Trials of the Primitive Christians, &c.*; and of Sir Thomas Bouch, C.E., designer of the Tay Bridge.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ATRINSON, J. Beavington. *Schools of Modern Art in Germany.* Seeley. 31s. 6d.  
 BARBER, Mrs. Mary. *Drawings of Ancient Embroidery.* Sothman. 42s.  
 BUTLER, W. F. *Far Out: Rovings Retold.* Ibister. 10s. 6d.  
 CHURCH, A. J. *Stories of the East, from Herodotus.* 5s.  
 The Story of the Last Days of Jerusalem. 3s. 6d. Seeley.  
 CLARK, J. W. Cambridge: *Historical and Descriptive Notes.* Seeley. 21s.  
 COSSA, L. *Guide to the Study of Political Economy.* Macmillan. 4s. 6d.  
 DALZIEL'S Bible Gallery. Routledge. £3 5s.  
 ENGLISH LAKE SCENERY. From Drawings by A. F. Lydon. J. Walker & Co. 13s.  
 FARRER, J. Adam Smith. Sampson Low. 3s. 6d.  
 GIRARDIN, E. de. *L'Egale de l'Homme.* Paris: C. Lévy. 2 fr.  
 HARTING, J. E., and L. P. ROBERT. *Glances of Bird Life, portrayed with Pen and Pencil.* Sonnenchein. 42s.  
 LECLECOQ, J. *Voyage aux Iles Fortunées, le Pic de Ténériffe et les Canaries.* Paris: Flon. 3 fr.  
 LITTRE, E. *De l'Etablissement de la troisième République.* Paris: aux Bureaux de la Philosophie positive. 9 fr.  
 PANHARD, F. *Joseph de Longueuil, Graveur du Roi (1730-92): sa Vie, son Œuvre.* Paris: Morgand et Fatout. 30 fr.  
 PROLLS, R. *Geschichte d. neueren Dramas.* 1. B. 2 Hälften. Leipzig: Schlicke. 10 M.  
 SCHUMANN'S Music and Musicians, Essays and Criticisms. Second Series. Reeves. 10s. 6d.  
 WILSON, W. *Memorials of Robert Smith Candlish, D.D.* A. & C. Black. 12s. 6d.  
 WOLFMANN, A., and K. WOERMANN. *History of Painting.* Ed. S. Colvin. Vol. I. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 28s.

## THEOLOGY.

- BARNABAS'S Epistle, in Greek, from the Sinaitic MS. of the Bible, with Translation by S. Sharpe. Williams & Norgate. 2s. 6d.  
 HOFMANN, Th. *Der XXIII. Psalm in das Arabische übers. u. erklärt v. R. Jepheth Ben Eli Ha-Bagri.* Tübingen: Fues. 1 M. 20 Pf.

## HISTORY.

- ACTA historica res gestas Poloniarum illustrantia. T. II. Tomi I. Pars I. 1629-71. Oracov: Friedlein. 24s.  
 BOS, E. *Les Avocats aux Conseils du Roi: Etude sur l'ancien Régime judiciaire de la France.* Paris: Marchal, Billard & Cie. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 DIOCESAN HISTORIES. Canterbury, by R. C. Jenkins. Salisbury, by W. H. Jones. S. P. C. K. 2s. 6d. each.  
 GINDLEY, A. *Geschichte d. dreissigjährigen Krieger.* 4. Bd. Prag: Tempky. 10 M.  
 GORE, G. *Leo the Great.* S. P. C. K. 2s.  
 ROUSSEAU, R. *Histoire de la Société Française au Moyen-âge (987-1485).* Paris: Laisney. 16 fr.  
 TERNINCK, A. *L'Artois souterrain. T. 2. Promenades archéologiques et historiques sur les Chaussées romaines des Environs d'Arras.* Arras: Imp. Laroche.  
 WIDENMANN, Th. *Geschichte der Reformation u. Gegenreformation im Lande unter der Enns.* 2. Bd. Prag: Tempky. 12 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ANGOT, A. *Traité de Physique élémentaire.* Paris: Hachette. 8 fr.  
 BEITRÄGE ZUR Paläontologie v. Oesterreich-Ungarn u. den anstehenden Gebieten. Hrg. v. E. v. Mojsisovics u. M. Neumayr. 1. B. 1. Hft. Wien: Hölder. 40 M.  
 BETTI, E. *Teoria delle Forze Newtoniane e sue Applicazioni all'Elettrostatica e al Magnetismo.* Milano: Hoepli. 15 fr.  
 CHIEF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHIES. Epicureanism, by W. Wallace. Stoicism, by W. W. Capes. S. P. C. K. 2s. 6d. each.  
 DINI, U. *Serie di Fourier e altre Rappresentazioni analitiche delle Funzioni di una variabile Reale.* Milano: Hoepli. 14 fr.  
 HEER, O. *Nachtzüge zur Jura-Flora Sibiriens, gegründet auf die v. K. Maak in Ost-Baiern gesammelten Pflanzen.* St. Petersburg. 4s. 4d.  
 JEVONS, W. S. *Studies in Deductive Logic.* Macmillan. 6s.  
 FEHL, L. Graf. *Mathematische u. physikalische Entdeckungen.* Berlin: Hempel. 5 M.

## PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- AUBAS, A. *Métrologie égyptienne.* Nîmes: Imp. Clavel-Ballivet.  
 CONSTANS, L. *Essai sur l'Histoire du Sous-Dialecte du Rouergue.* Paris: Maisonneuve.  
 FORCHHAMMER, P. W. *Die Wanderungen der Inachostochter Io.* Kiel: Universitäts-Buchhandlung. 3 M.  
 JUSTI, F. *Kurdische Grammatik.* St. Petersburg. 3s. 8d.  
 PLOTINI Enneades. Rec. H. F. Mueller. Vol. 2. 9 M. Die Enneaden. Uebers. v. H. F. Mueller. 2. Bd. 7 M. Berlin: Weidmann.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ANCIENT STATUARY BROUGHT TO ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF KING STEPHEN.

Göttingen: Oct. 30, 1880.

Supposing that no notice has yet been taken of the fact that statues of classical origin were imported into England as early as the middle of the twelfth century, I beg to refer to a very curious account occurring in the *Historia Pontificalis*, printed in *Monum. Hist. Germ.—Scriptores*, vol. xx., p. 512, from a single fragmentary copy among the Bougars MSS. at Bern. The account appears to be the more important since it has been proved by Prof. Giesebrecht in the *Sitzungsberichte der philos.-philol. u. hist. Classe der k. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München*, 1873, p. 125, and accepted by the most competent authority, Prof. Stubbs, of Oxford, that the *Historia Pontificalis* is the work of no less an author than John of Salisbury. At all events, the contemporary writer, whoever he was, relates in his thirty-ninth chapter that Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester (1129-71), for some time papal legate in England, and brother of King Stephen, after having been suspended by Archbishop Theobald from his episcopal functions, went to Rome in order to re-ingratiate himself with Pope Eugenius III., and, if possible, to obtain an archiepiscopal pall. Not being, able, however, to remove the suspicions entertained at the pontifical Court against himself and his brother, the King,

"the bishop, seeing that, besides his absolution, he could obtain nothing else, but having licence to return, bought at Rome ancient statues, which he shipped to Winchester [veteres statuas emit Romae, quas Wintoniam deferri fecit]. But when a certain schoolmaster [grammaticus quidam] had seen the man most prominent by far among the crowd in the Court by his long beard and the gravity of a philosopher buying idols, which had been chiselled more with a refined and laborious than an intentional error of the Gentiles, he mocked him thus:—

'Insanit veteres statuas Damasippus emendo'—  
(Horat. Sat. II. iii. 36).

The same man turned his slander [ledorium] once more against the bishop, after having heard the counsel which, when required, he had given:—

'Dii te Damasippe deaeque  
Verum ob consilium donent tonsore'  
(Horat. Sat. II. iii. 16, 17).

Who might not answer, if not with his own words, yet perhaps in his spirit, for the bishop, that by such industry he had taken away from the Romans their gods, lest, as appeared very likely, the old ceremonies should be performed by those who, by their innate, inveterate, and deeply rooted avarice, continued to serve their idols in the spirit?"

R. PAULI.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Nov. 8, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Action of Light, Heat, Moisture, and Air upon Oils, Turpentine, and Resins," by Prof. A. H. Church.  
 8 p.m. Aristotelian Society: "Bacon," by Mr. W. A. Casson.  
 8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Journey to the Lukuga Outlet of Lake Tanganyika, via the North End of Lake Nyassa," by Mr. Joseph Thomson.  
 TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "On Anthropological Colour-Phenomena in Belgium and elsewhere," by Dr. J. Beddoe; "On Different Stages in the Development of the Art of Music in Prehistoric Times," by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham; "On Neolithic Implements in Russia," by Prince Paul Potiatin.  
 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "On Machinery for Steel-making by the Bessemer and the Siemens Processes," by Mr. Benj. Walker.  
 8 p.m. Spelling Reform Association: "The Necessary Conditions in a Better System of Spelling intended for use in Inspected Schools," by Mr. E. Jones.  
 WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 8 p.m. Microscopical: "Note on Some Acanthometridae," by Mr. C. Stewart; "A New Working Microscope," by Dr. Carpenter.  
 9 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: Opening of the Ronalds Library.  
 THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Changes to which Painting Grounds are Liable," by Prof. A. H. Church.  
 8 p.m. Mathematical: "Considerations Respecting the Translation of Series of Observations into Continuous Formulae," by the President; "On Bi-circular Quantic,

with a Triple and a Double Focus and Three Single Foci, all of them Collinear," by Mr. H. M. Jeffery; "Further Remarks on the Geometrical Method of Reversion," by the Rev. C. Taylor.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 8 p.m. Quakett.

8 p.m. New Shakespeare Society: "On Three Passages in Henry V.—(1) The 'Guidon' Emendation; (2) Staunton's Explanation of 'the Turning of the Tide' (the Time of Falstaff's Death); (3) Pistol's 'Doll,' that is, Nell," by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson; "Some Notes on Henry V.," by Mr. J. Spedding.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 3 p.m. Physical: "On the Beats of Mismatched Consonances of the Form h: 1," by K. H. M. Bosanquet; "Note on Prof. Exner's Paper on Contact Electricity," by Profs. Ayrton and Perry; "On Action at a Distance," by Mr. W. R. Browne.

## SCIENCE.

A *Physical Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.* By J. E. H. Gordon, B.A. Camb., Assistant Secretary of the British Association. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

MR. GORDON'S *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism* is probably the best book of the kind that has ever been published in England. Its fine type and admirable illustrations distinguish it from all other English physical treatises; while the fact that the author has introduced the most recent developments of many important branches of electrical research, some published only during the present year, renders it of eminent value to students in this department of science. It does not profess to be a complete treatise on electricity. Many phenomena and experimental methods, neither unimportant nor uninteresting, the author treats in the briefest manner or omits altogether. We can hardly, however, find fault with him for such omissions, for he tells us, in the opening words of the Preface, that his object has been to give a complete account of such portions of electrical science as he is acquainted with. He declines to write on matters which he has not specially studied. This is well; but, at the same time, we cannot help regretting that he has not felt himself in a position to extend the scope of his book, and give it a character of greater completeness.

Throughout, the author's endeavour has been, as he tells us, to connect the various phenomena described with the hypothesis adopted by Newton, Faraday, and Maxwell—namely, that there is no such thing as action at a distance, but that all electrical actions are transmitted from place to place by strains of some continuous medium filling the space between. In the last chapter a very complete account is given of Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light. The fact that the velocities of light and of electro-magnetic induction in air have been found by experiment to be almost absolutely identical has led to the hypothesis that the same medium serves for the transmission of both, and thus that light is an electro-magnetic phenomenon. The experimental evidence for or against this view turns a good deal on our possessing an accurate knowledge of the specific inductive capacities of transparent non-conducting substances, for the theory requires that the refractive index of such a substance shall be equal to the square root of its specific inductive capacity. Mr. Gordon has himself devoted much labour to the experimental measurement of specific inductive capacity, and his chapter on this subject is one of the most complete and valuable in the two volumes. The experiments are of unusual difficulty owing to

the fact that the specific inductive capacity of the substance forming the dielectric of a condenser varies with the time of charging the said condenser. Mr. Gordon has moreover found that certain specimens of glass which he has examined appear to undergo a secular change causing an increase of from six to eighteen per cent. in their specific inductive capacity in the course of eighteen months. We can then no longer wonder at the large discrepancies between the values of the specific inductive capacity of the same substance found by different investigators.

Sir William Thomson's electrometers are well described. The description of the quadrant electrometer (White's pattern) occupies eleven pages, and is illustrated by as many pictures of one sort or another. It is a complicated instrument, and not easy to understand from a mere description, but the illustrations of its details here given render the meaning and connexion of its various parts quite clear.

We may remark that the descriptive accounts of instruments, which are for the most part exceedingly good, are often unaccompanied by any theoretical explanation of their mode of action. Gramme's dynamo-electric machine may be quoted as an instance of this, as also Bell's telephone, the microphone, and Hughes' induction balance.

One of the subjects most fully treated by Mr. Gordon is the spark discharge in gases at various pressures, and more particularly in vacuum tubes. In connexion with the relation between the pressure of a gas and the length of spark which will pass in it, Mr. Gordon's own experiments properly hold a prominent position, while the elaborate investigations of Messrs. Warren De la Rue and Müller, and of Mr. Spottiswoode, on the nature of the spark discharge in high vacua, and the still more striking experiments of Mr. Crookes, are given with a fullness leaving nothing to be desired. In the case of these researches, as well as of others described throughout the book, Mr. Gordon's accounts have been submitted to their respective authors before publication, and therefore we may be sure that nothing is wanting to render them accurate and complete.

The chapter on magnetic instruments will be found very useful. The reader is not troubled with an account of appliances that have merely an historical interest, but is introduced at once to the most modern and approved contrivances for measuring the magnetic elements. These are the Kew unifilar magnetometer, for measuring declination and horizontal force, and the Kew dip circle, for the use of both of which minute instructions are given—instructions hitherto, we believe, only to be found in the *Admiralty Manuals*. There is a very good description also of the dip circle devised by the late Mr. Fox, of Falmouth, for the measurement of the magnetic dip at sea, the peculiarity of which is the mode of supporting the needle.

To the practical telegraph engineer, not less than to the purely scientific investigator, the possession of a trustworthy and convenient unit of electrical resistance is of the highest importance; and scarcely a better piece of scientific work is on record than that performed by the committee of the British Association, who, in 1864, determined the

unit of resistance in absolute measure. Of this investigation Mr. Gordon gives a full account. It is to be regretted, however, that he has not gone a little farther, and told us of the measurements effected by other experimenters of this most important physical magnitude. We should like to have seen some notice of the researches of Kohlrausch and of Weber in this field. Prof. H. F. Weber in 1877 measured the resistance of Siemens' unit in absolute measure by three distinct methods, all of them different from that adopted by the British Association committee. The mean value thus derived differed from that obtained by the British physicists by only one-seventh per cent., and vindicated the British Association unit against the results of Kohlrausch's measurements. Prof. Weber remarks:—

"When an observer finds the same result in three different ways and employing three quite different natural laws; when, further, this result very slightly differs from that of a fourth group of observers who worked according to a fourth essentially different method, certainly it can be pretty safely maintained that the result so found is correct."

Of the other noteworthy features of Mr. Gordon's book we may mention his account of Blaserna's experiments on the duration and fluctuations of extra currents, and the chapter on diamagnetism with the experiments of Faraday, Verdet, Weber, and Tyndall. The abstract of Prof. W. G. Adams' Bakerian lecture on equipotential lines is a little disappointing. The figures and letterpress seem to fit but ill together. On the vexed question of the origin of the electro-motive force in a galvanic cell Mr. Gordon does not venture an opinion, but he describes very fully the investigation of Messrs. Ayrton and Perry on the difference of potential produced by the contact of dissimilar materials. Prof. Clifton has worked at the same subject, using a totally different method, and his results were published shortly before those of Messrs. Ayrton and Perry. We are surprised to see no notice of them in these volumes. Equally silent is Mr. Gordon with respect to the resistance of electrolytes, an important subject, on which much valuable work has, within the last few years, been done by Grottrian, Kohlrausch, Overbeck, and others. We would point out also that the subject of electrolysis has not received the attention it deserves; of the voltameter both picture and explanation are meagre and unsatisfactory, and the chemical equivalents of some of the elements are given incorrectly.

We cannot help thinking that a good deal of valuable space is here and there wasted, and to this waste the absurd shortness of some of the chapters conduces. For instance—to mention one or two cases among a great many—chap. v., on "Density," occupies little more than half a page, though it involves the waste of another half; that on earth currents occupies two pages. Chap. xxviii., on the relation between variation of potential and strength of current, merely puts Ohm's law in a geometrical form, and might have been stated in a few lines, and conveniently introduced into the chapter on Ohm's law. In this chapter the expression "slope of a

line" occurs more than once. The expression, as we know, is not without authority; but would it not be well to define its meaning, as probably not every reader would know that it is used for the tangent of the inclination of that to some other line?

The inaccuracies in the book are few, but we may mention one or two which we have noticed. Vol. i., p. 88 (foot-note), CE in the denominator of a fraction should be CC. On p. 262 the symbol E is, without notice, used in a new sense for the difference of potential between two points in a circuit, whereas it has previously been employed only for the electro-motive force of a cell or battery. In vol. ii., p. 161, on thermo-electric currents, it is stated:—"At a certain temperature T the two metals are neutral to each other. For iron and copper T is, as we have said, about 284° C." There seems to be some confusion here, as nothing of the kind has been said; nor is it explained what T is—whether the temperature of the hot or of the cold junction, or the mean of the two.

There is still one portion of Mr. Gordon's work to which we have not alluded—namely, that on electro-optics, containing an account of Faraday's original discovery of the rotation of a beam of polarised light in a magnetic field, and the subsequent developments of Verdet. Mr. Gordon has himself done some good experimental work in this subject. The recent discoveries of Dr. Kerr, of Glasgow—especially when considered in connexion with Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light—have added greatly to the interest which is taken in this branch of physics.

A. W. REINOLD.

*A Glossary of Difficult, Ambiguous, or Obsolete Bible Words, Illustrated from English Writers Contemporary with the Authorised Version.* By the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

IN this little book of thirty-two pages, Prof. Lumby has contrived to include a brief, but sufficient, explanation of all the Bible words which can give the ordinary reader any trouble. It is a model of compactness, each word being defined, illustrated by a quotation with a proper reference appended to it, and further explained by its etymology. It may conveniently be bound up with one of the smaller-sized Bibles printed by the Queen's printers, and seems to have been prepared for that purpose. We are naturally induced to compare it with the well-known and excellent Bible Word-book edited by Eastwood and Wright, but it at once appears that it is quite an independent work, and that Prof. Lumby, with a laudable desire to improve our knowledge of Elizabethan literature, has found out his illustrations for himself; so that his book is still worth buying even by those who possess the Bible Word-book already. The editor tells us that

"the illustrations in this Glossary are chosen, as much as possible, from authors of the Elizabethan and Jacobean times; but now and then, to indicate that a word is old, an example of it has been given from Chaucer, while, on the contrary, a few examples have been selected from Milton and Dryden when a word continued to be used in its Biblical sense to a late

date. With the exception of Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Burton (Tegg, 1857), and Dryden, the works mainly used for illustration are those published in (1) Mr. Arber's series of reprints; (2) the Fuller Worthies Library (Grosart); (3) the Old Shakespeare Society's volumes; and (4) the publications of the Parker Society."

This indicates a wide range of reading, amply sufficient for the purpose, and the result is that the illustrations are invariably well and appropriately chosen. A few specimens, taken at random, will sufficiently illustrate the method employed.

"*Intend*, v.t. (Lt. *intendere*, to stretch unto. Hence) to take steps: Josh. 22, 33; to plan, plot: Ps. 21, 11. 'O Father, what *intends* thy hand against thy only Son': Milton's *Par. L.*, 2,727. Cp. *Intend* to lead a new life: Pr. Bk. Com. Serv."

"*Knop*, n. (Germ. *knospe*, a bud). It is akin to the more common word *knob*, and the provincial *knap*, a hillock. Used of ornaments like flower-buds on the golden candlestick, &c.: Exod. 25, 31, &c. The seed [of double crowfoot] is wrapped in a cluster of rough *knops*, as are most of the crowfoots: Gerard's *Herb.*, p. 810."

We should have preferred to say that *knap* and *knop* both represent Anglo-Saxon *cnap*, which is akin to German *knopf*, a knob, bud; and that *knob* is a weakened and later form of *knop* itself, not merely akin to it.

A few more well-chosen illustrations may be added.

"'I will tell you what is *like* to come of it': Latimer's *Serm.*, p. 67. 'No good schoolmaster will suffer such *lewd* scholars in his school as will not learn': Bp. Pilkington's *Works*, p. 181. 'He called all his soldiers and acquaintance together, and distributed his *living* and possessions amongst the poorest of them': Nash's *Pierce Penniless*, p. 51."

It will thus readily be seen that general readers who are impatient of much explanation may here obtain, at a glance, just what they most want; while even the most careful student of English literature may acquire fresh illustrations of words which are quite familiar to him. Taking the Glossary as a whole, it would be difficult to find more information compacted into so small a space, while the excellence of the printing renders the whole perfectly legible, notwithstanding that the quotations in particular are in a very small type. Here and there we notice that a time-honoured etymology has been retained with a respect to which it is hardly entitled, such as that of *care* (really the Anglo-Saxon *cæru*), from Latin *cura*; that of *lewd* (really the Anglo-Saxon *læwed*, belonging to the laity), from Anglo-Saxon *leode*, people; and that of *ravin* (really due to Latin *rapina*), given as connected with Anglo-Saxon *reafian*, to seize and carry off, a word which will be found, if carefully investigated, to be related rather to Latin *rumpere* than to Latin *rapere*, since the diphthong *ed* is long, answering to the Moeso-Gothic *au*. We have only noticed one misprint—viz., under the word *Witthal*, where the Anglo-Saxon *mid ealle* appears as *mid calle*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

# NOTES OF TRAVEL.

At the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society's session on Monday next Mr. Joseph Thomson, who succeeded the late Mr. Keith Johnston in the command of the East African expedition, will give an account of his remarkable journey from Dar-es-Salaam to the head of Lake Nyassa, thence to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and back to the coast by way of Lake Hikwa and the ordinary caravan route. A quantity of native arms and other curiosities collected by Mr. Thomson will be exhibited on the occasion.

THE American missionary expedition for West Central Africa has recently left by way of Lisbon for Benguela. On arriving there, the party, of which the Rev. W. W. Bagster is the leader, will march inland for some 250 miles to the Bihé plateau, where the first station will be formed.

THE Vienna Geographical Society have just circulated an appeal in support of an Austrian African expedition, and, although Austria-Hungary is somewhat late in taking her due share in the exploration of Africa, this appeal indicates a desire to make up for lost time, by embracing in one what might well be the work of several expeditions. Dr. Emil Holub, whose account of his seven years' experiences in South Africa will shortly be published in this country, is designated as the leader of the projected expedition. Dr. Holub evidently has no intention of landing in South Africa, as on the former occasion, with a few shillings in his pocket, for he asks for £5,000, of which he will provide £500 himself—a portion of the profits, we are told, of his lectures and the exhibition of his curiosities, which he has for some time been holding in his native country. South African traders and hunters have, we believe, spoken in disparaging terms of Dr. Holub's former work in Africa; but this time there is clearly to be no mistake about the matter, and his scheme of exploration is conceived on the broadest lines, being nothing less than a journey across the African continent from south to north. He proposes to start from Capetown, to cross the Zambesi, and complete his former work in the Marutse-Mabunda country; then to explore the country to the sources of the Congo, and afterwards to make his way northward to Darfur, and thence into Egypt. He expects that the journey will occupy three years, but we suspect he will hardly be able to complete it at that time.

At the last meeting of the German Geographical Society it was stated that no letter had been received from Dr. Buchner for more than a year, but news had been indirectly received of his having visited the Mwata Yanvo's capital. Of his subsequent movements nothing is known for certain; but had he gone to the eastward he must have reached Lake Tanganyika long ago, in which case, of course, he would have communicated with Berlin. It is, therefore, thought probable that he must have marched to the north, according to his original plan, and no anxiety is consequently felt on account of his long silence. At the same meeting it was announced that Herr Flegel had arrived at Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, on the important journey to which we recently referred.

MR. A. McCALL has just succeeded in establishing the station of the Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission at Mataddi, on the opposite bank of the great river to Mr. H. M. Stanley's settlement.

IN the new number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* we find some interesting notes on Lieut. Schwatka's expedition to King William Land by Mr. C. R. Markham, who expresses the opinion that but little has been added to the

history, so well told by McClintock, of the lost Franklin expedition. With regard to the details of the journey, Mr. Markham scores a point in the great scurvy controversy when he observes:—"The party was entirely deprived of vegetable diet, they took no lime-juice, and there was no scurvy; which is one more stubborn fact for the consideration of the English Scurvy Committee." Considering the great length of the journey, and the privations endured, this fact is certainly a very remarkable one. Dr. D. Christison contributes an account of a journey to Central Uruguay, which contains much interesting matter, and is accompanied by a useful map. Among the geographical notes is one by a Dutch Arctic authority on the failure of the *Willem Barents* expedition. There are also several notes relating to Africa, of which the more prominent deal with Mr. Hore's visit to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, the Batanga district on the West Coast, and a journey performed by Capt. Harrel in the region beyond Griqualand West. After a note on Col. Tanner's survey of Gilgit, a translation is given of Col. Prejevalsky's letter, of which we gave the substance last week, and this is followed by some interesting particulars respecting the aboriginal tribes of Western China. There are also obituary notices of Sir W. L. Merewether and the Rev. G. M. Gordon, and a letter embodying observations made during a recent voyage along the Loango coast of West Africa.

THE Russian expedition which has been engaged in the examination of the upper portion of the River Irtysh has come to the conclusion that it is navigable to a certain point by small steamers.

FURTHER news has been received of Mr. Sibirakoff's expedition in the *Oscar Dickson*, which has been endeavouring to penetrate through the Kara Sea to the River Yenisei. On September 19 they were at Kabarov, and were to start again the next day to make another attempt to find a passage through the ice of the Kara Sea, having hitherto failed in attaining their object.

THE recently established Japanese, or, according to its official designation, Toukiyau (Tokio), Geographical Society has commenced the publication of *Transactions*, illustrated with neatly executed maps. As, however, they are printed in the Chinese character, they are not likely to be much read in this country.

DR. BESSELS, who served on board the *Polaris* with Capt. Hall, proposes next year to undertake an expedition to the Arctic regions, the expenses of which are to be met by a public subscription. He wishes to form a scientific station at the entrance to Jones Sound, the staff of which will include an astronomer, a geologist, a botanist, and a zoologist, who are to keep up communication as often as possible with the settlements on the Western coast of Greenland and with the whaling ships. The steamer belonging to the expedition is besides intended to push to a high latitude by following the Western coast of Grinnell Land.

MESSRS. COLLINS, SONS & Co. have produced, by a photographic process, enlarged copies of their stock of old maps, and collected them in a volume of handsome appearance, under the title of *The Comprehensive Atlas of Modern, Historical, Classical, and Physical Geography*. Thus far no fault can be found with their conduct. A purchaser, seeing this atlas advertised as "just published," may perhaps expect to secure a set of maps fresh from the hands of the engraver; but the practice of publishing old maps, without dates, or, still worse, with misleading dates, is pretty universal among English publishers, and must be looked upon as legitimate, and, under the circumstances,



perhaps even excusable. But what Messrs. Collins ought to have done is to subject their old plates to a careful revision. It is somewhat hard upon a purchaser of this atlas that, on turning to the map of Africa, he should fail to find there the results of Stanley's or Cameron's discoveries, and should be told in the explanatory letterpress that the Tanganyika is "now known to have no outlet, unless there be one underground," and that it is yet uncertain whether the Lualaba be a feeder of the Congo or the true head-stream of the Nile.

DR. J. M. HARSSON'S *Karta öfver Sverige-Norge, Danmark och Finland* (Stockholm: Linneström's Förlag) is evidently based upon good authorities; but, through the somewhat scraggy outline and the glaring chromo-lithographic colouring, the appearance of the map is not as favourable as it would have been had more judgment been exercised on these points. In addition to a general map on a scale of 1:3,000,000, there are enlarged inset maps of the more densely peopled provinces of Scandinavia, and of the environs of Stockholm, Kristiania, and Copenhagen.

THE current number of the *Journal of the Statistical Society* (Stanford) contains a brief but interesting paper entitled "Mortality in Remote Corners of the World," by Harald Westergaard, of Copenhagen. The remote corners are two dependencies of Denmark—the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The difference in their rates of mortality well illustrates the combined influence of race and civilisation upon physical well-being. The inhabitants of the Faroe Islands are of Norse origin, and lead a simple life as fishermen and shepherds. The population is increasing at a rate that would double itself in seventy years, and about one person in ten is above sixty years of age. In Greenland the native population of Eskimos is stationary or perhaps declining, and only one person in forty is above sixty years old. The death-rate is more than double that of the Faroe Islands, the excess being caused partly by the perils of boating in kayaks, but still more by epidemics due to insanitary conditions of living.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geology of Bosnia and Herzegovina.*—During the summer of 1879 three officers of the Geological Survey of Austria devoted themselves to an examination of these provinces. The results of their work have just been published, in the shape of a geological sketch-map, accompanied by a valuable memoir of upwards of three hundred pages, entitled *Grundlinien der Geologie von Bosnien-Herzegovina*. In this memoir, Dr. E. von Mojsisovics describes the structure of West Bosnia and Turkish Croatia; while Dr. E. Tietze deals with Eastern Bosnia and Dr. A. Bittner with Herzegovina and the South-eastern part of Bosnia. The crystalline rocks obtained during the exploration have been examined by C. v. John, and the tertiary fossils by Dr. Neumayr, who contribute reports on their respective subjects, and thus greatly enhance the value of the volume. The country has not hitherto been scientifically explored; but the present memoir shows that it is of much interest to geologists, while it suggests that it may contain sufficient mineral wealth to invite the careful attention of the miner.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE recommend to our readers an extremely interesting and somewhat startling little book, entitled *Early History of Chinese Civilisation* (E. Vaton), by M. Terrien de Lacouperie. M. de Lacouperie believes that he has discovered the origin of the Chinese characters and civilisation. He traces both to the non-Semitic population of early Chaldaea and Elam, and finds an

agreement, which is certainly most remarkable, between the primitive forms of the Chinese characters and the corresponding Accadian hieroglyphs from which the cuneiform characters were derived, as well as between the original Chinese and the Accadian pronunciation of them. Like Dr. Edkins and M. de Rosny, M. de Lacouperie has endeavoured to restore the early pronunciation of Chinese words, and has set about the task in a strictly scientific way. But the chief and most important discovery which he claims to have made is that the enigmatical Yh-King—of which native Chinese scholars have proposed so many contradictory interpretations, and whose real meaning had been forgotten before the age of Confucius—is really a collection of syllabaries and lists of characters or words similar to those of ancient Babylonia with which the clay tablets of the library of Nineveh have made us familiar. His analysis of portions of it would make it exactly analogous to the lexical and augural tablets compiled for Babylonian libraries four thousand years ago. Prof. Douglas, who fully accepts the conclusions of M. de Lacouperie, prefaces the brochure with a short Introduction; and a comparative table of Chinese and Accadian characters, or rather hieroglyphs, is added, in order to give the reader ocular demonstration of the author's theory. The exact identity of several of these characters in form, meaning, and pronunciation is a most startling fact, and deserves the careful consideration of both Chinese and Accadian scholars. M. de Lacouperie will shortly publish a detailed proof of his conclusions under the title of *Le Yh-King et les Origines asiatiques occidentales de la Civilisation chinoise*.

#### FINE ART. EXHIBITIONS.

##### THE FRENCH GALLERY.

MR. WALLIS opened the "French Gallery" to the public last Monday. We doubt whether the exhibition, as a whole, is quite up to the usual level, but it is beyond question that the gallery contains remarkable works. The pictures chiefly exhibited, whether from the hands of foreign or English artists, are destined for what in old-world English is styled "the cabinet" rather than "the gallery;" but there are two large gallery works, the one of them appealing to the lovers of horror, and the other to the lovers of the nude. *Les Enervés de Jumièges*—M. Luminais's powerful picture, which was so much remarked at the Salon—represents an incident in early French history. Clovis the Second was at issue with his sons, and, having defeated them, he determined to maim and disable them. He destroyed the sinews of their legs, causing them thereby the most excruciating pain, and then embarked them on a barge, which he set floating down the current of the Seine. It is in this position, lying in the barge, and so much enervated that the very consciousness of their condition appears to be waning, that we see them in M. Luminais's clever but repulsive picture. Upon the accessories of the work no special care, and apparently no special ability, has been lavished. The painting is fairly vigorous where it is not refined; but it is in the exceedingly dramatic rendering of the expressions of the two sufferers, who alone are present in the canvas, that the power of the design consists. The work is a notable example of dramatic painting—of the power of a strong conception, unaided by exceptional command of painter's means, to impress a considerable public. Whether it is very desirable to impress anybody with the representation of such scenes of horror is, of course, quite another question. But this canvas has only to be seen to be certainly remembered. The second large picture in Mr. Wallis's gallery is that entitled *The Satyr's Family*. The subject is one that has always appealed to

the painter of carnal conceptions; it is one that Rubens and the fellows of Rubens have generally treated the best. In the design now exhibiting there is contrasted with ability the various forms and textures of man, woman, and child. Animal life and gross desires, for food and pleasure, fill the luxurious canvas. M. Priou is the artist to whom we owe this by no means unsuccessful *pastiche* of the genius of Flanders.

Among other painters of the figure, Mrs. Anderson stands conspicuous. Most good judges were agreed in recognising in her bathing figures, both at the Royal Academy and at the Grosvenor Gallery this year, studies of the nude of a vigour and grace not common by any means in contemporary art. Venice and the Venetian artists' supreme command of the nude world seem to have inspired her. But at the French Gallery we are quite disappointed to see her forsaking a line in which she is on the point of excelling for a more or less sentimental art in which her competitors would be those not worthy of her. *Alone*, it is true, is a picture very harmonious in tone; it represents a girl plucking flowers and meditating in the twilight; but its more superficial grace is an attraction swiftly exhausted—the contours of the nude figure are more lastingly satisfactory to the properly trained eye.

Kaulbach the younger contributes, we observe, in *A Lady of the Seventeenth Century*, a work very highly finished, and of which none of the elaboration is lost. Of landscapes there are specially to be noticed Mr. Karl Heffner's admirable design of a long and flattish coast touched at one point by sunshiny light, and Mr. Munthe's *Ice-bound*. Mr. Munthe continues the powerful depicter of snowy fields and of gray cloud, of bitter weather and bleak wind. *The Fisherman's Dole*, by M. Sadée, is an agreeable combination of landscape and the figure, but it is felt before the canvas that the simplicity of subject or of treatment tends a little to emptiness. Mr. E. Croft's *An Outpost* is hardly worthy of his reputation as a painter of military figures; nevertheless, there is merit in his contribution. More than one member of the Montalba family exhibits work of interest. So considerable a man as Mr. Pettie sends *A Council of War*, and it is a work that has humour as well as character. The scene is outside a tent, and of the two warriors who take part in the discussion one is inconvenienced by a wound in his head. Humour is distinctly visible likewise in Mr. J. Morgan's *Who killed Cain?* And we can have little but praise for so agreeable a domestic interior as that by M. Vellmar, which figures under the somewhat conventional title *The Pet of the Family*. It represents quite competently the character and beauty of homely folk. Did space suffer us to continue, there are many other pictures which would be worth notice, even in an exhibition in which the number of masterpieces is inevitably limited.

##### MR. MACLEAN'S GALLERY.

A VARIED and rich little collection of water-colours has been opened at the rooms of Mr. Maclean in the Haymarket. Of course many of the drawings have been seen before, so that the exhibition may not demand lengthened critical notice; but it is one that will please the visitor and send the picture-buyer home the possessor of new acquisitions. Foreign water-colour painters are represented as well as English; indeed, as to quality, though not as to numbers, we are of opinion that they may be represented rather more strongly. Fortuny's *Musketeer*, if not technically important—that is to say, a large production—is an admirable evidence of his genius, and of the audacity of an attempt accustomed, nevertheless, to be crowned with

success. There is great interest belonging to this bold and violent work. Then, again, we have M. Vibert with a *Spanish Dancer*—an agile damsel swinging from side to side to the music that inspires to the dance; and yet, again, M. Leloir is very acceptable by the wit and finish of his *Windy Day*—a traveller has lost his hat in the street—though it is quite true that the work is open to critical objection. Among English work there is much by competent and agreeable, if not by first-rate, figure painters. Mr. E. K. Johnson, for instance, contributes more or less piquant designs, and Mr. Kilburne is often pleasant. Mrs. Allingham, in several drawings of single heads, shows admirable command of colour and tone; likewise of some dainty draughtsmanship in which the evidence of power is not sought and the sign of grace is the more easily obtained.

#### MESSRS. TOOTH'S WINTER EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. ARTHUR TOOTH AND SONS' winter exhibition, which opened to the public on Monday last, contains two or three interesting pictures by foreign artists. Foremost among these we are disposed to place a landscape by L. Douzette, entitled *A Silent Pool* (No. 22). We do not remember to have met with any work of this artist before, but it is obvious that he possesses keen observation combined with no little technical skill. The subject is a long, narrow pool, fringed on the farther side with trees, over which the moon is rising in a sky flecked with clouds. The peculiar light on these clouds, and the reflections on the partially scum-covered water, are patiently and truthfully worked out, and the effect of distance between the two farthest trees—no easy matter to accomplish in a moonlight scene—is admirably given. Another noteworthy picture is *Dolce far niente, Palermo* (No. 58), by Carl Schloesser, who will be remembered as having contributed a Palermo study to the last Grosvenor Gallery summer exhibition and two figure subjects to the Academy. The present picture is to a considerable extent killed by its gilt frame. Probably with an inner margin of black the effect would be considerably increased, but we do not think that the artist has succeeded in representing Sicilian sunshine. The key of colour is too low. But there is a good piece of distance, and some of the figures are easy and natural. There is also a well-conceived and firmly painted little picture by J. Beullieuve, called *Exterior of a Wineshop* (No. 33). The drawing of the figure sitting at the end of the table should be particularly observed. Señor Garcia y Ramos sends two rather clever but garishly coloured Spanish pictures (Nos. 1, 6). Josef Israels has two pictures: one, *The First Charge*, characterised by a very uncertainly painted baby's face, a window out of perspective, and a generally woolly effect; the other, *The Procession* (No. 118), a more carefully painted, though most unpleasantly coloured, picture. Among the works of English artists exhibited here we may notice an effective study of a gleam of light on a rainy day in *Llanberis Pass* (No. 18), by Sidney R. Percy; two of Mr. Leader's landscapes, not in his best style; and a picture entitled *Besieged* (No. 26), by Frank Holl, A.R.A., which, although it has some points of merit, fails to tell its story very clearly.

We can scarcely congratulate the Institute of Art on their present exhibition in Conduit Street. It does not reach even the very moderate level of former exhibitions. The paintings on china are poor. A plate by Miss Forster is perhaps the best; and the same lady has some pretty and effective paintings of flowers on gilt leather. Miss Shoesmith has one of her clever painted curtains; and among the pictures we noticed a refined female head in pencil and some pretty etchings.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THERE will immediately be on view in London—at Mr. Thibaudreau's, we believe—the whole of a collection which is just now exciting in the art world the particular interest that belongs to a collection which is on the eve of being dispersed. The late M. His de la Salle, of Paris, a veteran in the arts, and a most accomplished connoisseur, had formed during many years an assemblage of Cinquecento and later medallions and medals which was probably without rival. M. His de la Salle possessed also a few Renaissance and many antique bronzes, and the whole will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge during four days of the present month, beginning on Monday the 22nd. We hear, and are not surprised to hear, that the competition for the possession of these objects is one which is likely to be shared in by at least two national museums, not to speak of our best amateurs.

MESSRS. SEELEY have nearly ready for publication a new and cheaper edition of Mrs. Charles Heaton's *Life of Albrecht Dürer*, illustrated with reproductions by M. Amand Durand. While examples of his most famous work, such as the *Melencolia*, will not be omitted, specimens of his less-known engravings will also be given.

WE are glad to see that a collection of Mr. Charles Keene's clever and humorous sketches for *Punch* is about to appear. Mr. Keene has contributed greatly to the public amusement for many years; and, if not so brilliant a humorist as Leech, or so refined a satirist as Du Maurier, he has earned a well-deserved reputation for his admirable delineation of certain quaint and broadly humorous types of character. With the exception of Mr. Sullivan, of *Fun*, he is, perhaps, the only illustrator of our comic journals who is able to raise a laugh.

PROF. CHURCH gave on Monday evening the first of a series of six lectures on the Chemistry of Painting, to be delivered during the present month at the Royal Academy of Arts. His special subject was "The Action of Pigments on Each Other," and the lecturer was chiefly occupied in describing the different physical and chemical changes to which pigments are subject, either by themselves or by acting on each other, and in pointing out the importance of separating colours into groups in relation to their chemical composition. He exhibited a diagram of about thirty colours divided into (1) oxides, (2) sulphides, (3) carbonates and hydrates, (4) silicates, (5) other salts, (6) organic compounds, and (7) elements; and pointed out that pigments belonging to the same class might generally be used safely in combination. He gave several instances (with experiments) of the action of one colour on another, the effect of impurity of manufacture, of the power possessed by certain oils, &c., of "locking-up" certain pigments and thus preventing their decay or evil action upon one another. The second lecture was upon "The Action of Light, Heat, Moisture, and Air upon Pigments;" the third will be upon "The Action of Light, Heat, Moisture, and Air upon Oils, Turpentine, and Resins;" the fourth on "The Changes to which Painting Grounds are Liable;" the fifth on "The Chemical and Physical Changes involved in the Several Processes of Painting;" and the last on "The Conservation and Restoration of Pictures."

MR. E. ARMITAGE, R.A., is to lecture at the Royal Academy, on January 24, "On the Last Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque Periods of Art;" January 27, "On the Early Italian Masters of the Fourteenth Century;" January 31 and February 3, "On the Italian Schools of the Fifteenth Century;" February 7, "On Drawing Objects in Motion;" and February 10,

"On the Finish of Works of Art." Mr. Street's last three lectures, on February 24 and 28 and March 3, will deal with thirteenth-century architecture in Italy, France, and England respectively.

AMONG art sales already announced as to take place with promptitude, either this month or next, are two which must be of interest—one of them the collection of engravings, ancient and modern, still possessed by an amateur whose diligence in acquisition has long been known; and the other the less important collection of an estimable artist lately deceased.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, accompanied by Mr. Soden Smith and Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps, has just returned from an official visit to the museums and to the Imperial and other collections of St. Petersburg and Moscow, undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining what examples of gold- and silversmith's work in these collections might be reproduced to add to the large number of facsimiles in electrotype of art treasures, both English and foreign, already existing at South Kensington. Every facility was offered for the examination of the contents of all store-houses or cabinets, however secluded from ordinary inspection, in the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Arsenal at Tsarkoe Selo, and the Kremlin; while the treasures of churches (including the Troitsa Monastery) and the private collections of several connoisseurs were freely opened with the greatest courtesy. A selection was made of about 250 objects, ranging from goldsmith's work of early Greek art exhumed at Kertch, through mediæval times, to English plate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and excellent specimens of French art of the period of Louis XV. There appears good ground to anticipate an interesting and valuable addition to the reproductions now stored in South Kensington Museum. Provincial museums and local art exhibitions are largely interested in the advance of this branch of the operations of the Museum, by which facsimiles scarcely distinguishable from the unattainable originals are either lent on loan or may be purchased at a very moderate cost for permanent display at the chief centres of industry throughout the country.

THE water-colour painter, H. J. Terry, died at Lausanne on October 10. Mr. Terry was an Englishman by birth. His father settled in Geneva, and placed him when a boy in the atelier of the famous Calame. Terry, however, exchanged painting for lithography, which was then coming into notice, and made such progress in its manipulation that Calame entrusted to him the reproduction of his pictures. He thus executed, after the drawings of the master, those plates and studies by which for a long course of years the name of Calame was made known all over Europe, and by whose use in Continental schools of art a whole generation of landscape painters was formed. As a lithographer of landscape, Terry stood almost as high as Mouilleuvre, F. Lemoine, and Lemude. When lithography was compelled to give way before photography as a vehicle of landscape, Terry turned to *aquarelle* painting. He lived for some time at Basel and Mulhausen, but settled finally at Lausanne. His pictures were much esteemed at the Swiss exhibitions, and we believe that they were frequently bought by English collectors.

THERE died last week two French painters of considerable reputation. The one was Alexandre Guillemin, an artist well known for many years to frequenters of the Salon. Guillemin was born in Paris in 1817, and studied in the atelier of Gros, where he made rapid progress in painting *genre* subjects. His pictures were always admired at the Salon, and

brought him several medals, beside the decoration of the Légion d'honneur in 1861. He died on his estate at Bois-le-Roi on the 28th ult. The other painter whom France has lost is the landscapist Herpin, who has only lately made himself a name. French critics now, however, speak of him as being among the most distinguished of the rising school of landscape painters. He excelled in portraying the picturesque aspects of Paris, and his picture of the *Pont de Sèvres* gained him a second-class medal at the Salon of 1876. He died at the age of thirty-nine, leaving a widow and child unprovided for. It is believed that his brother artists, with their usual generosity in such cases, will come forward and help.

A NUMBER of artists and amateurs belonging to the little artistic colony at Barbizon have begun a subscription for the purpose of raising a monument to the two great landscape painters, J. Millet and Théodore Rousseau, in the forest of Fontainebleau, among the scenes which those painters loved so dearly and painted so well. We should think that little difficulty would be experienced in gaining subscriptions for such an object, considering the enormous popularity of the artists, and their intimate association with the forest of Fontainebleau. No better spot could have been chosen for a monument.

THE American monument to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe will, it is said, be a bronze bas-relief representing the scene of *The Raven*, with the poet as the hero, life-size.

*Martin Schongauer: a Critical Research into his Life and Works*, is the title of a learned monograph recently published by Dr. Alfred von Wurzbach. The disputed points in Schongauer's history are so many that perhaps it is impossible to write of him in any but an argumentative style. This little book, at all events, is argument from beginning to end, and the writer seeks to establish by elaborate reasoning that his own theories are right and all others wrong. He considers 1450 to be "about the right year of Schongauer's birth and 1488 to be certainly that of his death." Taking these dates as undoubtedly correct, he proceeds to a critical examination of Schongauer's prints and pictures, rejecting all that do not fall within this period. His researches with regard to the pictures are decidedly noteworthy, for he finds that the Cologne master known as the "Master of the Boisseree Bartholomaeus," by whom are two altar-pieces in the Wallraff-Richardt Museum, is identical with Schongauer, whom he considers to have gained his artistic training more from Cologne than from the Netherlands. He supports his views by forcible reasoning, but the question needs much further investigation before they can be accepted. A chronological catalogue of Schongauer's prints is given in the Appendix, wherein an attempt is made to divide his work into two periods—first, when under the influence of the masters of the Netherlands; and second, when under the influence of the Cologne school, at the time when he painted the *Bartholomaeus* and the altar-pieces of *St. Thomas* and of *The Holy Cross*.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Rotterdam for the purpose of organising a permanent international exhibition to open in January 1881.

THE illustrated catalogue of the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art, edited by M. F. G. Dumas, has just been published by M. Rozez.

THE Municipality of Florence has given instructions to provide for the protection from the weather of the frescoes in the cloister of Santa Maria Novella by means of a wood erection suitably constructed. There is now no disposition whatever in Italy to retouch or repaint the sur-

faces of ancient frescoes. If any parts of them are detached from the wall they are fixed with most commendable skill; portions which are entirely broken out are replastered to prevent further damage, but no painting is permitted. We have to regret that the excellent principle now acted upon did not always prevail, but there is comfort in the reflection that at last retouching and repainting are prohibited.

M. CHAPU has been elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in succession to the late M. Lemaire.

AMONG the most interesting sales which are to take place in Paris early next year is that of the works of M. Philippe Rousseau.

To the *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft* this month H. Janitschek contributes some portions of a curious and interesting private journal kept by a citizen and tradesman of Florence named Luca Landucci, who lived in the middle of the fifteenth century during the stirring period of Savonarola's strife with the Medici. The journal is mostly taken up with the writer's private and domestic affairs; but, like every citizen of Florence at that time, Landucci was actively interested in all the events taking place around him, and discourses with considerable intelligence on the art undertakings that were being carried on. Some of his notes have been published before, and it is stated that the whole journal will shortly be given to the public. The original appears to be lost, but a seventeenth-century copy is preserved in the Bibliotheca Marcelliana at Florence. Its publication will be a valuable contribution to the history of culture. The other articles are a continuation of Dr. Janitsch's learned history of the old glass paintings in Strassburg Minster; a long notice of Viollet-le-Duc, by Dr. Hugo Graf; and a contribution by Dr. Bahn to the history of plastic art in North Italy. Reviews of art books and a very full and excellent bibliography make up the number.

M. ALFRED MICHIELS' work on *Van Dycik et ses Elèves* will appear in the course of next month.

ON September 26, at Altöfen (Hungary), an old Roman amphitheatre was discovered by Herr Charles Torma. The discovery has attracted considerable attention, as the excavations made on the site have shown that the amphitheatre of Aquincum surpasses that of Pompeii in width, height, and length. For, while the small axis of the inner ring of the structure at Pompeii is thirty-nine metres and the great axis sixty-nine metres, the axes of the Aquincum theatre measure respectively fifty-one and eighty metres. The remaining dimensions are of similar proportions. Some huge pieces of the main walls have been laid bare, while a whole system of thinner walls, parallel to the former, the so-called "baltei" with the "cunei," have come to light. Only the southern part of the theatre has been excavated; the northern part, situated on a little hill, contains the main entrance and some other interesting features. A little distance to the west of the theatre, Herr Torma hopes to find the foundation walls of the Temple of Nemesis. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre have also been lately discovered at Schneckenberg, near Pesth.

THE following pictures have been purchased by the Donatello Society:—*Francesca da Rimini*, by Amos Capiolo, 2,000 lire (about £80); *Dinner in the Convent*, by Th. Ethofer, 1,200 lire; *A View in Holland*, by Willem Oppenorth, 1,000 lire; *Domestic Peace*, by Ernesto Fontana, 1,000 lire; *Flowers*, by Fantin Latour, 660 lire; *After Sunset*, by Tommasi Adolfo, 500 lire. These are to be disposed of among subscribers by lottery.

A VERY effective picture by an Italian artist named Baldomero Golofre was given in *L'Art* last week in a clever etching by G. Greux. The picture is merely called *Near Naples*, but it represents a number of naked little Neapolitan boys playing about among the rocks on the seashore, with a fine view across a little bay.

### THE STAGE.

A PLAY about whose production there was a good deal of interest has now seen the light in English at the Prince of Wales's Theatre: *Anne-Mie* was about the first Dutch piece to rouse the attention of our playgoers during the Dutch performances at the Imperial Theatre last summer. Opinions were divided as to whether M<sup>me</sup>. Catherine Beersman—who is a very strong actress indeed—was stronger in the character of Anne-Mie or in that of Marie-Antoinette. But, excellent as was M<sup>me</sup>. Beersman's performance in the native domestic drama, the piece itself was more interesting than the performance, and it was inevitable that the play should be adapted. An anonymous author has undertaken the task, and Mr. Rosier Faassen's piece has been put into appropriate English; a good play, skilfully contrived and carefully written, has been performed, with every care bestowed upon stage management, as well as upon the acting of most of the characters, and only the crowning advantage of a quite adequate performance of the part of the heroine is required to make a distinct triumph out of a respectable success. Miss Geneviève Ward is not intended by Nature—at the hour at which we have arrived—to play the part of a trusting and betrayed maiden. This is the part she acts in the prologue, and it is a difficulty which her art is not able to surmount. The like scene could not but have been at least equally onerous to the great Dutch actress, who is of ample figure and mature years. But M<sup>me</sup>. Beersman reserved herself for the play as against the prologue; here her well-considered art, which instinct and practice have made so eminently one with Nature, told with extraordinary effect. Her performance was authoritative—it compelled admiration. The same cannot be said of Miss Geneviève Ward. She is full of stage resource; she has judgment and considerable command of pathos and weird passion. But her performance—highly creditable as it is—remains occasionally inappropriate and occasionally incomplete. Perhaps—in the later scenes especially—it is a performance of too monotonous shadow. It is true that Anne-Mie's "lot," like that of the constabulary in *The Pirates of Penzance*, is "not a happy one." But as Miss Ward represents her, she is open to the reproach addressed to Hamlet by the worldly-wise. "To persevere in obstinate condolence" is a mistake in life, and a mistake at the theatre. Relief is lacking to the representation of the woman whose lover she believes to be dead, and whose daughter must needs pass as her niece. Such relief and variety an actress of Miss Ward's powers may yet succeed in giving. It is hardly within the compass of any possible art to fit her perfectly for the representation of the maiden of the prologue, but such an absence of suitability as is here unpleasantly felt cannot be laid to the charge of an artist; it is the almost invariable and inevitable accompaniment of a drama which has a prologue dealing with characters over whom, while the curtain is lowered, twenty years have to pass. The two most important personages, next to Anne-Mie, are her father, Dirksen, and her not blameless lover, Herbert Russell, an Englishman. Mr. Fernandez acts the one part; Mr. Edgar Bruce the other. Mr. Bruce, of course, has a difficult character to deal with—the representative of what is

called a "seducer" has but scant chance of popularity—and it is not until Mr. Russell (who was supposed to have been murdered by the aggrieved and maddened father) makes the *amende honorable* of marriage and legitimatises his daughter, Lise, that Mr. Bruce can entertain reasonable hope of impressing an audience favourably. For Mr. Fernandez, as far as sentiment is concerned, the task is naturally easier; but the representative of Dirksen, unlike the representative of Howard Russell, has to sink his own nationality. Mr. Fernandez, however, becomes carefully Dutch, and he performs his pathetic part with strong feeling and with the intelligence that comes of experience. Mr. Flockton, Mr. Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss C. Graham lend, one and all, excellent aid. We hinted at the beginning that the performance was remarkable for its *ensemble*. We may say also that it is remarkable for due attention to accessories. Dutch life and Zeeland manners are portrayed with an exactitude copied no doubt from the admirable example set last summer at the Imperial by the Dutch players themselves. It is conceivable that *Anne-Mie* may not enjoy the longest lease of favour at the Prince of Wales's, but it is undoubtedly saved from the list of early failures. If it is not at all points satisfactory, there is good reason for seeing it.

*Billee Taylor*—half opera and half burlesque, very well written and put to bright music—was brought out at the Imperial Theatre a few nights ago with every sign of genuine success.

*Mabel*, the piece at the Olympic, which we assumed would run but a short time, has already been withdrawn. Its place is supplied by a strongly constructed drama, *Delilah*, which had some success at the Park Theatre in Camden Town when acted, as it was recently, by pretty much the same company as is now performing it in Wych Street.

By the death of Mr. Charles Harcourt, by an unfortunate accident, at the early age of forty-two, the stage loses an intelligent comedian of comely presence and good bearing, who, if he had made no great mark, was yet valued by his comrades and accepted not ungraciously by the public. He was to have appeared in the performance of *Hamlet* at the new Princess's to-night; but a fall on the stage of the Haymarket, where he was rehearsing his part for performance at the other playhouse, compelled his removal to a neighbouring hospital, where his days came to an untimely end.

*An Actor Abroad*, by Edmund Leathes (Hurst and Blackett), is the work of one of the most intelligent of our younger actors, whose *Laertes* we remember with pleasure to have seen at the Lyceum when Mr. Irving first produced *Hamlet*, and whose *Horatio* we shall witness to-night at the Princess's. Mr. Edmund Leathes's gifts are of a highly respectable kind, and, if he is not always brilliant, he is never wholly disappointing. It has been objected to *An Actor Abroad* that the book is not wholly about acting, and that it contains other matter besides anecdotes that concern the stage. This is perfectly true; and if a book of travel, descriptive of travel, be altogether a nuisance, there is much in this book that can be objected to. But volumes of travel—the literature of travel we hardly dare to call it—volumes of travel have been long popular. This is a popularity Mr. Mudie would appear to have fostered, since a visit to Japan or the Sandwich Islands, undertaken by a person accustomed to put pen to paper with considerable readiness, leads, not indeed to fame, but to brief notoriety. We think travel books are read too much. They are not literature proper. A writer and a publisher, however, have often to take a public much as they find it; and, since a favourite winter occupation of

the middle-class Londoner is to sit over the fire with a book which takes the mind to the farthest corners of the world, it is not surprising that there are plenty of authors who retail their travelling experiences in print. Of these Mr. Leathes is one; but, to our thinking, he is an exceptionally agreeable one, for he has what, to our mind, is the advantage of being a man who has travelled with professional pursuits. He travelled to do instead of to write, and what he saw he saw by the way. The result is an agreeable though, undoubtedly, a very light combination of the experiences of the voyager with those of the artist; and, after reading Mr. Leathes's impressions of San Francisco, we pass on to the story of his adventures as a "star," or as a satellite, in the remoter and stranger regions of California. He went to many places during his professional tours, and he is yet young. He went to Australia, where he saw about the last of that eccentric but in many ways admirable artist, Walter Montgomery. He went to the Sandwich Islands. He went to New York. He spent much time in California, in whose "glorious climate"—which was so much impressed upon us by the principal comedian of *The Danites*—he does not entirely believe. People who like, as they may reasonably like, such modification of the ordinary contents of a travel volume as is afforded by the reminiscences of an actor, will find Mr. Leathes's book very readable. It is written in a wholesome spirit, and it cannot fail to tell us a good deal that we did not know before. A great work it makes no pretension to be.

## MUSIC.

### RECENT CONCERTS.

On Saturday, October 23, Bizet's interesting and original suite for orchestra, *Roma*, was performed at the Crystal Palace. Among the posthumous works of this lamented composer are three suites or symphonies; *Roma* is third in order of publication, but is supposed to be earliest in date of composition. The "suite" consists of four movements: the first an *andante tranquillo*, quiet and dignified; the second, an *allegro vivace*, a *scherzo* in fact, full of grace and delicacy; the third, an *andante*; while the last is entitled "Carnival," a piece full of bustle and fun, but, as music, not quite equal to the preceding movements. The whole composition is thoroughly pleasing and the workmanship of a high order, while the orchestration is most ingenious and effective. The performance was excellent, and the work was so heartily received that it will doubtless soon be repeated, or possibly one of the other suites given. We may also mention Schubert's interesting overture, *Des Teufels Lustschloss*, performed for the first time at these concerts. It was first played in England at the concert of the London Musical Society in June last year.

Last Saturday the principal features of a long programme were T. Wingham's concert-overture, *Mors janua Vitae*, two orchestral movements by Massenet, and a pianoforte concerto by Herr Bonawitz. The Wingham overture has been noticed in connexion with the Leeds Festival, where it was produced. The two movements by Massenet are extracted from one of the composer's latest works, *La Vierge*, and bear the following titles, "Dernier Sommeil de la Vierge" and "Danse Galiléenne." The first is weak and commonplace, while the second is altogether monstrous and unseemly. It is to be hoped that better specimens could be selected from this composer's works. Herr Bonawitz, who has spent a number of years in the United States, and resided for the last two years in London, made his *début*, and performed a concerto in A minor of his own composi-

tion, and afterwards solos of Chopin. The concerto is correct as to form, but the composer evidently wrote the work more as a display or show piece than as a solid or interesting contribution to high art. The programme book seemed to foretell this, for in the very short analysis we read of "a great display of octaves in the pianoforte," "a *cadenza* of display," and "a chromatic passage of sixths leading into the *finale*." We can scarcely form an opinion of Herr Bonawitz's powers as a pianist from his performance of this concerto. He has a fair amount of digital execution, but his playing seems to lack character, refinement, and real musical feeling.

A very large audience assembled on Monday, November 1, at St. James's Hall on the occasion of Mr. Walter Bache's pianoforte recital (ninth season). The programme commenced with Bach's interesting *Suite Anglaise* in E minor, capably played, though we did not quite agree with the rates at which the various movements were taken. Mr. Bache always introduces into his programme some work of Liszt. On Monday he played two pianoforte pieces, *Bénédiction de Dieu dans la Solitude* and *Sarabande and Chaconne from Handel's "Almira,"* and they afforded the pianist an excellent opportunity for displaying his well-known skill and execution; as compositions, they are certainly not of great value or interest. Another piece in the programme was Chopin's *sonata* in B flat minor (op. 35). Of this work, Schumann says: "The idea of calling it a *sonata* is a caprice, if not a jest, for Chopin has simply bound together four of his wildest children, to smuggle them under this name into a place to which they could not else have penetrated." It abounds in difficulties of every kind, and Mr. Bache gave an excellent reading of the work, more especially of the first movement and of the eccentric *finale*. Miss Anna Williams was the vocalist, and gave some interesting "Christmas Songs" by Cornelius. Mr. Bache announces a pianoforte recital next year, and a repetition of Liszt's *Faust Symphony* in 1882.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & CO., Fleet Street, and Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

## PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . . . .	0 18 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8	0 4 4



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

No. 445, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan.* By A. W. Kinglake. Vol. VI. *The Winter Troubles.* (Blackwood & Sons.)

It is very hard, unless one adopts the style of newspaper articles, or of newspaper correspondence, and thereupon deals with the popular picturesque, to write contemporaneous history. It is harder still to write the history of a war the results of which are nearly as much passed away as the passions which rendered the war possible or popular, while the motives which led statesmen or politicians to traffic in those passions are as extinct as the volcanoes of Auvergne. It is even harder to revive contemporary interest in the relative merits and demerits of two men, whom Mr. Kinglake intended to contrast, to the discredit of the one and the eulogy of the other, when one of those personages is remembered only because his errors, his crimes, and his fall are far more fully before the minds of the present generation than his temporary greatness, since he is probably estimated by the greatest part of Europe as the most incompetent ruler that ever figured on the political stage. But this is the task which Mr. Kinglake puts before himself. A great many years have passed since he published his earliest volumes on the Crimean War. Napoleon was alive then, and most of the English, French, and Italian public men who took part in the events of 1854, to say nothing of Mr. J. T. Delane, whom Mr. Kinglake now seems to consider the most remarkable instance of that "brain-power" on which the historian of the Crimean War is always dwelling. I can well remember hearing of the delight with which Mr. Delane read the first volume of Mr. Kinglake's history, and the dissatisfaction and disenchantment with which he perused the second.

They who remember the Crimean War from its beginning, and especially they who criticised the policy which induced this country to embark in that war, were ready enough to acknowledge that the motives which made the war popular in England were creditable to the English people. The European nations had spent themselves freely in the supreme effort by which the ambition of the first Napoleon was finally quelled. In the whole of European history no period has been more conspicuous for pure and patriotic feeling than the resistance to the First Empire—at first passive, after the Battle of Jena, and afterwards active, when the retreat from Moscow made Napoleon vulnerable. But when the war was over the European kings not only began anew

the old despotism—hostility to which was the wholesome element of the French Revolution—but entered into a conspiracy, under the name of the Holy Alliance, for the purpose of destroying every spark of public liberty and public spirit among the people who had saved their thrones for them. The principal agent, it was believed, in this conspiracy was the Emperor Alexander. When Nicholas succeeded Alexander it was known that a harsher and more implacable enemy to human liberty was on the Russian throne, and that he was eager to use every opportunity which might be afforded him in favour of kindred despotisms. England, which, under the impulse given it by Canning, had broken finally with the Continental system, began to accumulate distrust, and finally hatred, against the Russian Government. The Crimean War was popular because it seemed to be the only means by which to avenge Poland and Hungary.

Napoleon the Third and Lord Palmerston made full use of this feeling. The former wished to obliterate the memory of the treason by which he seated himself on the French throne; the latter wished to give effect to a policy which he had always advocated, and which he sometimes strove to carry out by crooked arts. It was believed that the war would be finished in a single summer by a simultaneous attack on the two vulnerable parts of Russia—the defences of St. Petersburg and the great fortress of the Crimea. The former part of the scheme was never feasible, notwithstanding the brags of Graham and Napier; the latter seemed likely to be speedily successful. The battles of the Crimea were victories of the first class. The Crimea was full of supplies, and there seemed to be no difficulty in investing it and appropriating them. Sebastopol, after the battles of Alma and Inkerman, was supposed to be in our hands. But the allied armies did not take advantage of their victories, and chose to winter on the heights of the Chersonese, where they had to depend entirely on supplies by sea.

Throughout the whole of this volume, Mr. Kinglake recurs with amazement to the fact that this district was selected for the winter camp, and seems to think that no one was to blame for the suffering and loss which came upon the allied armies except the Administration at home. That the harbour at Balaclava was small, that there was no road from its muddy beach to the English camp, and that a Crimean winter would test to the uttermost the endurance of the armies should doubtless have been known to the departments in England, but ought, one would have supposed, to have been better known and better provided for by those who had the management of the army on the spot. In the field the allies were uniformly victorious. Could they not hold the country which their arms had conquered? Those of us who can remember the events, and the expectations which we daily thought to see fulfilled, could hardly have imagined that what was won would be relinquished; that the allies, instead of being besiegers, were being virtually besieged, except from the sea; and that the English army had no road by which to convey the supplies which were brought them.

No one doubts the courage, the patience, the intelligence, and the patriotism of Lord Raglan, the defence of whose military reputation is plainly the principal object of Mr. Kinglake's work. But what was said of the Balaclava charge, "somebody blundered," is true of all the arrangements which were made for wintering on the Chersonese. It is a maxim which comes to us from the wars of antiquity, that he is the greatest general who makes the fewest errors. From the beginning, it was clear that the armies might have to winter in the Crimea; from the beginning it was plain that, unless these armies could hold the country, they must depend for supplies on the sea, and on a good road; but from the beginning the land communication between the harbour and camp was neglected.

Instead of discussing judiciously who was to blame for this interruption in the necessary communications, Mr. Kinglake instructs his readers in the traditions of the double government of the Horse Guards and of Downing Street, and tells us how, to the manifest detriment of the public service, the House of Hanover, till the reign of her Majesty, always strove to compensate for the restraints which the Constitution puts on the administrative power of the Crown by insisting on being absolute over the army. It is easy to point to instances in which this dual authority has done great mischief, where the Crown has encroached and the Administration has been foolishly yielding, or wilfully careless. That the Government in England was unprepared for the reverses which nearly destroyed the army during the winter of 1854 may be allowed; but it is too much to say that the blame entirely rested with them, and that there was no over-confidence and no negligence at headquarters.

The best part of Mr. Kinglake's volume is that which deals with the introduction of the special correspondent to the camp, the effect which his letters had on the English public, and the particular use which was made of them by the *Times* editor. It was not difficult for any newspaper, if it were conducted with ordinary ability, and especially if it claimed to be perfectly independent of party feeling, to give utterance to that disappointment and wrath which the English people felt at the delay of their expectations and at the news which reached them about their army. Somebody must be the victim, and the victim in this case was the Peelite contingent of the Aberdeen Administration. Mr. Roebuck must have had even his vanity gratified when he carried his motion for the committee of enquiry. But the relief of the army was mainly the act of private zeal, just as the reform of the hospital administration was. Mr. Kinglake seems to be under an impression that the influence of a department is relative to the salary which its chief receives, for he traces the shortcomings of the medical arrangements to the scanty remuneration of Dr. Andrew Smith. But the fact is, every Government department wants to spend as little as it can, and to make other departments spend as much as possible. Such a principle saves trouble and wins a reputation with Parliament.

It cannot be said that Mr. Kinglake's style of treating his subject improves as he draws

nearer to its conclusion. It is perhaps in the nature of things that when a work is undertaken with a definite object, and that object has ceased to have an interest with the existing generation, the spirit and vigour of the writer flag. *The History of the Crimean War* was intended to be destructive of the reputation of Napoleon, and an *apologia* for the military career of Lord Raglan. But the former committed a political suicide which we imagine not even the animosity of Mr. Kinglake anticipated, and the latter will, in all probability, never achieve such a reputation as will point him out as one of the great English commanders.

JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS.

*Guide to the Study of Political Economy.*

By Dr. Luigi Cossa, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pavia. Translated from the Second Italian Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Lettres d'Italie.* Par Emile de Laveleye. (Bruxelles: Muquardt.)

A LAWYER is said to be a key to a library; he cannot always tell you what the law is, but he knows where to look for it. Dr. Cossa's guide is more than a key to a library; it answers in a good measure the purpose of one, putting the reader in possession of the gist of much that has been written in ancient and modern times by several hundred authors, Greek, Italian, English, French, German, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Spanish, and Portuguese. The only name of mark the absence of which we have noticed is that of Dr. B. Weisz, of Budapest. The amount of information comprised in the 227 pages of the volume is, indeed, marvellous, and the English version is highly creditable to the anonymous translator. One misprint only worth notice has caught our eye, at the top of p. 101, where the thirteenth century should be read instead of the eighteenth.

Dr. Cossa is not a hanging judge; out of about seven hundred writers on whom he passes judgment, there is only one (Mr. H. D. Macleod) on whom he passes a severe sentence. So impartial and temperate is he that some of his readers may sometimes wish that he were either hot or cold, and that he would declare more positively for or against one or other of the rival schools and systems of political economy he reviews. The warmly favourable judgment, however, which he pronounces on Mr. Mill will give pleasure to the admirers of that great and noble man. "The first place among English economists belongs, undoubtedly, to John Stewart Mill. . . . Even now his classical work, *Principles of Political Economy*, is the best English treatise on economics." Treating of French economists, Dr. Cossa's estimate of Blanqui's *History of Political Economy* closely accords with our own in the ACADEMY of October 2. His opinion of Bastiat also appears to us perfectly just. Admitting the great services which Bastiat rendered as an advocate of the freedom of international trade, and the unrivalled force and point of his arguments on that subject, Dr. Cossa adds, "In his *Harmonies Economiques* Bastiat expresses ideas about value, population, and rent which are neither original nor exact. They lead to an economic

optimism which closes its eyes to the possibility of social perturbations and temporary conflicts between the interests of the various productive classes." Seeking for some omission in Dr. Cossa's catalogue of French economists, we at first imagined we had detected one in the case of M. de Fontpertuis, but the name of that learned and instructive writer is met with elsewhere in the Guide. The account of the German economists will be especially interesting and useful to English readers. Dr. Cossa was, we believe, himself a pupil of Dr. Roscher, of whom he speaks in strong praise. It may be well to note that the English, or rather American, translation of Roscher's *System der Volkswirtschaft*, like the French translation, though in two volumes, gives the first only of the two German volumes of the work; the second volume, mentioned by Dr. Cossa, *National Oekonomik des Ackerbaues*, has not yet found a translator. The explanation given by Dr. Cossa of the name *Catheder-Socialisten*, applied to the new school of German economists, is hardly correct. "This not very appropriate name," he says, "has been given to the followers of the school by their opponents, because they support the principle of authority." The real origin of the nickname was that a majority of the propounders of the new views were university professors, and were therefore called Socialists of the Chair, or Academic Socialists. Dr. Cossa's general estimate of modern German political economy is:—

"The eminent position now occupied by Germany in the progress of economic studies demands from the economists of other countries a patient study of German works. Profound investigation, accurate historical and statistical research, have gained for them this position. But it cannot be denied that the German economists have many grave defects. They exaggerate their own importance in comparison with the economists of England, France, and Italy. They are too subtle, and sometimes even sophisticated or pedantic, in doctrinal controversies. We must, however, regard as ridiculous the arrogant contempt for these economists which is professed by many who are not capable of understanding or appreciating their writings."

Since Dr. Cossa's book came into the hands of the translator, one of the most promising of all the economists of Germany, Dr. Adolf Held, has been lost to Europe by a cruel accident.

Speaking of his own countrymen, Dr. Cossa says, "The first of living Italian economists is undoubtedly Angelo Messedaglia, a Veronese writer;" modestly keeping himself in the background. He is brought forward into his proper place by M. de Laveleye, who, in his *Lettres d'Italie*, speaking of the learning of the Italian economists, says:—"Quelques-uns d'entre eux, comme M. Cossa à Pavie et M. Messedaglia à Rome, sont de vrais prodiges d'érudition économique." Several of the authors of whom Dr. Cossa speaks become, as it were, visible and audible in M. de Laveleye's graphic letters to those who read French—a more limited class, it would seem from some proceedings at Oxford this autumn, than we had supposed. M. de Laveleye's reputation appears hardly to have reached some learned men at that famous university.

There are men not to know whom argues one's self unknown; and one must have lived far from the Continental world of letters not to know how considerable a place M. de Laveleye fills in it.

The rapidly increasing power of the Jews in Italy and other parts of Europe is depicted in striking terms in M. de Laveleye's present work (*Lettres d'Italie*, pp. 66–70). They are not popular on the Continent, though much less unpopular in Italy than in Germany, or in M. de Laveleye's own country, Belgium. But, popular or unpopular, they succeed in every country and in almost every walk of life; and M. de Laveleye ascribes their success to natural superiority and the survival of the fittest. Of their number, among Italian economists is one well known in England, Luigi Luzzatti, of whom both M. de Laveleye and Dr. Cossa speak in high terms. In M. de Laveleye's account of an interesting conversation with him, a quotation from Virgil has received an awkward twist from the printer. Of Minghetti, the statesman, a curious story, illustrative of the relations between the brigands in Sicily and the peasantry, is told by M. de Laveleye. Minghetti goes every year to Sicily to visit a domain, and is given an escort to protect him, which for the last two leagues leaves his carriage to proceed alone. On his enquiring with astonishment, on one occasion, why he was thus deserted, the commander of the escort replied, "You have nothing to fear now. The brigands never attack a proprietor on his own land. That would displease the peasantry, of whom they stand in need." The economic condition of the peasantry, and of the poorer classes in general throughout Italy, is described by M. de Laveleye as most unsatisfactory; but he sees no danger at present from socialism any more than from clericalism.

We are happy to say that Mr. Herbert Spencer is in much greater physical vigour than he appeared to M. de Laveleye at Mentone last year. Nor has M. de Laveleye done justice to Mr. Spencer's works and intellectual powers; and we imagine that in this case also he has jumped to a conclusion from a hasty glance.

Everyone who goes to Italy this winter ought to take with him the *Lettres d'Italie*, and everyone who is not going ought to read them in order to study Italy at home.

T. E. C. LESLIE.

*The Defence of Rome, and other Poems.* By Ernest Myers. (Macmillan.)

*New and Old: a Volume of Verse.* By John Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It is a pity that Mr. E. Myers, who has already published two or three volumes of verse marked by genuine feeling and sweet expression, should not take more pains in cultivating his art. Even singers require practice and training, however great their natural gifts; and this is especially the case with a voice like that of Mr. Ernest Myers, which, though it is sweet and possesses a few good notes, is of small compass and deficient in strength and quality. As might be expected, it shows to greatest advantage in short and simple poems. In these, to drop metaphor, though

the tone is sad, occasionally verging on the morbid, as in "The Exile" and "A Dirge," and some of the best in design, as "The Singer" and "Stanzas," are marred by carelessness in execution, he shows freshness of thought and tenderness of feeling. The following verses, called "The Doubts of Grief," are as good as any:—

"And is she truly dear to God  
Who made a thing so fair of her?  
The painful path her feet have trod  
Has not for that been easier.

"Perchance beyond the barrier dim  
Whereto her sad steps draw anigh,  
God waits for her whose eyes on Him  
Are waiting till their daylight die.

"Perchance, perchance—but ah! we know  
Of all this nothing; it may be  
That where the thin ghosts gloomward go  
Is sleep and silence utterly.

"At least, even so no dreams shall mock  
That sleep with their beguiling wings  
Which now her fitful slumbers rock,  
Then leave her to the truth of things.

"That sleep it is another sleep  
Than any she has known before,  
Dreamless it is, and calm, and deep,  
And needs not any watching o'er."

The level of execution in these verses is by no means even. The writer who was capable of producing the second and last verses should not have been contented with the third and fourth; but it is more even than in most. The motive of "Stanzas" (p. 67) was worth more careful treatment; and the pretty sonnet called "Sponsa Deo" is quite spoilt by the last line. Mr. Ernest Myers has written a good deal of verse, and we hope he will write more; but he has yet to learn that the finest design in poetry, as in sculpture, may be spoilt by want of patience in the use of the chisel.

He has also to learn that there are some things he cannot do. It is singularly unfortunate that he should have chosen for his longer efforts one of those metres which Mr. Swinburne has, for this generation at least, made his own. With the "Hymn to Hesperia" and the "Song of the Standard" ringing in his ears, he might, however, have been expected to produce verses of finer temper than those in which he has essayed to tell "The Defence of Rome" and to translate a portion of Homer. How far he has challenged a comparison may be seen from the opening lines of the poem which gives its title to the book:—

"Rome, thou art named as of Strength, and thy  
glory is sprung of the sword,  
From thy birth in the ancient tale the War God  
was thy father and lord;  
All feeblér birds of the air were amazed and  
folded their wings  
When thine eagles swooped on their prey, over-  
shadowing peoples and kings."

We quite agree with Mr. Myers in his praise of this metre, with its "unequalled combination of rapidity with dignity of movement." We also agree that it is well fitted to represent the Homeric hexameter. It is indeed an hexameter, with a monosyllable for the last foot and any amount of licence in regard to the first; but it requires a more perfect ear and greater strength of voice than are at present at his command.

Probably there is no one living who would be more competent to undertake the task of translating Homer in this metre than Mr.

J. A. Symonds. He has already shown, by his translation of the sonnets of Michelangelo and Campanella, and his studies of the Greek poets, no ordinary qualifications for such an undertaking, and some of his verses in the present volume—as those in the third section of a strange dream-poem called "Leuké," which commence,

"Thou shalt live! Men shall call to each other,  
Behold a new star in the skies,  
Our Master, our Comrade, our Brother,  
All hail for the light of thine eyes"—

show that he can venture to remind one of Mr. Swinburne without arousing any very painful sense of his temerity. Those, however, who have read his former volume of original verse (*Many Moods*) will be prepared to find, among many poems which leave little to be desired, others in which the theme and workmanship are both poor. His longer poems, notwithstanding their literary skill and especially their power of description, are failures. "The Love Tale of Odatis and Zariadres" is not entertaining; the tragic story of "Imelda Lambertazzi" arouses no sympathy with the unfortunate lovers; "The Valley of Vain Desires," a very clever imaginative picture of the craving of the body for strange pleasures, is horrible without appealing, as it is meant to do, to the moral sense. Their strong point is description, but even this is often laboured and over-pictorial, as the following lines from the "Love Tale of Odatis" will show:—

"It was the hour of evening when Love's star,  
Trembling beneath the melancholy bar  
Of sunset, melts young hearts, and Love is nigh  
In all the saffron spaces of the sky.  
Swift flew the stream; the drooping apple boughs,  
Glossed in its arrowy argent, framed dim brows,  
Mist-wreathed with maiden tresses, of the queen,  
Who stayed, a glimmering phantom, on the green;  
Beneath her skirts the grass was dewy wet—  
Not now with daffodil and violet,  
But with pale lilac crocus flowers o'erbloomed  
Sad stars of autumn; and the air, perfumed  
No more with April blossoms, held the scent  
Of fruits autumnal; heavy branches bent  
Their golden freightage of ripe spheres to greet  
Even the kisses of her dainty feet."

The limits of Mr. Symonds' art are, however, most patent when he makes his characters speak. Surely the most Oriental virgin addressing a foreign youth for the first time would scarcely use so warm an image as this:—

"In dreams, O Zaffir! when the night forlorn  
Faints in the fierce embraces of the morn,"

which is a curious contrast to the very timid and cold character of the rest of her speech, which continues—

"In April, saidst thou? Deem me not o'erbold  
To quit my coy retirement and the cold  
Cloisters of shy concealment!—nay I shrink  
And tremble virgin-like upon the brink  
Of perilous parody."

It would not, however, be fair to this poem to leave it without quoting one of the many beautiful passages it contains. The Scythian Princess, in her wintry kingdom, is pining for the Persian Prince whom she has seen in her dreams.

"She watched the melancholy winter heap  
Snows upon snows, and joy seemed far, and bare  
Were earth and heaven within the loveless air.  
So slumber with frail hope and flying bliss  
Fed her young soul; but waking wretchedness  
Consumed her, and life daily grew to be  
A trance of dreadful, drear expectancy."

Nor came there any sign; nor might she hear,  
From wandering merchant or lone traveller,  
Aught from the wished-for southlands, for the  
hand  
Of winter lay like iron on all the land,  
And silence round her brooded, and the Spring  
Was as an unimaginable thing."

This, though reminiscent of Mr. William Morris, is very good; and, generally, it may be said that Mr. Symonds' management of this metre is expert. His blank verse is even better—strong, as well as elastic and musical, and, what is remarkable in these days, not Tennysonian in its cadences. The "Improvisation on the Violin," suggested by Beethoven's deafness, is a fine rhapsody, and Mr. Symonds is master of the *terza rima*; but it is in the sonnet, the form of which he has thoroughly conquered, that his success is most unchallengeable. It is difficult to say which is the most beautiful in the present volume; but this, at least, is good enough to be representative:—

"Of all the mysteries wherethrough we move,  
This is the most mysterious—that a face,  
Seen peradventure in some distant place,  
Whither we can return no more to prove  
The world-old sanctities of human love,  
Shall haunt our waking thoughts, and, gather-  
ing grace,  
Incorporate itself with every phase  
Whereby the soul aspires to God above.  
Thus are we wedded through that face to her  
Or him who bears it; nay, one fleeting glance,  
Fraught with a tale too deep for utterance,  
Even as a pebble cast into the sea,  
Will on the deep waves of our spirit stir  
Ripples that run through all eternity."

Mr. Symonds' range of intellectual sympathy is so great that, though he has no strong individuality, and the most personal and genuine of his poems, such as his beautiful verses called "The Love of the Alps," show a kinship with Wordsworth, it is impossible to assign his work to any school, or to justly represent his power by quotation. There is much in the volume that would not be missed, and some poems are disfigured by blemishes of carelessness and taste which it is difficult to reconcile with the literary ability and pure veins of thought which characterise the rest. The reader should not be discouraged by the first pages, upon which, with a curious want of critical faculty with regard to his own work, he has chosen to print some of his worst verses, disfigured by such mistakes as "Thornéd cankers," and such ludicrous slips as "black beetled crags." They, however, contain a few little lyrics which are almost perfect in their way. One of these is called

"LOVE IN DREAMS.

"Love hath its poppy-wreath,  
Not Night alone.  
I laid my head beneath  
Love's lily throne;  
"Then to my sleep he brought  
This anodyne—  
The flower of many a thought  
And fancy fine.

"A form, a face, no more:  
Fairer than truth;  
A dream from death's pale shore;  
The soul of youth.

"A dream so dear and deep,  
All dreams above,  
That still I pray to sleep—  
Bring Love back, Love!"

There is, perhaps, no sweeter song in *New and Old* than this, but it would be hard to find any fault with the verses called "Farewell."  
COSMO MONKHOUSE.

*Tasmanian Friends and Foes.* By Louisa Anne Meredith. (Marcus Ward & Co.)

THE anecdotal style of this book, together with a slight thread of love-making which runs through it, in order that all may end happily, after the orthodox fashion, at the last page, suggests, despite its early appearance, a Christmas book. But it is adorned with no familiar English holly berries and icicles. As befits a Tasmanian Christmas, its tastily decorated exterior encloses beautifully coloured plates, from the authoress's drawings, of the most grotesque fish and insects and most brightly tinted fruits and flowers of Van Diemen's Land. Readers of Mrs. Meredith's previous books will easily recognise many of the plants and creatures which she has described in past years, and will be of one opinion with regard to these careful drawings and the skilful manner in which they have been chromo-lithographed by her publishers. Even a stay-at-home naturalist may delight himself with these plates by tracing English analogues of the fantastically shaped and gorgeously tinted denizens of Tasmanian waters. Here, for instance, is our old friend, the sober John Dory, glorified into "pearly and silvery scales tinted with a thin golden hue, with head, fins, and markings of pure vermilion, and great topaz eyes" in the *Zeus Australis*; while no one could mistake the *phyllopteryx foliatus*, albeit a blaze of red, purple, and gold, for anything but a distant relative of the seahorse (*hippocampus*) not uncommon round the Channel Islands. The Tasmanian catfish, again (*kathetostoma laeve*), though sufficiently ugly, has not a more cruel mouth than the catfish (*anarrichas*) of our North Sea. The same process may be followed in the bravely painted butterflies and flowers which Mrs. Meredith has here depicted. With some of the latter our gardens and greenhouses have been enriched. And it is not improbable that such a lazy student might consider the teachings of these drawings, and the many points of comparison which they suggest between English and Tasmanian flowers and fishes, the most valuable feature of the book. Its structure, indeed, is somewhat repugnant to the adult reader. While expressly disclaiming any intention to write careful scientific descriptions, Mrs. Meredith's object is to relate anecdotes of the habits and peculiarities of many of the creatures which have fallen under her own observation or perhaps been kept as pets. These stories, however, are either inserted among chronicles of a settler's life, interspersed with accounts of winter sports, inundations, and adventures in the bush, or are sent home by a cousin in the form of epistolary "gossips," after the time-honoured precedent of Gilbert White. Particular pains have been taken to give in all cases the scientific names of the birds, plants, and creatures named (for which we are duly thankful); but the result, as may be imagined, is a singular medley. It is matter of regret that these useful drawings were not matched with a severer style. It is somewhat irritating, too, to be obliged to search for information on the domestic habits of kangaroos or 'possums among the light chatter of Frank and Linny and the sententious utter-

ances of Mr. Merton, whose name irresistibly recalls the moral Mr. Barlow of our youth.

Yet there is much to reward the reader even in a careless perusal of what the naturalist deems verbiage. The pleasant home-life of settlers possessing cultivated tastes; the unaffected manners and charming simplicity of a household which retains the character of English steadfastness tempered by colonial liberty; the light set upon a hill which such a family becomes to all its rough surroundings—these are very pleasantly painted by the authoress as we remember them to have been of old. This is an aspect of her book which, if we mistake not, she herself would deem of primary importance. It would have been a good thing had she prefixed a general view of the Australian fauna and flora for the benefit of the intending settler and his friends at home, to whom this book, we take it, is mainly dedicated. The preponderance, for instance, of *eucalypti* and *epacridaceae* among the vegetation, and the uniformity and lowly organisation of its mammalia—which, with the exception of a few species of a still lower type, the monotremes and some small rodents, are wholly marsupials—might well have been enlarged upon. The authoress vouches for instances of tameness and affection among kangaroos, which are somewhat novel. Interesting accounts, too, are given of the kangaroo rat (*hyposiprymnus*) and the opossums when kept in confinement. Of that singular creature, the *ornithorhynchus*, however, Mrs. Meredith has nothing new to say. As always happens, the native birds and animals are retreating and becoming more rare before the advance of civilisation. The black swan, for instance, and the pelican (*p. conspicillatus*) have largely diminished in numbers of late years. Tasmania boasts a long and ugly list of snakes, the *moreliae*, *diemensiae*, and especially the mallee (*hoplocephalus*). Some curious stories are related of fish taking the hook almost immediately after breaking away from another which they perhaps carry at the time in their mouths, and which may show anglers how insensible to pain is their quarry. The same thing must have been noticed by every English trout-fisher. We know of a large trout, for instance, which was taken in Loch Awe, and when caught with an artificial minnow had no less than five other minnow tackles, all bristling with hooks, hanging round its mouth.

The authoress craves every allowance for inability to correct the proof-sheets of her book owing to her residence in Tasmania, but we have noticed little that requires amendment. She has evidently never heard of our Bird Bills, or she would not be "afraid that it will be a long time before the faithful Commons begin to legislate for little singing-birds." The *salmo thymallus* of Australian writers is really a grayling, and not "a pretty little native trout." But these are trifling blemishes in lands where animals are habitually named wrongly, where a *thylacinus* becomes a tiger, and a *dasyurus* a tiger-cat. A useful list of *algae* collected by the authoress on the east coast of Tasmania is appended, while internal evidence shows that another containing a list of ferns was contemplated. A touching notice of her husband, the late Hon. Chas. Meredith, is prefixed.

We part with nothing but pleasure from a book of healthy tone, of unaffected delight in the beauty of nature, and of extreme solicitude that no cruelty or thoughtlessness should mar the happy lives of even the humblest creatures which surround the writer in her distant home. The volume cannot but be welcome to all of kindred tastes.

M. G. WATKINS.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Violin Player.* By Bertha Thomas. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*Wooers and Winners; or, Under the Scars.* By Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Rendelsholme.* By Annie M. Rowan. In 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

*Fascination.* By Lady Margaret Majendie. In 2 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

IN devoting this article entirely to the lady-novelists, we are far from insinuating that their faults mark them off as a class apart. But, placing them in order of merit, we cannot fail to be struck in every one with the unsatisfactory plot, which, in *The Violin Player* especially, utterly mars the latter half of the story. The reader is at first allowed to become interested in the loves of an honest English lad, Val Romer, and his father's Italian *protégée*. Mr. Romer dies insolvent, the home on Como is broken up, and complications ensue. Val studies as a lawyer and sculptor in London and Rome, grows famous, and becomes entangled with a married lady. Renza, in male attire, takes lessons of a misogynist violinist, and, also becoming famous, marries an English villain. He being removed by the hand of a brother of his discarded mistress, and the Platonic English lady seeking fresh flirtations, Val and Renza, after a few years' bereavement, come together, and we are supposed to enjoy a sorry satisfaction in the nuptials of a morose old bachelor and a heart-broken widow. This new freak of interpolating a previous marriage or two among the usual delays of the second volume is rather irritating, and intensely so when it is based upon the presumption that two professional travellers had neither of them ever heard of such a thing as the Poste Restante. The first volume, however, is entirely good. Renza on her tramp to Germany reminds us very often of *Contarini Fleming*, and even of *Wilhelm Meister*, but is none the less charming for that; and her comrade, the volatile, shallow, low-principled, and self-possessed Linda, is by far the best and most finished study in the book, where throughout the characters are strongly and finely marked. Apart from its plot, *The Violin Player* is a book to be recommended, and in many respects belongs to the higher order of fiction.

Of a far less romantic mould is Mrs. Banks—unless, indeed, we are to regard her local colour as an effort of imagination. Those who have not, and even those who have, the privilege of knowing the environs of Giggleswick will probably allow a liberal discount upon the astounding effects which Mrs. Banks produces by piling Andes upon Himalaya. In



fact, the local colour is everywhere much too pronounced save for parish readers. The cave-hunting which occupies so much space belongs to a sadly primitive era of geological research, and has been better treated elsewhere; while the dawning glories of the Mechanics' Institute movement, with its potter's wheels and fusty wombats, glimmer forlorn in an age of *Art at Home* and *Science for All*. We do not care a bit for the topography of Giggleswick—the precise direction of its streets, lanes, and short cuts, but we care a good deal for the old-fashioned Yorkshire people who dwelt therein, and whom Mrs. Banks portrays with incisive pen. At the boarding-school we have the revered old Mrs. Craggs, her notable daughter and soft-hearted old-maid niece—gentlewomen who would have found themselves quite at home in Cranford. Mrs. Statham, the flighty maiden aunt, distracted by her Sisyphean efforts to disinherit everybody and yet somehow to leave all her fortune among her kin, her maid Deborah, her lawyer, and her pet tortoise, among other characters, must certainly have been sketched from life. Heroines who suffer general neglect and hard usage are sure to be popular. Such is Edith, who devotes her life to her little sister Dora, a cockatrice indeed, depicted by Mrs. Banks in the impartial spirit of an old-bachelor visitor. This adorable cherub, having always wanted everything, and always getting what she wanted, ends by demanding poor Edith's bridegroom just as they are starting for church. Edith could hardly say no; so, to the disgust of the parish—and, we fear, of the reader also—the smiling vixen marches to the altar in her bridesmaid bonnet, attended by Edith, robed and crowned. But of course this Jasper was only a rascal in disguise all the time, Edith having long ago discarded her real lover, Laurence, a very nicely behaved boy indeed. Jasper had frightened the parish clerk with a turnip-lantern ghost, and laid the blame upon his schoolfellow. The clerk's shriek had disturbed Mrs. Thorpe's last moments; so Edith, as a model daughter, had sworn never to forgive the culprit. Hence the whole story really turns upon the unravelling of a silly schoolboy plot. In the end Edith marries Laurence, who turns out to be her—we forget what—but a relative, of course somewhere just outside the table of affinity, and naturally the heir to a fine estate. The boys have a generic likeness to Sandford and Merton; while the part of Mr. Barlow is inadequately filled by a Mechanics' Institute patriarch who proclaims the second renaissance in the blandly exasperating diction of *Proverbial Philosophy*.

Miss Rowan soars far above Giggleswick, its tea-fights, caves, and turnip-lanterns. Thus she begins—"The fashion of this world passeth away. Riches crumble. Pomp tarnishes. Vanity fades. Glory dies. Even Love is but a fevered dream, which vanishes ere we realise its dizzy heights of bliss;" and thus she goes on for positively nine pages, till, frozen by these cold abstractions, one is glad to find oneself suddenly introduced to "King Death, twining his bony arms with petrifying clasp around the shrinking, warm flesh" of the heroine's mamma, upon a background of "crimson pile carpet, ebony and gold canopy

bed, rich gold-coloured satin curtains, and real antique lace on the dressing-table." *Rendelsholme* does not belie the burden of its cry—"All is Mystery." Denzil Devereux is no doubt a delightful name for one hero, but not for several, and, so far as we can make out, it is shared by four or five characters. Among others, there is an old Denzil—the rival of King Death; a young Denzil, a good Denzil, and a bad Denzil, who felicitously observes, "The next day we were married. I, who had been a Parian, was clothed in my right mind with such a wife"! The curious thing is that, amid this harmless rubbish, we find an Irish episode—a smuggler's-cave scene inspired by the *Colleen Bawn*—which is narrated with singular vigour and picturesqueness.

If *Fascination* was paradise to write, it is purgatory to read. That it does really fascinate we admit, but it is with the sinister spell of what another equally erudite authoress calls the Basilica. This stupefying charm is due not to its horrors and marvels, which are sufficiently contemptible, but to the leaden self-satisfaction and iron-clad assurance of its style. Now and then, as is but natural, the authoress forgets herself, and is for a few lines simple, shrewd, and pleasant. One feels then that the Basilica is for the moment looking another way, or even winking to itself—as, for instance, in this startling climax to a florid description of the hero's palace—"over the doors were rich stone carvings of fruits and flowers hanging in swags." Most of the characters are but the conventional figures of penny melodrama and halfpenny romance; the scene, of course, the Brittany of fiction. As in her very first sentence the authoress gravely tells us that the Château de Beauvert (which, as we gather, dates from Louis XV.) was "one of the few remaining relics of a bygone day in Brittany," one feels at once that, so far as local colour goes, it does not much signify whether the Château be in Spain, at St. Servan, or at Margate. The hero, Prince Paolo del Monte, differs from the ordinary *primo tenore* only in having "double pupils to his eyes." From the very obscure description, aided by our reminiscences of *Stonehenge*, we should infer that the Prince was merely "wall eyed," like some bull terriers. He is by hereditary right a *Jettatore*, and with a single languishing ogle he not only throws the beholder into a cold perspiration—that is by no means unlikely—but blasts his very life. Artistically, and we fancy historically, the victim ought merely to wither away in an atrophy; but at Paolo's stare storms arise, houses fall, chandeliers drop upon guiltless heads, horses run away, and—we shudder as we repeat it—"the evening's entertainment fails, or the ices come too late." With pretty inconsistency does he bewail his fatal gift, for, in spite of his pretended resolve to keep his eyelids always lowered, and so, we presume, to blast society no farther up than its boots, he occasionally goads or wheedles his nearest or dearest into challenging his power. If ever man feloniously and maliciously killed and slew his governess and his father-in-law it was this dreadful Prince. Feelings of humanity may perhaps have tempted him to wear blue spec-

tacles and carry a thick cotton umbrella, but, of course, no prince who respected himself could well condescend to such shocking outrages upon his high rank and nose. Indeed, we are half afraid that he rather liked the fun, for amid his affected tears we cannot but detect something of the spirit of the legitimate sportsman. Of his earlier prowess but one victim is recorded—a schoolboy rival, who in vain clutched the prize with palsied hand under his withering glare. Paolo comes first upon the scene in a regular *battue*. His yacht goes down with all hands in sight of the Château de Beauvert, the Prince, as a zealous skipper, having, we suppose, overlooked the crew generally. He is succoured by the Marquis, tells his gruesome tale, and is at once warmly pressed to marry the daughter who is hourly expected home from school. If he never sees her till after the wedding—such is the fantastic tenor of the curse—she will have nothing to fear; so he retires to re-furnish his palace and destroy the governess. Finette, a silly girl with just enough wits to get into mischief, must needs slip down to the station to see her unknown lover return. Hidden behind a bush she drinks in the fatal gaze, when instantly a naughty horse rushes up the embankment and deals her a smart kick upon the head, upon which she tumbles down and breaks her back. She lingers, of course, through some wanly sentimental chapters, and dies. Paolo, after hurriedly dispatching the old gentleman, gracefully withdraws in deep mourning, and the story takes a new departure. In the end he marries Finette's humble companion, Aglae—an attractive and high-principled orphan—whose good sense and piety prompt her to risk the experiment. We understand that as yet it has been successful. She still survives unblasted, and has two charming infants, though we observe that a critic who regards this as "one of the prettiest novels of the day" reproaches her with the "bourgeois" total of seven. Aglae is not a very interesting or finished character, but is at least conceived in a pure and refined spirit, and throughout she acts with dignity and grace. Letty, the young Hampstead Juno (the real mother of the seven), and M.M. Mayen *père et fils*, are pleasant and lively sketches, and the French mother-in-law is quite one of our oldest favourites. But, as we have already shown, pretentious frivolity is by no means the worst fault of the book. Silly novels are never quite harmless, but they rarely do very much harm. This is an exception. The idea of the Evil Eye might indeed have been handled by a Godwin or a Goethe: genius can often do well what it ought never to do at all. In weaker hands such subjects become an offence against common-sense and right feeling. Either the authoress believes these repulsive lies about the *Jettatura*, or she does not. If she does, there remains nothing to be said. But if she does not, we can but marvel how a Christian lady—for of her sincerely religious tone some pages afford ample proof—can, for the mere sake of seasoning a stupid book with sensationalism, deliberately mingle up sacred truths with pagan imposture, or present the momentous workings of Providence under the miserable travesty of the most debased form of fatalism. This is no light

matter. Since the book will only be read by those who are too young or too simple to judge it aright, it may, in spite of its weakness, disturb and unsettle, if it does not actually distort. Such, we are sure, was not the intention of the writer, and we sincerely trust that in future she will direct her graceful and facile pen to simpler, homelier, and worthier themes. E. PURCELL.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*A Thousand Thoughts from Various Authors.* Selected and Arranged by Arthur Davison. (Longmans.) Mr. Davison has entered on a path on which it is difficult to go far wrong. Anyone who will take the trouble to read the classical books of any language, to mark with his pencil the passages which strike him, and to publish his commonplace book has a chance of bringing before his fellow-men good things which they would otherwise have missed. This is always a gain. Moreover, Mr. Davison has gone, if not exactly into the byways of literature, at any rate out of its main high-roads, and has given extracts from books which, in many cases, it is very improbable that anyone would read for himself.

*Jane Austen and her Works*, by Sarah Tytler (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.)—a short Memoir of the novelist, with an analysis of her works—will be peculiarly acceptable as a prize in ladies' schools. We doubt whether it was worth while compiling Tales from Miss Austen, as the Lambs compiled Tales from Shakspeare, for her plots are far from intricate, and she wrote so little that the labour of the condenser is surely almost superfluous. Miss Tytler, however, has done her work well if it was to be done. The little morals she deduces from the stories she is analysing are unexceptionable, if sufficiently obvious; and, if we are to have "sign-post" criticism, it is best to have it from one who is herself no novice in the novelist's art. By-the-way, does not Miss Tytler take some of the strong things that have been said of her heroine's genius just a trifle too seriously?

*Faiths and Fashions.* By Lady Violet Greville. (Longmans.) There is something a little interesting in ascertaining the kind of matter which a fellow-creature thinks it worth while to write and to put before other fellow-creatures, but this is the sole kind of interest which we can discern in *Faiths and Fashions*. Lady Violet Greville's aims are, we feel sure, excellent; we only wish that she had been better able to attain them. The majority of the essays here republished are short lay sermons on what seem to Lady Violet faults of the age, or perhaps it would be safer to say what she has heard denounced as faults of the age, such as deadness of religious feeling, want of thoroughness in work, cynicism, &c., &c. No doubt the right man or the right woman could preach effectively on these subjects; but we are afraid that Lady Violet Greville is not the right woman. She is sometimes absurd, frequently inaccurate, and almost always commonplace. Now it is well for the preacher, male or female, to avoid these particular defects unless he wishes his auditors to depart yawning and unconvinced. Apparently Lady Violet's budgets of social articles (for these things are, it seems, republished) were not sufficient to make up a volume, and she has added a few descriptive papers, chiefly on Holland, which are decidedly better than the others, inasmuch as the author here only has for the most part to describe what she sees, instead of what she unluckily seems to have no eye for. Some "social twitters," as a sister author has called them, about school-boys home for the holidays and so forth do not

quite descend to the level of the discourses about clergymen, and younger sons, and "the demos," and "social atheists," and those "shallow sneerers," Voltaire and Gibbon. Lady Violet is quite sure about the shallowness of Voltaire and Gibbon; but she does not seem quite certain whether Sterne or Swift is responsible for the saying about the three ages of woman. At least she gives it sometimes to one and sometimes to the other.

*Pictures to Paint for Little Folks.* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) Another of the pretty and useful "Little Folks" series, with one delightful picture of "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe" by Kate Greenaway, some pretty drawings of children by M. E. Edwards, and of animals by other hands. The stories and verses by George Weatherly are also good of their kind.

*Northern Fairy Tales.* (Sampson Low and Co.) Six capital stories by P. O. Abjornsen and Hans Christian Andersen, fairly translated by H. L. Breckstad. The illustrations by R. T. Pritchett, F.S.A., have some humour and spirit, if little artistic merit; but we cannot give even so much praise as this to those by Clifford Merton. The stories, however, do not need illustrations to make them popular with young and old, and all are to be envied who read for the first time such famous histories as those of "The Pancake" and "The Gallant Tin Soldier."

*English Lake Scenery*, illustrated with a series of coloured plates from drawings by A. F. Lydon (John Walker and Co.), cannot fail to give pleasure to those who know and love the fells and the waters of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The artist has not erred by the introduction of those too gorgeous tints with which we are painfully familiar, and which never were on sea or land save in the products of chromolithography; but he has reminded us that even in that favoured spot of earth we call the Lake District the skies are often clouded and the water not always blue; and he has been happily inspired to give us, in tones for the most part sober and subdued, what aims at being an accurate transcript of some of the beauties of the pleasure-ground of England. The letterpress is straightforward and business-like, and the needful quotations from Gray, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, and their compeers, apposite and to the point. We are glad to see that Hawes Water is not forgotten.

We have received from Messrs. Griffith and Farran the twelve little books which form their "Tiny Natural History Series," and we have much pleasure in cordially recommending them for nursery use. They appear to us to be eminently well calculated for combining instruction with amusement, for, being written for the most part in words of one syllable, they may very well be used as first reading books. We hope we may see further issues of this useful series, and we would suggest that a little more care might advantageously be bestowed on mechanical details. The books now before us do not open as readily as ought to be the case with children's books, and the inner margin of the pages is here and there reduced to a minimum by careless binding. The picture, too, on the outside of the cover should in each case be different. Attention to such trifles would, we think, materially improve the books.

*Hilda and her Doll.* By E. C. Phillips. (Griffith and Farran.) This story is by the writer of *Bunchy*, which we have had pleasure in commending on a former occasion, and we are glad to see that she is again catering so successfully for the amusement of the little ones. In the earlier part we get some interesting peeps into home-life in the West Indies, as Hilda is a child sent home from those whilom

Elysian fields to be educated in France. The book tells the story of her life there, and how her character was improved by the trials she underwent at school, principally in connexion with a certain doll. This doll, however, was not of a description to be readily obtained in the Lowther Arcade or any similar emporium for the concurrent delectation of the infant mind and emptying of the parental pocket, but was decidedly *anti generis*. It is described as "a doll that was black and unlike any other doll that the child had ever seen before, just like Nana, and dressed like her, with a shawl handkerchief over her shoulders," &c.

*Mudge and her Chicks.* By a Brother and Sister. (Griffith and Farran.) Mudge, it may be well to premise, is presumably a contraction for the word mother, and Mudge in this case was the mother of children who in the strict privacy of domestic life are termed "pickles." Nevertheless, Mudge's were jolly chicks, though with a propensity for getting into mischief. The book, which is a capital one, is descriptive of their home-life and doings, and will, no doubt, be popular with children.

*Some Heroes of Travel; or, Chapters from the History of Geographical Discovery and Enterprise.* By W. H. Davenport Adams. (S. P. C. K.) The object of this book is a useful one, and by its means children will very probably obtain much more knowledge of many parts of the world than could otherwise be easily instilled into them. The doings of nine travellers are dealt with, and among them Marco Polo naturally comes first. How far the term "hero" can be properly applied to most of them it would be unwise for us to express an opinion, but we think the expression unfortunate. Mr. Adams' book is, of course, only a compilation, and presumably from the travellers' accounts of their doings. The little maps which are given are too small to be of very much use, but we congratulate Mr. Adams on his thoughtfulness in providing a brief Index.

*Dol's Story Book and Little Chimes for All Times.* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) These two neat little volumes are recent additions to Messrs. Cassell's "Cosy Corner Series." They contain numerous short stories, and we think the former best suited for children of six or seven, while the latter will be a source of attraction to somewhat older children. They are profusely illustrated; indeed, they are constructed on the principle of a page illustration alternating with a page of letterpress, a plan which is sure to be appreciated by little folk. The pictures and stories alike are very taking.

*Samuel Pepys and the World he lived in.* By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. (Bickers and Son.) Mr. Wheatley has many claims to speak with authority on the subject of our great Diarist, and this book will be found an acquisition by every lover of Pepys, be his knowledge of the subject great or small. For the Pepysian scholar there is the question as to the pronunciation of Pepys's name, though the testimony of his marriage certificate makes against Mr. Wheatley's view; there is the information as to Pepys' father-in-law, who was always out at elbows, in spite of his plans for preventing and curing the smoking of chimneys, for keeping horsepounds clean and sweet, for making architectural ornaments by rubbing or moulding bricks, for raising submerged ships, and for reworking Solomon's gold and silver mines; there are the valuable notes, compiled by Col. Pasley, with regard to the early history of the Admiralty, and Pepys's predecessors and successors in office; and there are numerous incidental corrections of errors committed by the editors of the diary, or even by Pepys himself. The general reader will find the successive chapters, in

which Mr. Wheatley has drawn from the pages of the diary some lively sketches of Pepys's world, together with full details, gathered from many sources, of Pepys's chequered career, full of interest and instruction. Those who have not had Mr. Mynors Bright's edition in their hands will be surprised to find how many items he has added to our previous knowledge of the Diarist, and how much more completely he has brought before us Pepys's singular moral and intellectual characteristics. We fear it must be admitted that to know Pepys better is to esteem him less. This book may be cordially recommended as the work of an author of great and varied and curious knowledge on a fascinating subject. Is it wholly impossible for Messrs. Bickers to give us an inexpensive edition of the diary in its complete form, annotated throughout by Mr. Wheatley?

*The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde, and other Stories*, by Mary de Morgan, with illustrations by Walter Crane (Macmillan), bears its recommendation on its title-page. The seven stories comprised in the work are gracefully and naturally told; the moral of each is unobtrusive, and the English fluent, unaffected, and pure, barring, perhaps, a trifling slip under the frontispiece. Mr. Walter Crane conspires with the author to lead us into the land of magic and faerie, with its mingled beauty that reminds us now of the Italian and now of the German Renaissance, now of the thirteenth century and now of the eighteenth, but before all of that eclecticism which distinguishes the nineteenth, and which does not disdain to borrow from remote lands as well as from remote ages. It must be a dull child that will resist the charms whereby the artist and the author seek so skillfully to lead him out of this workaday world of commonplace.

*The Praise of Books, as said and sung by English Authors*. Selected, with a Preliminary Essay on Books, by J. A. Langford. (Cassell, Potter, Galpin and Co.) This book begins with Richard de Bury and Chaucer—there is a bad misprint in the extract from *The Legend of Goode Women*—and ends with Mrs. Browning and Mr. George Dawson, the latter of whom, we imagine, is indebted for his introduction in great part to personal friendship or esteem. It cannot come amiss to anyone to read what some of the greatest writers of England and the world have written of their craft; and, if Mr. Langford's Introduction is a little dithyrambic, he is able to allege good authority for his ecstasies. His choice of quotations is sufficiently representative.

*The Countries of the World*. By Robert Brown, M.A. (Cassell, Potter, Galpin and Co.) The plan of this volume, which is one of a series of popular descriptions of the various countries, islands, rivers, seas, and peoples of the globe, is an excellent one. Dr. Robert Brown has evidently been at much pains to collect information on such subjects as physical geography, climate, manners and customs, &c., which should render his work valuable to the rising generation, and will, at any rate, give them an opportunity of obtaining knowledge with much greater ease than their forefathers could have done about the various countries of Asia, to which the present volume is confined. The book, however, has its shortcomings, and some of these are not insignificant. Dr. Brown is not strong in the matter of Oriental orthography. Dipping into the volume at random, we find an illustration entitled "Hata-Mene-ta-Kie Street"—a title which is somewhat comical, and ought to read Hata-mên [Hata gate] ta-chieh [street], the subject being a large, busy street in Peking, leading to the Hata (or Haitai) gate. But what, in the name of all that is Chinese, can be the meaning or correct way of writing "Onane-Cheon-Chane" in the title of the

frontispiece? We confess ourselves nonplussed, and have not had the courage to investigate the matter. In many other instances, too, Dr. Brown repeats errors and misspellings long since exploded, and this is much to be regretted. The illustrations are very numerous and interesting, but they often appear to have been pitchforked into the book anyhow—e.g., a fire on an Asiatic stoppe is placed between two streets in Hong Kong. The maps are not remarkable specimens of the cartographical art, but probably they are good enough for the purpose.

*The Other Side: How it Struck us*. By C. B. Berry. (Griffith and Farran.) In this substantial and well-printed octavo volume the author discourses pleasantly on the experiences of himself and a friend during a six months' furlough—a somewhat long holiday, by-the-way, for business men to take—which they had resolved to employ in a visit to the United States and Canada. Some of his notes and observations are very amusing, but we fear they will hardly be appreciated on "the other side," as our cousins there have the reputation of being just a little thin-skinned, and do not appreciate jokes—at least, those made at their own expense. In an Appendix Mr. Berry gives specimens of the bills of fare at a leading New York hotel, of which he may well say:—"The first time you see an American bill of fare you are overwhelmed—stunned!"

*Elfin Hollow and Princess Myra and her Adventures among the Fairy-Folk*. By F. Scarlett Potter. *Voyages and Travels of Count Funnibos and Baron Stilkin*. By the late W. H. G. Kingston. (S. P. C. K.) These three books of fairy tales are all interesting in their way. *Elfin Hollow* is best adapted for boys, and will no doubt be much appreciated by them; while *Princess Myra* should receive an eager welcome from girls, being written more especially for their amusement. Mr. Kingston's book is not so much to our taste; but, at the same time, we do not doubt that many children will take delight in following Count Funnibos and Baron Stilkin in their odd adventures.

*Nimpo's Troubles*. By Olive Thorne Miller. (Griffith and Farran.) This little book is admirably adapted for the amusement of small children; we have tried it with our own with marked success. Some of the expressions might, perhaps, have been toned down with advantage, but in the hands of a judicious mother this objection need not weigh against the book.

*The House on the Bridge, and other Tales*. By C. E. Bowen. (Griffith and Farran.) These tales are prettily told, and should be popular among children rather older perhaps, than those who will be captivated by the preceding story. There are several illustrations, which will increase the interest taken in the text by little folk.

*Rose Leaves: Tea-Time Tales for Children*. From the Swedish of Richard Gustafsson. By A. Alberg. Second Series. *Woodland Notes: Tea-Time Tales for Children*. From the Swedish of Richard Gustafsson. By A. Alberg. Third Series. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) English children who a year ago took delight in reading the first collection of Gustafsson's graceful little tales will rejoice to find that in *Rose Leaves* and in *Woodland Notes* they have gained a further supply of stories from the same pen. It is well that so charming a raconteur should at last have found welcome in England. Indeed, we could ill have spared these tales, which have long been known and enjoyed both in Germany and Sweden. Those children with whom Andersen finds favour will assuredly like to read Gustafsson too. For in manner as in matter he strongly resembles the author of the

beautiful *Bilderbuch ohne Bilder*. The stories now before us are all very short; in ground-work and in incident they are almost too slight; it is their freshness, their poetry, their delicacy, which gives them charm. Here and there the translator, in his anxiety to be natural and idiomatic, may have spoiled something of their bloom, but on the whole he has done well; if some faults of style exist, it is certainly not a child who would wish them corrected. In addition to being tastefully bound, the volumes contain many excellent illustrations. Evidently the publishers have spared no effort to make both books attractive. And in this they have certainly succeeded.

MR. ALDIS WRIGHT has just issued *The Tragedy of King Richard the Third* in his Clarendon Press series of Select Plays of Shakspeare for schools, &c. He gives from the Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed the material that Shakspeare used, and confirms the proof given by Courtenay and others that the second edition of Holinshed, and not the first (as is usually supposed), was Shakspeare's authority. He declares his belief that *Richard III.* was written before *Richard II.*, and in 1593 or 1594. (No doubt they were within a year of one another, either way.) He prints an interesting extract from Hare's *Guesses at Truth* on the contrast between Shakspeare's treatment of his villains in his early and later periods, *Richard III.* as compared with Iago and Edmund. His notes are thorough and excellent, as they always are. But he throws no light on the one word-cruel of the play, the *Humphrey Hour* of IV. iv. 175:

"Duchess. What comfortable hour canst thou name

That ever graced me in thy company?

K. Rich. Faith, none, but Humphrey Hour, that call'd your grace

To breakfast once forth of my company;"

though surely all who dined or breakfasted with Duke Humphrey—that is to say, fasted during the dinner or breakfast hour—may have been said to be called out to their meal—that is, no meal—by Humphrey Hour. As to the text of the play, the one question to be settled is, Is the Quarto or the Folio to be taken as the basis text of an edition? Spedding, Delius, Schmidt have, on different grounds, declared strongly for the Folio: see Mr. Spedding's able discussion of every point of difference between Quarto and Folio in the New Shakspeare Society's *Transactions*, 1875-76. Mr. Wright declares—we may say, proves—that Delius, if right, can only be so for wrong reasons. Spedding, he holds, may be right for right reasons; but he does not admit their force, and holds to the former opinion which his lost co-editor and he expressed in the Cambridge *Shakspeare* that an editor ought to take from both Quarto and Folio those lines which he thinks most Shaksperian in each, though with a general preference for the Quarto. Thus, in three differing lines, III. iv. 23, 25, iv. 1, Mr. Wright follows the Folio only once:—

Ratcliff. Qo. Come, come, dispatch; the limit of your lives is out.

(Adopted.) Fo. Make haste; the hour of death is expiate.

Rivers. Qo. (Come, Grey; come, Vaughan; let us all embrace.)

And take our leave, until we meet in heaven. (Rejected.) Fo. Farewell, until we meet again in heaven.

Hastings. Qo. My lords, at once: the cause why we are met.

(Rejected.) Fo. Now, noble peers, &c.

Mr. Wright's reason for the adoption of the first Folio line above is that the Quarto line (23) "is too much a repetition of l. 8: 'Dispatch; the limit of your lives is out.'" His practice would be called inconsistent, and unworthy of a real editor, by the German school; but we

apprehend that most Englishmen in their present state of knowledge will hold him right—as Mr. Pickersgill has forcibly argued that he is (New Shakspeare Society's *Transactions*, 1875-76)—in adopting, in every case of difference of authority, that reading which, in his judgment, and after his long training, seems to him most like Shakspeare's work. But, of course, further discussion or consideration of the question may bring critics round to Mr. Spedding's view. No aesthetic or character criticism is given by Mr. Wright, except the piece from Archdeacon Hare. Its absence is much to be regretted in a play so unique in treatment as *Richard the Third* is.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE volume containing the *Life and Literary Remains of Dr. Appleton*, announced in our last issue, will shortly appear in Triibner's "Philosophical Series." A portion of it will consist of the opening chapters of a work on the *Ego* which the author had engaged to write for the series in question. The greater part of these chapters has already been published in the *Contemporary Review* under the form of an enquiry into the philosophical position of Strauss and Mr. Matthew Arnold; but they will be now reprinted with considerable additions, together with the fragments of another chapter on "Development," which will be embodied in an Introduction by the editor. The Introduction will further contain other specimens of Dr. Appleton's philosophical studies. The important article on "Copyright," which attracted so much attention at the time it appeared, will also be given, as well as finished articles on "Doubt" and "Atheism," and a number of detached fragments on various subjects. The volume will be prefaced by a Life written by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, and will include contributions from several friends and extracts from Dr. Appleton's record of his intercourse with the many eminent men in this country and America with whom his position brought him into contact.

A SECOND and cheaper edition of Mr. Greville J. Chester's excellent book for boys, *Julian Cloughton*, is in preparation.

It is rumoured that Brugsch-Bey is rewriting his famous pamphlet on the Exodus.

MARIETTE PASHA, after a visit to the baths of La Bourboule in Auvergne, has embarked at Marseilles on his return to Egypt.

THE *Manchester Guardian* states that the verses in Mr. Caldecott's new picture book, *The Three Jovial Huntsmen*, are taken from Mr. Edwin Waugh's story, *Old Cronies*, which in its turn is parodied from a song long popularly known in Lancashire.

MR. W. E. GRIFFIS, author of *The Mikado's Empire*, is about to publish a work entitled *The Japanese Fairy World*, with eleven illustrations by Ozawa Nankoku.

MR. JOHN PERCIVAL POSTGATE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Professor of Comparative Philology in University College, London. Prof. Stanley Jevons has resigned the Chair of Political Economy as from the end of the current session.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO. have nearly ready for publication *Pascal's Provincial Letters*, edited from the original text, with Introduction and English Notes, by J. de Soyres, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and an *Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Geometry of Conics, with Historical Notes and Prolegomena*, by C. Taylor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

MESSRS. J. MASTERS AND CO. will shortly publish *Our Next Door Neighbour: a Story for*

*Children*, by Stella Austin; *The Little Blue Lady, and other Tales*, by Mrs. Mitchell; *Auld Fernies' Son*, by the author of *The Chorister Brothers*, &c.; and a cheaper re-issue of *Moral Songs*, by Mrs. C. F. Alexander, with eighty-six engravings on wood by Mr. J. D. Cooper from drawings by eminent artists.

It is matter for regret that the comprehensive work on Egyptian Mythology, by Prof. R. Lanzzone, of Turin—which contains descriptions and engravings of every known variety of the ancient Egyptian deities, sacred animals, and sacred emblems—will not be published in England, in consequence of the professor feeling unable to accept the terms offered by a leading publisher. His laborious investigations conducted over a long series of years in different parts of Egypt, his position as curator of the splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities at Turin, and his great skill as a draughtsman render Prof. Lanzzone admirably fitted for the work he had all but completed. It seems a pity that the University of Oxford could not undertake a work of such paramount importance.

THE opening lecture of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered on the 5th inst. by his Excellency James Russell Lowell on *King Richard III.*, which the lecturer believes to be a play adapted by Shakspeare to the stage with some additions; "towards the end, either growing weary of his work or pressed for time, Shakspeare left the older author, whoever he was, pretty much to himself." The melodramatic conception and treatment, the absence of patriotism, the clumsy way in which Richard declares himself a scoundrel, the scolding of the mob of widowed queens, the wretched treatment of the supernatural, the inadequate speeches of Richard and Richmond towards the close, are evidences, Mr. Lowell believes, that the play is not of Shakspeare's authorship. The *Scotsman* of the 6th gives a good report of the lecture; the compositor has inadvertently supplied a new Shakspeare reading characteristically North British:

"The minister, the lover, and the poet  
Are of imagination all compact."

A SELECTION from Mr. J. G. Whittier's poems has just been rendered into Portuguese by the Emperor of Brazil.

PROF. GROT has published the eighth volume of his edition of the Russian poet Derzhavin's works. More than 1,040 pages are occupied with a biography of the poet, founded mainly on his correspondence. This biography is unprecedented in the Russian language for its extent and the minute research bestowed on Derzhavin's official and literary career. Regarding the poet's standing in Russian literature Prof. Grot says comparatively little. Some pages are devoted to a defence of his personal character and poetical merit against hostile criticisms; and a concluding chapter contains brief remarks on his literary style and the leading features of his poetry. In the ninth and final volume Prof. Grot promises additional biographical documents, and a bibliography of Derzhavin's works.

THE completion of the *Dizionario biografico degli Scrittori contemporanei* gives us an opportunity of congratulating the editor, Prof. de Gubernatis, upon the fullness, accuracy, and rapidity with which this great work has been carried through. There is hardly a living writer of any note in either Europe, America, or, we may add, Asia whose biography is not to be found in it, brought down to the date of publication. A work of the kind was urgently needed, and the thorough way in which it has been accomplished will make it an indispensable book of reference to every library.

A COMMITTEE has just been formed, consist-

ing of old friends and admirers of Dumas, for the purpose of setting up a statue in Paris to the famous novelist. A site has been granted by the authorities on the Place Malesherbes, not far from the residence of M. Dumas fils. The statue will be executed by M. Chapu, whose bust of Dumas is well known.

It is proposed to publish by subscription the second volume of the *Records of the English Catholics under the Penal Laws*, to be entitled *The Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen (1532-94)*. The volume will contain all the letters of Cardinal Allen, edited or inedited, which are obtainable, as well as letters addressed to him, and other documents calculated to illustrate his life and actions. They will amount in all to about 213, of which 172 will be printed for the first time. Some of these letters and documents are in English, many in Latin, and a few in Spanish and Italian. Their value may be partly inferred from the sources from which they are principally derived—viz., the archives of the Vatican, of the see of Westminster, of the English College at Rome, of Stonyhurst College, and of Simancas, as well as the Public Record Office, London. There will be an Introduction by the Rev. Father Knox, and a complete Index. Mr. David Nutt is the publisher.

MR. E. H. WHINFIELD's handsome edition of the *Gulshan i Raz*, or "Mystic Rose Garden," of Esh-Shabistari, Persian Text, and Translation, with Notes chiefly from the Commentary of Lahiji (Triibner), will be welcomed by those who are interested in the Persian school of mysticism. The *Gulshan i Raz* was written in 1317 in the form of answers to fifteen questions on the doctrine of the Sufis, and has been called the *Summa Theologica* of Sufism. No English edition or translation of it, however, has been published till now, and von Hammer's German edition was faulty in several respects. The philosophical system of the Sufis, a strange mixture of Neoplatonism and natural Pantheism, is one of the most interesting of the developments (if such it can be called) of Islam; and the explanations and illustrations thereof in the *Gulshan i Raz* will repay careful study. Mr. Whinfield has prefixed a thoughtful Introduction on Sufism, and his translation is as clear as a rendering of the obscure phraseology of Oriental mysticism can be expected to be. But the book will be read for its philosophical rather than its literary interest, and the fine printing and setting of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington seem a little thrown away on a work which by no possible hallucination could be regarded as an ornament for the drawing-room table.

DR. HUGO VON MELTZL has published at Kolozsvar a tiny *Vergleichend-litterarhistorische Untersuchung*, in which he compares the Scotch ballad of "Edward," contained in the first volume of Bishop Percy's *Reliques*, with several specimens of popular poetry resembling it in theme and treatment brought together from various lands. They are so much alike that, as he thinks they are not mere imitations, he is inclined to look for "a common Turanian-Aryan archetype," from which was derived "an Aryan archetype," giving rise to numerous German and Swedish songs, as well as "a Turanian archetype," from which he deduces some Hungarian songs and a Finnish ballad; the latter being looked upon as the originator of the Scotch "Edward." This seems going a little too far. But Dr. von Meltzl has produced an interesting little essay. The Scotch "Edward" has been regarded by commentators with some suspicion; but the fact that Motherwell obtained from an old Scotchwoman a variant of the ballad, in which the hero bears the more probable name of Davie, is in its favour. In it, as in its Finnish and Hungarian parallels, a son discloses to his mother a domestic tragedy. He has slain his father or his



brother, or a near relative has poisoned him by means of a "four-footed crab," otherwise a toad. He makes various bequests to his family generally, leaving to his mother "the curse of Hell," or "pain and grief," or "a glowing seat in Hell." In every case jealousy, provoked by female misconduct, appears to be the cause of the crime committed.

WE are informed that the "British Chronological Association" (Memorial Hall, London Street, Bethnal Green) has a novel work in the press which will be ready in the beginning of December. "It is *Vox Dei*, or the Eclipse Line of Time, giving a classification and enumeration of all eclipses from the Mosaic Creation to the present period. It verifies all years and the eclipses B.C. With it will be printed *All Past Time*, upon luni-solar cycles, which, being the movements of the moon, are unalterable. No. 1 central eclipse of the sun repeats its date in 651 years. It occurred in the first week of year 0, the Mosaic Creation, completing its ninth maximum cycle in 1861 A.D., and its short cycle of eighteen years eleven days in 1879."

WE have received *Chit-Chat by Puck*, from the Swedish of B. Gustafsson, by A. Alberg, and *The Captain's Dog*, by L. Enault, second editions (Sonnenschein and Allen); *The Magazine of Art*, Vol. II. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.); *The Bird and Insects' Post-Office*, by Robert Bloomfield, new and cheaper edition (Griffith and Farran); *A Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army*, with Notes, by Col. W. Winthrop (Washington: Government Printing Office); *Guides to the Local Examinations in Elementary Musical Knowledge and in Instrumental and Vocal Music of Trinity College, London*, by F. Clark (W. Reeves); *Steam and the Steam Engine*, by Henry Evers, fourth edition (Collins); *A History of English Literature for Junior Classes*, by F. A. Laing, new edition (Collins); *Katty the Flash*, by Sydney Storr, fourth edition (Dublin: Gill); *The Latin Primer Rules made Easy*, by the Rev. Edmund Fowle (Relfe Bros.); *The Gospels harmonised and arranged in Short Readings*, by the Rev. Edmund Fowle, third edition (Relfe Bros.); *A Short Bible History for Schools and Families*, by the Rev. Edmund Fowle, new edition (Relfe Bros.); *On Renaissance Drama; or, History made Visible*, by W. Thomson (Melbourne: Sands and McDougall); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Contemporary Review* for November, in addition to much that is quite up to the accustomed standard, contains two articles that are noteworthy as being attempts at the treatment of practical questions by men of the closet. Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, who, if we remember aright, once before startled his friends by boldly advocating Protection, now suggests a radical solution of the Irish land problem, under the title, "How to Nationalise the Land." In brief, he proposes that the State should resume its dormant claim as superior landlord of the entire country, allowing no subordinate rights to private individuals, except that of occupancy on payment of a quit-rent. Mortgages and leases he would alike prohibit, but the occupier would be allowed to dispose of his beneficial interest by out-and-out sale. So far, Mr. Wallace's views may have been anticipated elsewhere. The originality of his proposal consists in the process by which landlords are to be dispossessed. The State is to pay nothing, and the owners are to lose nothing. Assuming that the reversion to an estate after the end of the fourth generation has no pecuniary value beyond what may be due to a false sentiment, he argues that the Legislature would be doing no injustice to anybody if it passed an Act to

the effect that freehold tenure should forthwith be converted into leasehold for four successive lives, with an ultimate reversion in absolute property to the State. Into the details of the scheme it is unnecessary to enter, though the temptation is considerable, for everybody thinks that he can improve upon a Utopia. We are certain, however, that Mr. Wallace will find more followers in his present excursion into the domain of politics than he did in his last. The other paper to which we have referred is by Dr. Alexander Bain, on "The Procedure of Deliberative Bodies." Its main point is the suggestion that parliamentary discussion would be carried on better if printed essays were substituted for spoken harangues. It is easy to criticise, and still easier to ridicule, this suggestion, as coming from an ex-professor and a doctrinaire. But the deliberate opinions of such men sometimes anticipate the future with a correctness of prevision that is above the comprehension of their critics.

To the *Antiquary* for November Lord Talbot de Malahide contributes a most amusing article on the *Grub Street Journal* which, we are glad to know, will be continued in a future number. His lordship has been so fortunate as to come upon a copy of this old periodical, which contains all or nearly all the numbers ever issued. This paper could not have had a high standing when it was published, but it is a mine of information to the student of manners and family history. It appears that as late as the year 1737 a solemn fast was observed in London and the suburbs in commemoration of the great fire of 1666. The streets of London seem at that time to have been pretty nearly as dangerous as Hounslow Heath. On January 10, a gentleman was robbed between Temple Bar and Lombard Street, and a few days after Mr. Brian Fairfax suffered a similar misfortune in Grosvenor Street. Mr. G. Lambert continues his pleasant papers on Smithfield, and Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., his learned account of the Victorian revival of Gothic architecture. Mr. E. J. Watherston discourses amusingly on gems and precious stones; and there is a most curious unsigned article, translated from the Spanish, on an attempt to navigate vessels with the aid of steam in 1543. The article on "Public Records" will be of service to those who do not possess the Report of the deputy-keeper.

THE only noticeable paper in the *Art Journal* is an interesting piece of comparative criticism by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, on "Ovid, Turner, and Golding," the last being the now almost-forgotten translator of Ovid in 1565. Mr. Monkhouse cannot show that Turner knew Golding's version, but he proves in a variety of quotations that the old Elizabethan had more of the picturesqueness and vigour of Turner than any of his followers. The essay turns on a point of criticism which might easily be contested as empirical, but which is worked out with much delicacy and skill. The principal illustration is a not very satisfactory engraving of Mr. Birch's pretty, but also not entirely satisfactory, statue of Whittington.

*Le Livre* for October opens with an interesting article on "La Bibliothèque d'Edouard Fournier," which is in reality rather an account of the good-natured and erudite author of *L'Esprit des Autres* himself. A drawing of the library, the contents of which are to be sold by auction during the winter, is given, from which it would appear that Fournier piled up his books in heaps nearly as thickly grouped and nearly as puzzling to everybody but the possessor as those of the old book-shop keeper in *Alton Locke*. This is, however, the only original article of much interest in the permanent portion of the periodical. The writer who calls himself "Mathanasius" contributes a tolerably readable paper of gossip about Crétin and Monconys and

some other persons very well known to the student, but not much known to the general reader. It surely, however, was hardly worth while to tell us that Raminagrobis wrote poems "qui font peu d'honneur à son talent poétique." A short study of Crétin might have been worth doing. We hardly think that M. Uzanne makes the most of his periodical.

#### OBITUARY.

THE Rev. Thomas Arundell, B.D., whose death on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-three, has been recently announced, was a son of Mr. Thomas Tagg, one of the leading members of the Methodist Church in the City. Mr. Arundell in early life dropped his father's name of Tagg, and assumed the maiden name of his mother. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, after serving several London curacies, received from Bishop Blomfield, an old friend of his father, the living of St. Peter's Hammer-smith. This he resigned, in 1860, for the benefice of Hayton, in Yorkshire, and since January 1876, he has been the vicar of the suburban parish of Whetstone, near Finchley. Mr. Arundell was the author of the *Life and Death of the Rev. Montague Batty* (1858) and of an elaborate volume on the *Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies* (1869). He has also published many single Sermons, and been a constant contributor to periodical literature.

By the death at Walmer on the 7th of this month of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, a well-known writer in controversial divinity has passed away from our midst. He was a native of Kent, and, after having sojourned in many counties of England, died in that which gave him his birth. He was a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1834, being in the middle of the senior optimes. After holding many lectureships and curacies in London and the home counties, he settled, first as curate in charge and afterwards as vicar, at Bekebourne, a picturesque parish near Canterbury, in which the archbishops of the metropolitan See formerly had a palace. Under the pseudonym of "Theophilus Secundus," he published in 1854 an answer to Archdeacon Wilberforce on the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. In the same year he issued a volume of essays on the chief questions then being discussed in religious circles, to which he gave the title of *Truth's Conflicts and Truth's Triumphs*. Twenty-one years later he came forward as the author of a work on the prevalent fallacies in belief and worship; and in 1878 he published a volume entitled *The Three Witnesses*, which was written for the confutation of the sceptics. Twice, at least, he ventured into the fields of poetry; but neither of these attempts was received with the same favour as his works in polemical theology.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Child, author of *The Girl's Own Book*, *The Mother's Book*, *The History of the Condition of Women in Various Ages and Nations*, *The Frugal Housewife*, &c., and of various anti-slavery publications, of *Letters from New York*, *A History of the Progress of Religious Ideas*, *Life of Isaac T. Hopper*, *Romance of the Republic*, &c. The *Nation* remarks that (as Miss Francis) she made her successful debut as almost the first American authoress of the present century with an Indian story called *Hobomok*; and the ripeness of her intellectual powers is shown by the familiar fact that the next year (1825), at the age of twenty-three, her Revolutionary tale, *The Rebels*, contained a sermon ascribed to Whitefield and a speech to James Otis which were long supposed to be authentic pieces, and the latter of which is still declaimed by schoolboys along with the

speech on the 4th of July which Webster put in the mouth of John Adams.

THE death is likewise announced of Mr. Frederick Haynes McCalmont, author of a Parliamentary Poll Book, which had reached a second edition; and of Herr Emil Palleske, actor and lecturer, and author of two dramas, *King Monmouth* and *Oliver Cromwell*, of a Life of Schiller, and of a volume of lectures entitled *The Art of Diction*.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BLANC, Ch. L'Œuvre complet de Rembrandt décrit et commenté, reproduit sous la Direction de M. Firmin Didot. Paris: Quantin. 500 fr.
- BOUNNE, S. Trade, Population, and Food. Bell & Sons.
- BRODRICK, G. O. English Land and English Landlords. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. 12s. 6d.
- COOPER, H. Stonehewer. The Coral Lands of the Pacific. Bentley. 28s.
- GREENE, F. V. Sketches of Army Life in Russia. W. H. Allen & Co. 9s.
- HUBNER-SCHLIDEN. Ueberseische Politik, e. culturwissenschaftl. Studie m. Zahlenbildern. Hamburg: Friederichsen. 5 M.
- MARBACH, O. Goethe's Faust. 1. u. 2. Thl. erklärt. Stuttgart: Göschen. 8 M.
- OMPTEDA, L. Frh. v. Bilder aus dem Leben in England. Breslau: Schottländer. 7 M. 50 Pf.
- PÉRIN, Ch. Les Doctrines économiques depuis un Siècle. Paris: Lecoffre. 3 fr. 50 c.
- SHEPHERD, G. H. A Short History of the British School of Painting. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.
- VILLAVICENCIO, R. La Republica de Venezuela. Caracas: Rothe. 4s.
- WEDMORE, Fredk. Studies in English Art. Second Series. Bentley. 7s. 6d.

### THEOLOGY.

- CANTERBURY, Archbishop of. The Church of the Future. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
- FENTON, J. Early Hebrew Life: a Study in Sociology. Tribner. 5s.
- LIPPERT, J. Der Seelencult in seinen Beziehungen zur althebräischen Religion. Berlin: Hofmann. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- WOLF, C. A. E. exegetischer u. praktischer Commentar zu den drei Briefen St. Johannis. Leipzig: Kössling. 6 M.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BABECH, F. Die alten Germanen in der Universalgeschichte u. ihre Eigenart. Wien: Hölder. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- DEL LUNGO, J. Dino Compagni e la sua Cronica. Bd. I. Abth. 2. Milano: Hoepli.
- GUASTI, C. Ser Lapo Mazzei. Lettere di un Notaro a un Mercante del Secolo XIV. Milano: Hoepli. 8 fr.
- HANSERECHESS. 5. Bd. Die Reccesse u. andere Akten der Hansetage von 1256-1430. 5. Bd. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 20 M.
- LEADER, J. D. Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity, January 1569-December 1584. Bell & Sons. 21s.
- MÉNARD, R. La Vie privée des Anciens. T. 1. Paris: Morel. 30 fr.
- PAULI WARENFRIED, Diaconi Casinensis, in sanctam regulam commentarius archi-oenobii Casinensis monachi nunc primum ediderunt. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 10 fr.
- PETERSEN, G. Quaestiones de Historia Gentium Atticarum. Schleswig: Bergas. 3 M.
- REICH, O. Die Entwicklung der kanonischen Verjährungslehre von Gratian bis Johannes Andreä. Berlin: Heymann. 2 M.
- SOHM, R. Fränkisches Recht u. römisches Recht. Weimar: Böhlau. 2 M.
- UZANNE, O. Anecdotes sur la Comtesse du Barry. Paris: Quantin. 20 fr.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- AERY, C. Der Bronchialbaum der Säugethiere u. des Menschen. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
- DIERCKS, C. Entwicklungsgeschichte d. Geistes der Menschheit. 1. Bd. Das Alterthum. Berlin: Hofmann. 5 M.
- HARMS, F. Die Philosophie in ihrer Geschichte. 2. Thl. Geschichte der Logik. Berlin: Hofmann. 4 M. 80 Pf.
- HENLE, J. Anthropologische Vorträge. 2. Hft. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- LATZKE, R. Die Myrtopoden der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. 1. Hälfte. Die Chilopoden. Wien: Hölder. 8 M.
- LAUCHE, W. Deutsche Dendrologie. Berlin: Wiegandt. 20 M.
- TACHNER, F. Phonetik. Zur vergleich. Physiologie der Stimme u. Sprache. Leipzig: Engelmann. 18 M.

### PHILOLOGY.

- BRUNS, J. Plato's Gesetze vor u. nach ihrer Herausgabe durch Philippos v. Opus. Weimar: Böhlau. 3 M.
- EGGER, J. Studium zur Geschichte d. indogermanischen Consonantismus. I. Wien: Hölder. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- KOERNER, K. Einleitung in das Studium d. Angelsächsischen. 2. Thl. Heilbronn: Henninger. 9 M.
- LAEMMYER, L. De apodotico qui dicitur particulae δέ in carminibus homerici usu. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- LANZA, C. Esiodo e la Teogonia. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 2 fr.
- MUELLER, F. Grundriss der Sprachwissenschaft. 2. Bd. Die Sprachen der schlichthaarigen Rassen. 2. Abth. Wien: Hölder. 8 M. 60 Pf.
- SOHN, A., u. A. REIFFERSCHNEID. Heinrich Rückert in seinem Leben u. seinen kleineren Schriften. 3. Bd. Weimar: Böhlau. 5 M.

SUNNEN, A. Die Meleagera. Eine historisch-vergleich. Untersuchung zur Bestimmung der Quellen v. Ovidii Met. viii. 270-348. Zürich: Meyer & Zeller. 1 M. 60 Pf.

TÉLÉPY, J. B. Opuscula graeca. Budapest: Lampel. 2 M. 80 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

Notting Hill House, Belfast: Nov. 6, 1880.

In a syllabus of Latin Pronunciation, published by Messrs. Deighton, Bell and Co. (Cambridge, 1872) I find it stated—

"The head-masters of schools at their conference held in 1871 declared the system of Latin pronunciation prevalent in England to be unsatisfactory, and agreed to ask the Latin professors of Oxford and Cambridge to draw up and issue a joint paper to secure uniformity in any change contemplated. . . . As we are ourselves agreed in all essential points, and find that there is a considerable body of opinion in the universities and elsewhere in harmony with our views, we beg to offer the following brief suggestions."

Among the suggestions are some which one accustomed to the old style of pronunciation finds it rather difficult to fall in with, such as Cicero = "Kikero," Caesar = "Kayser," Civi = "Keevis," scilicet = "skeeliket," Res = "rays," aurum = "ow-room," &c. Our collegiate authorities here and the masters of the principal schools have adopted the above system in theory at least; but in practice I do not find it much insisted upon. I should therefore esteem it a favour if you would kindly allow me to seek through the columns of your journal some authoritative information on the subject, and to ask

(1) Is there a uniform system pursued at our universities and large public schools?

(2) Has the "new pronunciation" been generally adopted, and on the whole approved of, by the head-masters of our leading educational establishments?

(3) Where the "new pronunciation" has not been adopted, has there been any modification of the old?

(4) In pronouncing Latin is it still considered correct to give the letters merely their purely English sounds, simply attending to long and short vowels? JOHN READE.

### THE OGHAMS.

21 Chapel Street, S.W.: Nov. 8, 1880.

In reply to Mr. Taylor I would briefly remark that, granted the inventor of the *Bethluision* alphabet knew the Rune names and partly based his work upon them, it by no means follows that Oghams, either in form or arrangement, were in any way derived from Runes. For

(1) most probably the *Bethluision* is not the earliest nomenclature. Tradition is positive on the point. It states that the *Bobel-loth* was prior. These names are nearly all Biblical, and just such as a monk might bring together. It is unlikely they were ever in general use, and the Latin designations were probably employed at the introduction of letters into Ireland. (2) If *p* were regarded, not as an independent letter, but as a soft *b*, it would readily be discarded. (3) It can hardly be quite strange that a sound existing in a language should be introduced into the alphabet, especially when it immediately follows the letter of which it is a modification; otherwise the Cyrillic, Illyrian, Albanian (which, by-the-by, contains an *ng*), and other alphabets would not be so rich as they are. That the innovation was not carried farther only shows that it was not the work of a serious reformer; was rather a toy than a serviceable tool. (4) If Oghams originated in Wales it is very strange there should be no name for them in Welsh; no tradition of their existence whatever. It is more reasonable

to look for the source and focus of a movement where more abundantly manifested than *vice versa*. So that the *terra natalis* of the Ogham alphabet is rather to be sought in Munster than in Pembroke. But this parentage need not invalidate what Prof. Rhys teaches on the usage of Oghams in Wales, or hinder the modification in the value of *f*, when transplanted to Britain.

But his statement that Oghams are never used for cryptic writing is open to doubt. Take the Llandaw stone. The Latin letters read, *Bari-vendi filius Vendubari*; the Oghams (*b*) *taquole-dema*. Mr. Brash saw what would read *b* before *t*. By advancing each consonant, except *d*, one place, we get *c u a r o m e d e n u*, or *Mec Vendovar*. The *d* is unchanged, else it would make *e*.

On the Fardell stone the Latin reads, *Sagranui Fanoni Maquirini*; the Ogham *Sfaqu-quaci*, *Maquiquici*. Letting the initial *s* and *maqui* stand, advance *f*, *qu*, *qu*, each a place, and read *Sagrruci*, *Maquirici*. Then, treating *e* as an Ogham letter, advance it one place and turn it round to the bottom line; this makes it *n*. The result is *Sagrruni Maquirini*.

Lastly, on the Trallong stone is the Latin inscription, *Cunocenni filius Cunoceni hic jacet*. The Ogham is *Cunacenni filifeto*. In this last word advance each consonant two places in the Ogham alphabet, and we get *n i i s n n e q u o*.

Turn the *s* round to the upper side and it becomes *c*. We then read *gunocenni*.

Though these readings are open to objection, there is sufficient consistent method in obtaining the results to make it highly probable that in these instances we have to deal with cryptic writing. JOHN ABERCROMBY.

### ROMAN INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED AT BROUGH-BY-STANEMORE.

29 Plumptre Street, Liverpool: Oct. 30, 1880.

I beg to forward some particulars of a most interesting, though unfortunately much obliterated, Roman inscription recently found at Brough-by-Stanemore, Westmoreland.

The ancient church of that village was, a few months ago, undergoing "restoration," and during the necessary operations there was found in the foundations of the south porch a stone which appears to have been of the class usually surmounting the gateways of Roman *castra*. It has evidently been much ill-used in the period following the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain before it was made use of by the builders of the church; so much so, that over one-half of the inscription is obliterated. The general appearance of the stone at present, with the extant letters, is this:

I	M	P	.	O	A	E	S	A	
.	.	.	S	E	P	.	S	E	V
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	A	C	I
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	N	O
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	E	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	L	E
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M	E	N
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	T	O	S

The dots mark the letters missing. In the first line the *R* at the termination of the word CAESAR seems never to have been inserted in the inscription. In the second the letters *PM* at the end are very puzzling. If they stand for the words *Pontifici Maximo*, they are not in their normal position. Were the letters *PER* in this position there would be no difficulty in the reading, as *Per(tinaci)* would at once be understood; but *PM* seems to be very plain. We seem, however, to have the termination of the word (*Pertinaci*) in the third line, the remainder of which is much weather-worn and obscure.

The letters which I have given in the copy of the inscription as MCII, I have thought *might* be the abbreviation for *M(ilitia) Coh(ortis)*, but there appears to be no trace of an o (even a small one) after the c, and from the contents of the next line such a reading would seem out of place. The termination of the fourth line has evidently been INO . CAES. The fifth line is totally obliterated; while the sixth, the most interesting of all, is in a state which renders it very difficult to extract anything from it. Two other antiquaries and myself read the termination of it as I have given it; but I am bound to say that, though I have a very strong opinion as to the correctness of the reading, there is a possibility of its being wrong. If correct, the inscription is unique in its date, as far as Britain is concerned, and I believe also that nothing similar can be found on the Continent.

It will at once be seen by scholars that, as the inscription is dedicated in the first instance to Septimius Severus, if CLEMENT . COSS . is the termination of the inscription, the date of it must be A.D. 195, the year in which Scapula Tertullus and Tineius Clemens were consuls. No other person bearing the name of Clemens is known as consul during this emperor's reign. It also follows that, if A.D. 195 be the date of the inscription, the Caesar named in the fourth line is Clodius Albinus, and that the line, when entire, must have read ET . CLOD . SEPT . ALBINO . CES . This unfortunate emperor was imperial legate in Britain at the close of the reign of Commodus, and during the reigns of Pertinax and Didius Julianus. Upon the murder of the latter in A.D. 193, he seized the imperial power in Britain, while, at the same time, Pescennius Niger seized a similar power in the East; but Severus, aiming at being sole emperor, from policy conferred the title of Caesar in the same year upon Albinus, until he had disposed of his other rival, Niger. The latter was defeated and slain in A.D. 195, near Antioch, by Severus, who immediately afterwards turned his arms against Albinus. The latter, putting himself at the head of the legions in Britain, crossed over into Gaul in A.D. 196, and in the following year his fate was decided, after a most sanguinary battle, on the plains of Tinurtium, near Lugdunum (the modern Lyons). Here he was totally defeated by the army of Severus, and, in consequence, killed himself.

But, even if the reading of the last line should prove not to be correct, the inscription cannot be of a later date than A.D. 198 or earlier than A.D. 196. In that case, the reading of the fourth line would be ET . M . AVREL . ANTONINO . CES., and would refer to Caracalla, who was appointed Caesar by Severus in A.D. 196, and changed that title for Augustus in A.D. 198.

The first and second lines of the inscription are not parallel to each other, a much wider space existing between them on the right-hand side of the stone than on the other; and I think there are evident traces of one or two words, in much smaller letters, having been there inserted, but they are almost totally obliterated. In fact, the inscription seems in every way a peculiar one. It is the first that the station of Brough (Verterae) has yielded, though a number of small leaden seals, inscribed with the names of various cohorts, &c., have been found.

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

#### THE WINGED THUNDERBOLT.

Queen's College, Oxford: Nov. 8, 1880.

In his article on the Coins of Elis in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S. xix. pp. 221-73, Mr. Percy Gardner has drawn attention to the winged thunderbolt which appears upon them as early as before B.C. 471. The same symbol was also known in Sicily, and it is stamped on terra-cotta plaques found in the Greek stratum at Hissarlik (Schliemann's *Troy*, p. xxv.). M.

Clermont-Ganneau has pointed out the close relation that existed between Elis and the East, and the occurrence of the symbol among the relics of Novum Ilium shows that it had a home in Asia Minor. I am inclined to see in it, therefore, one of those curious compound symbols which made their way from the East into Europe.

It is impossible not to be struck by the resemblance between its conventional form and the double-headed eagle on the Hittite monuments of Eyuk and Boghaz Keui; and, in default of evidence to the contrary, I would venture to derive the winged thunderbolt of Hissarlik and Elis from this composite Hittite symbol. Hittite art, however, as we now know, was moulded on that of ancient Babylonia, and if we would discover the origin of the Hittite symbol it is to Babylonia that we should naturally look.

Now I have lately made a discovery which throws a good deal of light on the matter. In more than one of the early Accadian hymns, more especially one to the lightning or weapon of Merodach, which I have translated in the *Records of the Past*, iii. pp. 125-130, the lightning is compared to the "*usgallu* which devours all around it." The word *usgallu* is borrowed from the Accadian, and is a compound of *gal*, "great," and *usu*. The meaning of *usu* has been hitherto unknown, though M. Stanislas Guyard has pointed out that the compound *usgallu* seems sometimes to denote a species of large bird. I now find, however, that in a bilingual passage (*W. A. I. iv. 27. 5, 16*) the Accadian *usu* is the equivalent of the Assyrian *abru*, "a wing." *Usugallu*, therefore, means literally "the great winged one," and, applied to the lightning, would naturally suggest to an artist the device of a winged thunderbolt. Since the *usgallu* was thus the great lightning bird, it is difficult not to see in it our old friend, the roc. According to Klaproth (*Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, xii. 235), the storm-bird was "a bird which in flying obscures the sun, and of whose quills water-tuns are made." The Accadians had a long legend about "the bird of the divine storm-cloud," the god Zu of the borrowed Assyrian mythology, which resembles the Greek story of Prometheus and his theft of fire. The Zu-bird, I may add, was a species of eagle (*W. A. I. i. 22, 2, 107*); but the connexion between the eagle and the storm has already been long rendered familiar to us by Greek legend and art.

A. H. SAYCE.

#### MR. SAINTSBURY'S "PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE."

London: Nov. 6, 1880.

May I be permitted, in acknowledging most of the defects which M. Bourget has pointed out in my little *Primer of French Literature*, and in thanking him for his most favourable general opinion, to justify myself on one point? As to Pascal and Beyle, I can only confess my sins and promise amendment. But if M. Bourget will look at p. 101 he will find a notice of Prévost, inadequate indeed, but such as the scale of the book would allow. I ask you to insert this because, having been for ten years a rival of Desgrieux, I do not wish it to be thought that I have been guilty of the crime of slighting *Manon*.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### ORIGIN OF THE PLOUGH AND WHEEL-CARRIAGE.

Linden, Wellington, Somerset: Nov. 7, 1880.

In thanking Miss Peacock for her suggestion in the *ACADEMY* of October 30 as to the use of ploughs as carts, I fear I must rather spoil the argument by pointing out that the word "plough" is, and long has been, used with the meaning of waggon. If the passage from the Stuart pamphlet about ploughs and horses

laden with provisions being sent out of Launceston were read to a Somersetshire farmer now, it would not occur to him that these were anything but loaded waggons.

This, however, raises the question why a waggon should be thus called a "plough." Was there once a time when wheel-ploughs were really used as vehicles for drawing loads along mule-tracks or across country? I am not aware of any evidence to this effect, but the point would be worth enquiry.

EDWARD B. TYLOR.

#### THE ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS LATELY FOUND AT BATH.

Oxford: Nov. 5, 1880.

On the 24th of last April the city architect at Bath, Mr. Charles E. Davis, F.S.A., published an account in the *Bath Herald* of his discovery, in the course of excavations conducted by him in what is called the King's Bath, of an inscribed leaden tablet. It lay in close proximity, we are told, to a number of coins of Hadrian, Trajan, Vespasian, Antoninus, Domitian, and other emperors. Mr. Davis gives the dimensions of the lead as one-twentieth of an inch thick, and two and eleven-sixteenths square, with a notch on the left side one and five-eighths long from the bottom, and three-eighths deep. The inscription consists of eight lines, of which the first four are longer than the others, on account of the notch; the letters, with one or two exceptions, look towards the right, but curiously enough the whole reads towards the left. The legend as there given, with the direction reversed by Mr. Davis, runs thus:—

COLAVITVILBIAMMIHIQ  
AQVACOMCLIQV—TSEC[or R]IV  
AVITEAMLV TAEI  
EXPERIVSVELVINNA I LV  
GVERINVSÆRIANXSEX  
ITIANVSAGVSTALISSE  
CATVSMINIANVSCOM  
IOVINAGERMANILL

This was accompanied by a translation by Prof. Sayce, and both the legend and the translation were subsequently published, with certain modifications, by Mr. Davis in the *Athenæum* for the 15th of May last, where the latter runs thus:—

"Quintus has bathed [or washed] Viblia for me with the water; along with Cluquatis he has saved her by means of QVIM . . . TAEI [or TALE]  
[His] pay [is] 500,000 pounds of copper coins or quinarii  
[Signed] by G. Verinus . . . Erianus [Elianus] Ex itianus the Augustal Priest, [and] Sextius Catus Minianus along with Jovina Germanilla."

Since then, Prof. Sayce, who has scrutinised the original more than once, has repeatedly examined a good photograph of it with me, with the result that we detected several inaccuracies in the first attempts at reading the inscription; and, finally, I spent half a day over the tablet at Bath with Mr. Davis, when some further progress was made with the reading.

The first line presents no difficulty in point of letters, except the first two characters, which are supposed to be co; I am not satisfied as to them, though I admit that they may be there. The whole line would then run

QIHIMMAIBLIVTIVAI[OC],

which has been taken to mean Co[1]lavit Vilbiam mihi Quintus.

The second line begins with *aqua*, of which the initial is rather faint; then follows *com Cluquat*, of which the second word seems to be an abbreviation of a proper name, but my attention has been called to a horizontal stroke drawn through the middle of the *l*, and the letter may be *e*, and not *i*. The rest of the line consists of what has been read as the first

four letters of *servavit*, finished in the next line. The *s* is beyond doubt; the vowel, if it be *e*, is *æ*, and not *ε*, but I am not sure that it is not an *i*. What has been taken to be an *r* has, I think, been read so with the aid of a scratch, which I am inclined to regard as no part of the writing; in any case, this *r* would be utterly unlike any other *r* in the inscription, and I find in its place *g* and *i*. Then, as to the *v*, it is so close to the edge that its left arm is not of full length, and I am not sure that the edge has not been filed away since the inscription was made. Further, the inclination is in no wise that of *v*, but of *n*, which I take it to have been; the whole word would then be *seginavit*, and the whole line NIGESTAVQILCMOCAYQA.

The third line has, after the *avit* of the verb alluded to, its object *eam*, then a proper name, which seems to be the nominative; this begins with a badly formed *q*, followed by *v*, and that by *i*, or possibly *e* or *æ*; then we seem to have an *m* and a *v*, but on examining the space I am inclined to think that it is more probable that the middle strokes formed *NN* than *m*. The line finishes with *talē* or *tael*; for the *e* is placed in the bosom of the *l*, and ought, according to the run of the inscription, to be read before it, but, as the *l* is close to the margin, Prof. Sayce suggests that the *e* was placed where it stands for want of room to finish the sentence otherwise. The whole line will then stand thus:—

ELATVNNIVQMAETIVA;

but it must not be forgotten that the letters *NNI* are far from certain.

The fourth line has also a damaged part in the same portion of the tablet as the others; up to that it reads ANNIVLEVSIVIREPXE, where the initial *e* is faint, and the next one has a stroke over it, which I take as marking the end of the contraction *expē* for *expēdit* or *expēderunt*; in that case, the first nominative will be *Reius*, with an *i* taller than the other letters, and not *Ereius*, as was at first supposed; while the second is plainly *Velvinna*, which seems to have been followed by a third name, now illegible. The next three letters, which complete the line, are partly legible; the first of them cannot be made out, but over it stands a sort of horizontal *s*, marking an abbreviation; it is followed by an *L*, and that by a *v*, with a horizontal stroke drawn through it and another above it; these letters probably represented the amount paid by *Reius*, *Velvinna*, and the third person, whose name cannot be read.

The fifth line has been read

XSXSVNAIREASVNIREVGV,

as to which I have to remark that I am in doubt as to the *g*; it may be a *c*, or possibly *o* or *q*, but if it stands, as has been supposed, for a Roman name, the chances are in favour of *c*. The name following is *Verinus*, in which the *x* has its middle bar placed in the wrong direction, and the letter is otherwise badly formed. The remaining letters begin *Exsitianus*, which is finished in the next or sixth line, and there qualified by the adjective *Agustalis*, not *Augustalis*, I think. This line ends with the letters *ES* or *PES*, for the margin seems to show traces of something like a *p*; the name might then be supposed to be either *Sextius* or *Septimius*.

The seventh and eighth lines read: Catus Minianus com | Iovina Germanill, where the curtailing of the last word looks strange when we have a considerable blank before *Iovina*, and I am not sure that *Germanilla* was not written in full originally, and the edge since worn away. The *g* in this line might have been taken for one of the sixth century, as found in the Christian inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall; but the one in the sixth line is much more clumsily made, its top being formed of a badly drawn horizontal stroke, which clearly explains

how the Latin *g* passed into the Kymric *g*. The top of the *s* is formed in more than one instance in the same way, and there is nearly as little difference between *s* and *g* in this inscription as in the later ones published by Hübner and by Westwood. The tablet has many other points of great interest as elucidating the way in which the Roman uncials passed into the forms which they assume in the West of Britain in the sixth and seventh centuries, making up the Kymric letters used in Wales down to the end of the eleventh century; but, as they had passed from Wales (probably from St. David's) into Ireland, and thence into the North of England with the Columban missionaries, it has been regarded as anything but Kymric, and is now usually dubbed "Hiberno-Saxon," which serves admirably to conceal its history.

The whole inscription may be regarded as making the following legend:—

"[Col]lavit Vilbiam mihi Q.  
aqua com Clivat. : segin-  
avit eam Quinutale :  
expē. Reius, Velvinna, . . . LV :  
C. Verinus Aerianus Ex-  
sitianus Agustalis : Sep.  
Catus Minianus com  
Iovina Germanill[a]."

I will not attempt to explain the meaning of the inscription, but will rest contented with two or three remarks that occur to me while waiting for light to be thrown on it by epigraphists. Whether a Roman would write *com* for *cum*, or not, it would have been exceedingly natural for a Celt to do so, as the preposition must have been in his vernacular either *con* or *com*. As to *seginavit*, I can only suggest that the second vowel is irrational (as it is called), and that the word may be regarded as equivalent to *seginavit*, which I should regard as a vulgar form of *signavit*. We have traces of this not only in the Italian *segnare*, but in the Welsh *swyn*, "a charm, a spell, magic," which is the form given in Welsh to a Latin *seignum*, and not *signum*: the latter could only have yielded *sin*. As to the proper names, I take *Vilbia* to be Celtic, and of the same origin as the Irish masculine *Faillbe*, which implies an early *Velbi-os*, or some such a form. It is probably also of the same origin as *Velvinna*, the second *v* of this last and the *b* of *Vilbia* being intended, probably, to represent one and the same sound, that of a *v*. According to Corssen, it became a common habit to write *b* for *v* in Latin from the beginning of the fourth century; and this agrees well enough with the date suggested for this inscription—namely, the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century. The termination *inna* of *Velvinna* is exactly that which occurs in Old Welsh as *enn*, now written *en*, and this form is possibly the prototype of the later Welsh feminine proper name *Olwen*. Further, the *e* of *Velvinna* would be more correct than the *i* of *Vilbia*; but possibly this implies a peculiar narrow pronunciation of the *e*, which appears also in *Quinutale*, supposing that to be the right reading; for in that case the etymological spelling would have been *Quennutale*, as the first part, *quinnu*, could hardly help being the same word which is now written *pen* in Welsh and *ceann* in Irish, the meaning of which is head, top, or end. In an inscription in Pembrokeshire of the sixth century or thereabouts it occurs as *quen* in QVENVDANI and as *pennu* on a Gaulish coin reading ΠΕΝΝΟΥΤΙΝΑΟΞ. Not only does the word for head enter into the composition of proper names, but *tal* does the same both in Welsh and Gaulish, though I have not met with the two together before; the meaning of *tal* in such compounds is not easy to fix, but the whole name *Quinutale* is probably a nominative for an older *Quinutales*, the final *s* having here disappeared as in almost all Celtic names in the Christian inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall, while it survives in several of the older

Ogam inscriptions of Ireland. As to *Agustalis*, Corssen mentions among his dated instances of *a* for *au* an *Agusto* for *Augusto* of the time of Nero found at Pompeii. I do not know what to make of *Clivat*; supposing the stroke through the *i* to be accidental, it stands perhaps for *Clivato* or *Clivatæ*, which might possibly be the Celticised form of some such a word as *clipeatus*. But this is only one of the many points which I hope others will be able to clear up.

I believe I detected the faint traces of uncial letters on the back of this tablet, but I may be mistaken. This is, however, not the only tablet discovered by Mr. Davis. He has found another written, it would seem, in the Roman cursive hand; having spent the whole of my time on the other, I have nothing to say of this, except that it is inscribed on both sides and that I understand that Prof. Westwood is progressing with the reading of it. Lastly, Mr. Davis, to whose kindness I am greatly indebted, showed me a coin found in the same locality. It seemed to be British, and to bear an inscription which I could not read, though I have little doubt that a more experienced person would make it out without much difficulty.

JOHN RHYL.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Nov. 15, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Chemical and Physical Changes involved in the Several Processes of Painting," by Prof. A. H. Church.
- TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: President's Inaugural Address, by Mr. James Caird. "Note on the Tenth Census of the United States of America," by Dr. F. J. Mouat.
- 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Renewed Discussion on "Machinery for Steel-making;" "New Zealand Railways," by Mr. J. P. Maxwell; "Ceylon Railways," by Mr. J. R. Mosse.
- 8.30 p.m. Zoological: Report on the Additions made to the Society's Menagerie, June—September 1880, by the Secretary: "On the Structure and Development of the Skull of the Urodetes," by Mr. W. K. Parker; "On the Palaeoctic and Ethiopian Species of Bufo," communicated by Dr. A. Günther.
- WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: Opening Address, by Mr. F. J. Bramwell.
- 8 p.m. Geological: "On Abnormal Geological Deposits in the Bristol District," by Mr. C. Moore; "Interglacial Deposits of West Cumberland and North Lancashire," by Mr. J. B. Kendall.
- 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association: "The Martin Tower, Tower of London," by Mr. C. H. Compton; "Remains of a Roman Wall, Tower of London," by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock.
- THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 7 p.m. Numismatic.
- 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Conservation and Restoration of Pictures," by Prof. A. H. Church.
- 8 p.m. Linnean: "Classification of Gasteropoda," by Dr. J. D. McDonald; "On a Proliferous Condition of *Verbasum Nigrum*," by the Rev. G. Henslow; "On *Metabidulla McDonaldii*, the Type of a New Order of Vermes," by Dr. G. Dobson; "Novitates Capenses," by Messrs. P. McOwan and H. Bolus; "Australian Fungi," by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley.
- 8 p.m. Chemical.
- FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 8 p.m. Philological: Spelling Reform Meeting.

#### SCIENCE.

The "*Bacchæ*" of Euripides. With Critical and Explanatory Notes and Illustrations from Ancient Art. By John Edwin Sandys, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator. (Cambridge: University Press.)

A CONSIDERABLE portion of this very elegant volume—about a hundred and fifty pages—is devoted to introductory matter connected with the literature of the play. It is well known that both it and the *Iphigenia at Aulis* were brought out after the death of the poet; and though neither has come down to us quite perfect, both are among the very best of his dramas. A peculiar interest attaches to the *Bacchæ*, because the poet, whose habit it was to carp at the absurdities of the popular theology, seems in this play to have given up his rationalism and to have thrown himself heartily into the picturesque and soul-stirring nature-worship which he saw in its full celebrity in the hills and vales of Macedonia.



Whether he really intended to recant, and, as Mr. Sandys says (p. lxxxi.), "put himself right with the public in matters on which he had been misunderstood," or whether he wished to allow all the moral weight that was really due to an ecstatic religious enthusiasm, we cannot say; but we can hardly imagine that the mind of so wise and good a man could have any real sympathy with the extravagant story about the premature birth of the infant Dionysus and his concealment till the full time in the thigh of Zeus. "He enclosed the babe in his thigh" (says the poet, ver. 96), "concealed from the jealousy of Hera, and kept it there fast by golden clasps, and gave it birth when the goddesses of fate had given it full size." Lucian (*περὶ θουσιῶν*, i. 530) speaks of the divine babe as *ἡμιτελής*, and Mr. Sandys well cites *ἡμιτέλειστον* from Nonnus in illustration of the poet's *ἀνίκα Μοῖραι τέλεσαν*. In ver. 295 he retains *τραφήναι* against the plausible conjecture of Pierson, *ράφήναι*, the word *τρέφειν*, as appears from the Homeric phrase *τρόφι κῆμα*, "a big swelling wave," being specially applied to increase of bulk. In favour of *ράφήναι* is *ἐνεράφει*, ver. 286; and Herod. ii. 146, *Διώνυσον λέγουσι οἱ Ἕλληνες ὡς αὐτίκα γενόμενον ἐς τὸν μηρὸν ἐνεράφαστο Ζεὺς*. Mr. Sandys does not point out with sufficient clearness (see, however, p. 141) that the whole passage, the genuineness of which he thinks is "open to serious doubt" (p. 140) turns on the pun between *μέρος*, *μηρός*, and *μηρός*. He might have added that *συνθέντες λόγον* is equivalent to *ψευδώς*, as *σύνθετοι λόγοι* are "idle tales" in *Prom. Vinc.* 704.

On ver. 270 Mr. Sandys quotes a rather ingenious, but wholly unnecessary, emendation of Mr. Shilleto's—*δυνατός καὶ λέγειν ὅς ἐστ' ἀνὴρ*, for *λέγειν οἷός τ' ἀνὴρ*. The meaning of *δυνατός* seems rather to be "possessed of political influence." Such aspirants to popularity are called *οἱ δυνάμενοι* in *Orest.* 889, and are opposed to the *ἀδύνατοι* in *Ion* 596. The exact meaning of the couplet seems to be this: "A bold man, when he has gained weight in the State, and is besides an orator, becomes a bad citizen because he is wanting in sound sense." Mr. Sandys translates, "if strong and eloquent," which is nearly the same.

Among the varied aspects of the worship of Dionysus as the god of wine, the author (like Pan) of physical and mental excitement and prophetic madness (ver. 298, Herod. iv. 79, Soph. *Ant.* 959), and the patron and author of procreation in its widest sense, the *elemental* is not the least significant. As with the Romans *Liber* and *Ceres*, so with the Greeks *Demeter* and *Dionysus* were the gods of the under-world, typical, of course, of the sun and moon, which in their absence from the sky were supposed to sojourn in and give light to the regions below. Hence Dionysus, like Poseidon, was thought to cause earthquakes and subterranean rumblings. Hence, also (not, as Mr. Sandys says on ver. 84, from boisterous merriment), he had the epithet of *Βρόμιος*, the beating of drums, as we know from a fragment of the *Edoni* of Aeschylus, being intended to imitate the noises heard before earthquakes and eruptions. This, of course, explains why Dionysus is liberated by an earthquake which shakes his

prison to pieces, ver. 633—a catastrophe doubtless represented, by sounds at least, on the stage.

An ingenious and highly probable correction of Mr. Sandys is *ἀνὰ δ' ἀράγματα τυμπάνων* for *ἀνὰ δὲ βάκχια συντόνῳ* in ver. 126, which is almost certainly corrupt. He might have compared *τυμπάνων ἀράγματα* in *Cyclops*, ver. 205.

It may be doubted, on the other hand, whether he is right in marking *μόςχων* with an *obelus* in ver. 678. The interpretation proposed by me, "the cows were wending their way up the slope to the hill-top, away from their calves"—i.e., leaving their young in the valley below, where they were attacked by the Maenads in ver. 736—is not really invalidated by the mention of young heifers and bulls in ver. 739, 743, because these creatures may have been left together apart from the cows. We ought not, indeed, to criticise too closely a poetical figment—which is precisely like that in *Iph. Taur.* 261—to account for a scene witnessed by herdsmen. Though Mr. Sandys' proposal to read *βόσκων* for *μόςχων* is extremely ingenious, it is liable to the objection that *βόσκων βοσκήματα* would be a harsh combination.

In the extremely fine messenger's second narrative (1043–1152), Mr. Sandys upholds, with Mr. Tyrrell, a reading which I think indefensible—*Μαινάδων ὅσοις νόθων* (MS. *δοῖ νόθων*). There is no authority whatever for calling the Maenads *νόθοι*, "tricksy," "false," even if such an epithet were applicable to them; and the order of the words absolutely requires the construe, "I cannot reach the Maenads *false in their eyes*," which, of course, is nonsense. The trifling changes of *δοῖ* to *δοῖ*, and *νόθων* to *μόθων*, made by Musgrave, give exactly the right sense: "I cannot reach the spot where the lewd dance (or rout) of these Maenads is going on"—i.e., I cannot see far enough to distinguish what they are doing. The idea of stretching the eye to a distance accounts for the adverb of motion *δοῖ*. The word *μόθων*, a satyric dance, is known to us from Arist. *Equit.* 697. There are few corrections in tragedy which can be admitted with the same high degree of probability.

In ver. 1067, where the bending down of a fir-tree is compared to the curvature of a bow, and of a wheel being formed to a true circle by a peg and string, *τόρνος*, Mr. Sandys adopts *περιφορὰν ἐλικοδρόμον*, with Nauck and W. Dindorf, for *περιφορὰν ἔλκει δρόμον* of the MS. Pal. It is difficult to say how a coach wheel could have *περιφορὰν ἐλικοδρόμον*, for the epithet ought to mean "pursuing a spiral track." The simple, though in fact unnecessary, change of *δρόμον* into *δρόμῳ* gives a much better meaning. The wheel is made to turn or spin round as the peg is held taut to the circumference from a string round the axis; and thus the wheel itself, "while being shaped with the *tornus*, makes its circumference to move round at full speed." So Herodotus (iv. 36) speaks of the Oceanus being made to go in a circle round the earth, *κυκλοτερέα ὡς ἀπὸ τόρνου*. The phrase is precisely like *ἔλκειν πόδα, γόνυ, or κῶλον*, which means simply "to walk." Hence we may retain *δρόμον*, "moves on its course," construing *γραφόμενος περιφορὰν*.

Mr. Sandys has no fault to find with ver.

1108, which appears to me to spoil the whole point of the narrative, and therefore seems a spurious addition. The point of the story turns on the *delusion* which made Agave mistake her own son for some wild animal up a tree. Hence she bears in triumph her son's head, all the time believing it to be that of a young lion (ver. 1174), and it is only at ver. 1280 that she finds out her terrible mistake. At ver. 1212 she even asks for Pentheus, that he may nail up to the temple the lion's head which she has brought. Hence she could not here be made to say, "Let us capture this creature up the tree, and let him not bring report of our secret meetings." For if she thought it was a creature, it could not be a scout; and if she thought it was a scout, other than her son, she could not have persistently called it a lion. Mr. Sandys briefly remarks:—"Agave's fanciful description of the spy as some beast astride of the silver fir is intended to lead up to the sequel where, in her growing frenzy, she regards the head of her own son as that of a lion" (p. 219).

The *tauriform* aspect of the god, of which Mr. Sandys gives two illustrations in pp. 55 and 70, and on which he has a good note on ver. 100, is probably to be explained from solar symbolism, the bull being the common Eastern type of strength. It was for the same reason, perhaps, that Artemis, as representing the moon, was called *Ταυρόπολος*, "attended by the bull," i.e., by the sun, "her lusty paramour."

Snake-worship and the playing with venomous snakes connected with it (ver. 698) formed a part of the Bacchic worship more nearly related, like the symbol of the fir-cone, to the phallic attributes of the god. The custom of affixing a golden snake to a newly born child, as the Athenians are said to have done, *ὄφεσιν ἐν χρυσήλατοις τρέφειν τέκνα* (*Ion* 25), much resembles that still in use, the snake-bracelet worn by ladies, "after the antique." We are here told (ver. 101) that Zeus crowned the young Dionysus with a wreath of snakes, "whence the Maenads even yet twine round their hair snakes which they have caught." Here we meet with a difficulty. Mr. Sandys reads *ἄγρην θηρότροφον*, the MS. Pal. having *θηροτρόφοι*, and the MS. Flor. *θηρσοφόροι*. The authority of the Palatine is rather the higher, and some epithet certainly seems wanted to *ἄγρην*. Snakes, it is true, feed on frogs and "such small deer" (the word, by-the-by, is the same as *θήρ*); yet "frog-fed creatures which they have caught" sounds quaint. Mr. Sandys' version, "fling around their hair the wild serpents of their prey," only evades the difficulty. Perhaps, with Hermann, *ἄγρην δρακόντων* may be understood from the preceding verse, and *θηρσοφόροι* will not be an idle epithet, but signify "when they bear the thyrsus in the revel," the same as *θηρσοφοροῦσαι*.

It seems doubtful whether *εἰς παρασκευήν* in ver. 457 can mean "for the furtherance of your object" (the seduction of women), and it is not sufficiently defended by *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς*, quoted from the orators. "To a degree that shows care," "to the extent of making it so artificially," may be a better rendering. So *εἰς πλησμονάς* in *Troad.* 1211 is *usque ad satietatem*.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Sandys' notes are

undoubtedly judicious, and he has shown himself throughout a critic of sound and matured caution, as well as of true poetic and artistic feeling and taste, in the revision of the text. Of the many beautiful illustrations in the volume we need not here speak.\* The Introduction is, perhaps, a little too long, but it shows much reading and much careful consideration of all the bearings of the play. There is so much to be said about Bacchic cult and Bacchic mysteries that the difficulty is where to stop. The poet found it in Pieria, the cradle of the Greek Muse, and the half-way home between the Eastern and the European *termini* of an orgiastic worship which had enormous popularity even in Italy quite up to the time of Trajan. Perhaps it was to please his patron Archelaus, or to disarm his doubts and fears as to the moral tendency of it in his subjects, that Euripides composed one of the most charming poems of antiquity.

F. A. PALEY.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*A History of the British Marine Polyzoa.* By Thomas Hincks, B.A., F.R.S. (Van Voorst.) This is the second important work which Mr. Hincks has added to Mr. Van Voorst's most valuable series. His *History of the British Hydroid Zoophytes* is well known to all naturalists. The present work consists of a thick octavo volume of letterpress, and a second volume containing a long series of excellent plates, in which all the British marine polyzoa are most carefully figured. Mr. Hincks has drawn nearly all the figures himself from actual specimens. A general account of the structure and life history of the polyzoa is given in an Introduction, and a detailed description of all the British families and species follows. Many changes have been made in the nomenclature, and many familiar names are omitted or appear in new shape. This was to some extent unavoidable, and the author has evidently devoted much pains to the revision of the genera. Many good wood-cuts are inserted in the text, and the work as a whole is most creditable to both author and publisher.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

At the opening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last Mr. Joseph Thomson gave an account of the work of the East African expedition, to the command of which he succeeded on the death of Mr. Keith Johnston at the end of June of last year. Particulars of this important journey of exploration have appeared in the ACADEMY from time to time, but Mr. Thomson's paper contained much interesting matter not previously furnished in his periodical letters. This is especially the case with the mountainous tract traversed just before the north end of Lake Nyassa was reached. Its physical geography and geology are not more noticeable than its ethnology, for here were found some most miserable and degraded types of the Negro race in the Wapangwa, Wanena, and Wakinga tribes. These people have dark, sooty skins, prognathous jaws, and thick lips, with small heads and shrunk-up, withered bodies, indicative of a most wretched kind of existence. They go, as a rule, perfectly naked; and live in conical huts seven feet high, and five or six feet in diameter, crawling in and out through a hole. It was found almost impossible to communicate with them, as they appeared to be quite devoid of abstract ideas, and to have had no intercourse with the outside

world. The Wapangwa, in addition, were remarkable for being a squinting tribe. Mr. Thomson seems to have formed the idea that these tribes are in their present condition from having remained absolutely isolated; but others may incline to the opinion that it is a case of gradual degeneration. Again, with regard to the north end of Lake Nyassa, Makula's country, a triangular space cut out of the great plateau, is described as having special interest for the geologist in the most beautifully preserved examples of extinct volcanic cones that can well be conceived. One of the most important services rendered by Mr. Thomson consists in the new light thrown on the commercial capabilities of a large portion of East Central Africa, which derives great value from his attainments as a geologist. The chief characteristic of the country between the lakes, according to him, is its extreme barrenness and the absence of anything worth trading for. He nowhere saw a single metal in a form which could be deemed profitable or workable; and, although there is a certain amount of iron, there is very little more than enough for the wants of the natives. He saw no coal at all, and his researches lead him to believe that such a mineral does not exist in the wide area traversed by the expedition. There are many other points in Mr. Thomson's paper to which we might allude did space permit, but it is a little disappointing not to have rather more detailed information about the famous Lukuga Creek and the newly discovered Lake Hikwa, or Leopold, as he has unfortunately thought fit to name that curious sheet of water.

A THIRD missionary expedition for East Africa has just left Algiers for Zanzibar, to reinforce the stations already formed by the Algerian Missionary Society on Lake Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza. The party, which numbers seventeen members, is accompanied by the Abbé Guyot.

THE new number of the French Geographical Society's *Bulletin* contains the text of Dr. Panagiotis Potagos' account of his remarkable journey in the region to the west of the Upper Nile, during which he claims to have penetrated farther into the unknown interior than any previous traveller. His paper is illustrated by a sketch map of his itinerary which is unfortunately on too small a scale to be of much real value.

CAPT. T. L. PHIPSON-WYBRANTS' important expedition to South-east Africa had, by last accounts, already commenced its march into the interior from Sofala. It is reported that Umzila, the powerful ruler of the mountainous country in the interior which they hope to reach, has shown himself decidedly hostile to Europeans. The party, however, being numerous and well armed, do not appear to apprehend molestation. This attitude on the part of Umzila may, perhaps, put a stop to the advance of the Jesuit missionary party from Gubuluwayo, in the Matabele country, though at one time they felt assured of a friendly reception. They also themselves express some fears as to the treatment another of their expeditions is likely to meet with in the Marutse-Mabunda country beyond the Zambesi.

UNDER the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society, M. Mérejkofsky has been making some interesting explorations in the Crimea, mainly for the purpose of investigating its prehistoric anthropology. With this end in view, he undertook two journeys, both lasting some weeks. In the first he explored almost the whole region, from Pérékop to the south coast, and from Eupatoria to Karassubazar. During this expedition he explored twenty-one caverns, of which four contained remains of the Stone period; in one of these he found two

magnificent lances of large size, and the tooth of a mammoth among the calcined bones of the mammoth and other animals, this being the fifth instance of relics of antediluvian man having been found in Russia. M. Mérejkofsky also made interesting discoveries in some of the other caverns, in addition to a collection of fifty-six Tatar skulls. In his second expedition he explored over thirty caves, with somewhat similar results.

M. MALAKHOFF has also been engaged for the same society in scientific investigations in the Ural, and has discovered traces of a prehistoric city fifty miles from Catherineburg. He also made excavations along the little river Isset, and there found a prehistoric city, previously unknown. His excavations at the village of Kashker, on the shores of Lake Yurino, have yielded good results.

As we have before mentioned, M. Potanine spent last winter at Irkutsk, but has had to return to St. Petersburg, the disturbed political relations between Russia and China rendering it impossible for him to carry out his exploration of South-western Mongolia.

PROF. WILHELM TOMASCHKE has just published (Vienna: Gerold) the second instalment of his *Central Asian Studies*, which deals with the dialects of the Pamir.

M. MAIEFF, a well-known Russian traveller, will shortly publish a work on Bokhara, embodying the results of his recent studies and explorations in that country. It will be illustrated by a map, which will throw a new light on part of the region traversed by him.

AN International Geographical Institute has been founded at Berne with a somewhat imposing programme. Its object is to observe and note with the utmost minuteness all the geographical discoveries throughout the entire world, and to publish from time to time a *Bulletin*, to keep the public well informed of the progress which is being made in the science. Further, this society proposes to make the collection of scientific data easy for travellers by drawing up programmes for their guidance as to the work to be carried out by expeditions and the manner of doing it.

M. GRIGORIEFF, who formed one of the party in the unlucky steamer *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, has been spending some time in Japan, and on his return to St. Petersburg has presented to the Russian Geographical Society a magnificent series of sketches of the different races in Japan and of photographic views of the various localities which he has visited. He also brought back with him an interesting present for the society from the Japanese Governor of Hakodadi.

A TELEGRAM from New Rugby, Tennessee, states that the settlers in Mr. Thomas Hughes' projected colony are much disappointed at finding the land all covered with trees, the clearing of which will involve much labour and expense; the soil, too, is described as poor, and can only be made available for pasturage.

SIR BARTLE FRERE will read a paper on November 22, before the Royal Geographical Society, on "Temperate South Africa as a Route to the Central Equatorial Region."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Fossil Corals of Sind.*—Prof. Duncan has examined for the Geological Survey of India an important series of corals and alcyonaria collected by Messrs. T. W. Blandford and Pedden from the cretaceous and tertiary strata of Sind. The results of the examination have lately been issued by the Survey in the shape of an illustrated monograph. The cretaceous species indicate a

\* See ACADEMY, October 2, p. 247.

shallow-sea formation, where the corals existed under conditions not highly favourable to their growth. The tertiary corals not only include a nummulitic series, but indicate that there exists an upper series of coralliferous strata which merit the title of oligocene. At a later period an important miocene fauna must have prevailed in this area, and many of the fossil corals correspond with forms found in the miocene strata of the West Indies.

SOME have disputed the true nature of the submarine Crannog discovered and described by Mr. Ussher at Ardmore, Co. Waterford. This, however, seems to be proved by the late storms, which have cut out the peat to the seaward, exposing the ancient kitchen midden and additional remains.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Oct. 28.)

PROF. MAYOR, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Verrall offered and defended various emendations in the *Medea* of Euripides.—Mr. Paley communicated a paper controverting Mr. Mahaffy's view on the antiquity of the Abu-Simbel inscription, *Hist. Gr. Lit.* ii. 2.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Nov. 2.)

THE Secretary read a communication from Prof. A. H. Sayce, on "The Bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondemos," upon which letters have already appeared in the ACADEMY of August 21, September 4, &c. Dr. Mordtmann appears to have been the first to describe the boss in 1862. Prof. Sayce, having come across his description, recognised the Hittite character of the object; but his doubts as to its authenticity were not satisfied until he had compared Mordtmann's plate with a cast taken at Constantinople twenty years ago by M. Fr. Lenormant, from the original boss, and another from the electrotyp in the British Museum. This comparison at once satisfied him that the copy we possess is as good as the original itself. The cuneiform legend he read as follows:—  
D, P Tar - rik — Tim - me 'sar mat Er - me - e.

Tarrik Timme King of the Ermê.  
Country of

Prof. Sayce was of opinion that the forms of the characters must be referred to the age of Sargon. The last character has, for instance, the archaizing form similar to that found on the stele of that monarch discovered in Kypros; the ideograph used to denote king belongs to the same period; and the third character has been slightly changed in form. This date he was of opinion would well agree with historical probabilities. It was in the time of Sargon that Assyrian culture first gained a permanent footing in the west, while the overthrow of Carchemish and the last relics of Hittite power in B.C. 717 would, he thought, naturally lead to the disuse of the Hittite mode of writing and the spread of the cuneiform characters employed by the Assyrian conquerors. The name of the king was compared by Mordtmann with that of the Kilikian King Ταρκονδίμοτος and his son of the same name. This name is found on coins, and is also mentioned by various ancient authors. Prof. Sayce, after having discussed the probable area of country ruled over by Tarkondemos, in his analysis of the Hittite characters which surround the figure explained them thus:—The inscription is in accordance with the usual *boustrophedon* manner of writing, commencing at the top on the right side, between the spear and the shoulder of the figure, the obelisk-like character between the spear and the lower part of the figure coming next; and then, recommencing outside the spear from the bottom of the boss, the artist worked upwards from below: consequently the four vertical lines, as Mordtmann called them, will be the last character in the legend. We should further expect that the royal name would be included in the space between the spear and shoulder, while the character enclosed between the legs and the lower part of the spear would de-

note the kingly title; in this case, what Mordtmann terms "an obelisk" would be the ideograph for King, the double obelisk signifying country. This assignment of characters agreed, in the opinion of Prof. Sayce, with similar ones to be found in the inscriptions from Jerablus and Hamath. Taking the identification of the above two characters as correct, the remaining ones presented little difficulty. The two hieroglyphs which precede the ideograph of King contain the royal name read from top to bottom, and consequently the animal's head is Tarku, or Tarrik, the next character timme, the character which follows the double obelisk being er, and the two sets of two slightly inclined lines me. The side stroke following the last of these characters, also found in other inscriptions, appeared to denote the end of a sentence or paragraph. Much interesting and valuable information with comparisons was added on the various hieroglyphs, and also on the position of the Hittites in the ancient world.—Mr. Thomas Tyler read a paper on "The Inscription of Tarkutumme, and the monuments from Jerablus, in the British Museum."—Remarks were added by the Rev. W. Wright, who first sent casts of the Hamath inscriptions to England; Mr. R. Cull, F.S.A.; the Rev. C. J. Ball; Dr. Birch; and the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Rylands, who thought that the date fixed for the silver "boss" was much too early, and that the same might be said of the inscriptions, and particularly the seals. He also thought that it should not be forgotten that the original "boss" had been pronounced to be a forgery, in support of which evidence could now be brought forward. He also mentioned that the society had a large quantity of these hieroglyphs in the form of type, and he hoped that a *corpus* of the "Hittite" inscriptions of Carchemish and Jerablus would be issued in an early number of the *Transactions*.

#### FINE ART.

*A History of Greek Sculpture from the Earliest Times to the Age of Pheidias.*  
By A. S. Murray. (John Murray.)

ARCHAEOLOGISTS who have had the good fortune of being able to study in detail the Greek sculptures of the British Museum will find the reading of this book recal a multitude of very pleasant sensations, both personal and practical. One of its attractions, like that of good wine when it tastes of the grape, lies in this, that it constantly brings to bear on the main subject, not only the abundant resources of the place where it has been worked out, but also the impulse and spirit which arise from a steady intercourse with students of kindred tastes and aspirations.

It is enough to remember the extensive series of sculptures obtained by Fellows and Newton to see that, as far as regards the archaic period of Greek art, the British Museum must hold the first place among public collections; and, accordingly, it cannot be an accident that the illustrations selected by the author are mostly drawn from originals in London, or that his arguments very often and spiritedly lead us to the galleries of ancient sculpture in the British Museum. Thus it happens that the English public, whom he in the first place addresses, obtain an excellent introduction to the closer study of the treasures nearest home; while a wider scientific circle of those to whom so fortunate a *frui paratis* has not been granted will find themselves stirred and delighted by a certain local attraction in the book which gives it a special value and lends it the charm of directness.

It is beyond question that every endeavour to present a coherent and complete view of the development of Greek art must in our day encounter unusual difficulties. The

number of workers is increased, and, owing to the variety of fields to which they apply themselves, the pace of research has become so rapid that, without the aid of a systematic classification of the results which as yet we do not possess, it is almost impossible to follow it satisfactorily in all points. Even greater is the increase in the material for research; nor is any combination of labours sufficient to work up the annual accumulation of new facts so well as would be possible under a more gradual development. It is energy in excavation which gives the archaeology of the present day its peculiar character. One discovery surpasses another, astonishment follows on astonishment, what was improbable becomes a reality, well-founded convictions fall to the ground, great gaps in knowledge are filled up with extraordinary speed only to show themselves in other unexpected quarters. So to speak, there has burst suddenly over the whole field of study a sort of volcanic force which must be allowed to settle down before a comprehensive treatment of the subject can be attended with complete certainty. The effect of this state of things is evident in the plan and scope of most of the works that appear now. The main desire is to investigate what is nearest at hand and of a special nature. More than ever monographs rule our literature. For questions of a more general character and wider reach the favourite attitude is that of waiting. Thus to become satisfactorily familiar with this multitude of isolated results and individual opinions, and to render a service to the science of archaeology as a whole by means of a comprehensive treatment of the subject, which is always the highest task, demands more courage than ever.

This courage, contrasting as it does with that every-day prudence which dreads nothing so much as the possibility of being found wrong, has stood the author of this book in good stead. For defence and attack he shows himself possessed of all the necessary weapons, and everywhere he knows how to use them with skill and ingenuity. Even in the choice and strict limitation of the task we see his accurate judgment. For while other periods and other branches of Greek art without doubt afford a more general and more direct pleasure, it is, on the other hand, the early history of Greek sculpture which is richest in historical importance. It is there that we find specially the true key to the understanding of the whole development of art in Greece. In another respect also the author has done well—that is, in avoiding, so far as they came within his range, those questions in which Greek art is associated with the more general problems of political and social life, and for which a solution may stand over to better times when knowledge is more exact. He has confined himself strictly to a history of the sculptors and the monuments of their art—a task more easy to accomplish and urgently called for.

That history has many dark and semi-dark places; so that a mere narrative representation of it, such as so often passes muster as perfection, would now prove more than ever to be only a pleasant deception, and on this account could not be adopted by the author of this work. On the con-

trary, numerous critical notes, which show an extraordinary acquaintance with even very remote matters in foreign literature, are adduced to confirm the statement of particular views in the text, or where necessary to discuss points of detail. Yet in these notes he has observed a reticence which only those can appreciate fully who are engaged in similar researches. Everything of purely learned interest is separated from the narrative of the text. The narrative itself, while everywhere comprehensive, is brief and precise, everywhere directed to what is positive and essential. Here and there, perhaps, it is too brief. We miss, for instance, a chapter on Schliemann's Mycenæ antiquities, which, though as yet only beginning to be studied in a scientific manner, possess even now great importance for the earliest stages of Greek art.

With few exceptions, which, unfortunately, include those most interesting sculptures from the old Artemision at Ephesus, here published for the first time, the illustrations are excellent. With special pleasure we lingered over the finely executed reconstruction of the Shield of Achilles from the hand of Mr. W. Harry Rylands (pl. 1). With the previous researches of Welcker and Brunn to start from, and with a perfectly ingenious application of ancient Oriental representations, we have here for the first time an attempt to show in a single picture that Homer's description of the shield was no creation of his fancy, and this attempt is not only instructive, but, within the limits imposed on it by the nature of the case, has proved convincing.

As regards the text also I feel myself fascinated, agreeing or doubting and remembering much to point out in detail. But in this place it seems better, and for me certainly it is personally more important, to give full expression to the main fact that the author, to whom, more or less, all archaeologists are indebted for much practical assistance, has by this new work on the history of art earned a title to general gratitude and to unhesitating recognition.

OTTO BENNDORF.

*Dalziel's Bible Gallery.* (George Routledge & Sons.)

THIS very handsome folio of India proofs carries our thoughts back some twenty years to the golden time of modern book-illustration, to the early days of *Good Words*, *Cornhill*, and *Once a Week*, when Millais and Walker, Holman Hunt and Frederick Sandys, Lawless and Solomon, were working for the wood-engravers and producing designs well worthy of being preserved and prized for their imaginative qualities. The present-day art—that which the periodicals now afford us—contrasts indeed strongly with the art of which we have been speaking. Not seldom technically weak, it scarcely ever shows any trace of imagination or of poetic feeling. Even the strongest of the designers now connected with our periodical press—men like Du Maurier and Small—content themselves with reflecting, and that in no very earnest spirit, the life that is around them, dwelling mainly on its trivialities and its external aspects. It was different twenty years ago. Then the pre-Raphaelite influence was still

a strongly operative power, and several of the leading book-illustrators had been among the chief masters of the movement. In their designs there was expressed, with equal clearness and emphasis, the two main aims of pre-Raphaelitism—its effort after truth to nature in face, figure, and landscape, and after feeling and intensity of human sentiment. At the head of such of these illustrators as made contemporary life their main study we must place Millais and Walker. In the designs of both the purely technical aims of art are kept well in view. Their way of work, too, was admirably adapted for successful wood-cut reproduction, its arrangement of black and white on the paper being specially felicitous and satisfying, as may be felt if we compare their illustrations with those of Holman Hunt. The latter artist attains breadth in his work by a method exactly the reverse of that adopted by most painters, and notably by Rembrandt. He floods the greater part of his design in full light, and accents it with points of shadow; consequently, in his wood-cut designs, we feel painfully the loss of the colour that in his paintings gives interest and variety to large spaces which, when translated into black and white, must be rendered as mere blank paper. Identifying himself in his book-illustrations with those Eastern scenes which have been his special study, he has also produced some mediæval subjects of very exceptional excellence; and the little wood-cut illustration to *The Lady of Shalott*, in the illustrated Tennyson, must rank as one of the grandest imaginative scenes which, in our century, have been embodied by graphic art. But the great master of mediæval subject among the pre-Raphaelites is, of course, D. G. Rossetti. His plates in the volume above mentioned, his four designs to his sister's poems, and his single illustration to Allingham's *Schoolmaster* are quite unequalled among the efforts of our contemporaries to give life and reality to the scenes of the legend and of the past. Mr. F. Sandys' work at its best is excellent both in subject and technique, both in thought and in the expression of thought. Modern art has not too much worthy, for invention and poetic power, to set side by side with his *Norse Sorceress*, contributed to *Once a Week*, with that tender sky of its distance brooding over the towered city in the valley beneath. The best designs of Simeon Solomon, such as *Until the Day dawn and the Shadows flee away*, were never published as book-illustrations, though a selection of them has been made accessible to the public by the photographs of Mr. Hollyer. Mr. Lawless was a gifted artist, whose work varies strangely in style and treatment; his method changes as constantly as did the quaint monograms and signatures which he appended to his designs; now in his scenes from modern life he is reminiscent of Millais, again we find him in the Middle Ages and his work recalls that of the best of our mediævalists. His noblest design is probably *The Death of John of Padua*, contributed to *Once a Week*. Done always at speed, to meet the need of the day and the hour, the illustrations of these men were necessarily imperfect and unequal, yet always full of invention and freshness.

Scattered through various periodicals, their work is not easily obtainable in its entirety; and it is greatly to be desired that a selection of the best of it should be gathered by some careful and fastidious hand, and brought together in a convenient volume. Specimens of it were included, along with much of less interest, in the collected edition of Thornbury's *Poems*; but something at once more comprehensive and more exclusive is required, and would form a valuable contribution to modern art-history.

Many of the artists of whom we have just spoken are represented in the volume now under consideration; but its plates can scarcely be regarded as a survival, in the art of the present time, of aims and methods similar to those of twenty years ago; nor are the illustrations representative of the actual powers of the artists whose work they reproduce. It is long since the volume was first announced, years have been spent in its production, and those of the wood-cuts which bear a date were executed early in the sixties. In the single example given of Mr. Hunt's work—*Eliezer and Rebecca at the Well*—the background and the tree in the middle-distance are simply and excellently executed, the face and figure of the heroine are striking and graceful, but the lower limbs of Eliezer show singular feebleness of drawing and awkwardness of attitude. From Mr. Madox Brown we have three designs. The works of this great and splendid colourist lose much when translated into black and white. *Joseph's Coat*, one of the finest of them, is dramatic in conception and richly varied in detail; but it shows a tendency, not uncommon in the artist's work, to push expression and individuality to the verge of caricature, a fault even more observable in *The Death of Egdon*. We have strength and deep feeling in Mr. Brown's other plate, *Elijah and the Widow's Son*, with the youth borne by the white-haired prophet from the gloomy chamber of death into the sunlight, his eyes wild yet with the wonders of the shadow-land where he has sojourned, his head chapleted with funeral flowers, and his limbs still awathed for burial. Mr. Burne Jones' single contribution, *The Parable of the Boiling Pot*, is referable to the artist's earlier manner, when he was strongly influenced by Rossetti and had scarcely as yet asserted his full individuality. Since then he has learned much from Greek art, or at least has learned much that Greek art might teach; and grace of line and settled quietude of sad and sweet expression have taken the place of that quaintness and intensity which characterise such of his earlier works as the present wood-cut and the noble *Sigurd*, contributed many years ago to *Good Words*. From Mr. Solomon come six subjects illustrating in a very tender and sympathetic way scenes from the history of his race. *Abraham and Isaac* in particular is noteworthy for its fine treatment of landscape and of foreground vegetation, and for the graceful figure of the lad who bears the wood for a burnt-offering. *Jacob hearing the Voice of the Lord*, by Mr. Sandys, is broad, simple, and impressive in composition, but the style of its engraving is scarcely satisfactory: the texture, for instance, of the dark sky, against which the white moonlit



clouds are sailing, is surely not truly representative of the drawing. For number of designs and excellence of work Mr. Poynter is one of the chief contributors. Dealing, for the most part, with scenes of Egyptian life, his illustrations are distinguished by elaborate richness, by fine realisation of varied surfaces, and by excellent personification of the different Biblical heroes whom he introduces. In *Pharaoh honouring Joseph* we have keen seizure of a remote yet real type of countenance. The treatment of the peacock plumage in this plate should be noticed, and that of the leafage in *The Captives in Babylon*. Among the abundant and excellent work of the President, the plate of *Moses viewing the Promised Land* is striking and impressive; and the scene of Samson seizing the lion and crushing it against a wall is remarkable for its fiery force and energy. In this latter design—and indeed in the illustrations almost without exception—the drawing of the limbs and extremities is singularly weak and defective; and one of the most obvious thoughts suggested by the volume is that the technical dexterity of its designs is greatly inferior to their imaginative power. Faults of draughtsmanship and errors of anatomy, such as mar the beauty of many of these plates, would scarcely be found in the work of contemporary French artists of equal note; but, on the other hand, few of these latter possess much imaginative power, and we are in danger of getting from them merely correct and admirable academy studies, and nothing more. Certain illustrations, some of them bearing the names of well-known Academicians, might well have been spared from the volume, which would have gained in value had it contained examples of several of the unrepresented designers whom we have mentioned. It was especially desirable that Millais should have contributed; and such designs as Rossetti's splendid *Magdalene at the House of the Pharisee* would have been an honour to the work, and in harmony with the spirit of its best illustrations. In spite, however, of such faults as we have indicated, the book is a valuable and interesting one, and will be prized by those of us who feel that technical dexterity and academic skill are not the sum of art, that mastery of these is mastery of only the grammar of art, and that invention and imagination are needed to make any picture or design truly great. J. M. GRAY.

#### ART BOOKS.

*A Guide to the Study of Book-plates.* (Pearson.) In this handsome volume Mr. Leicester Warren, whose eminence as a collector is well known, has attempted to do for England what M. Poulet-Malassis, in his excellent *Les Ex-Libris français*, did for France, while at the same time casting an occasional glance beyond our shores. Separate chapters deal with the "leading styles of English book-plates"—the Jacobean, the Chippendale, the allegoric, the landscape styles. Then follow general accounts of the English dated book-plates of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; chapters on mottoes; accounts of such foreign book-plates and their engravers as are not included in M. Poulet-Malassis' book; and (most important of all) lists of English engravers of book-plates, with special accounts of the more important of them. It is rather difficult to class the book, for it is avowedly only a first attempt in what

is, so far as England is concerned, untrodden ground. Hence the lists cannot claim to be at all exhaustive; while, as regards the foreign book-plates, the subject is only, as it were, touched upon. Surely the Germans, who have left no field of knowledge unturned by their restless plough, have produced volumes on their own book-plates? Mr. Warren does not think so; but the omission is a curious one, if it is an omission. As far as the English part of the subject goes, Mr. Warren has done a great deal towards its investigation. The book would, perhaps, be all the better if he had resisted the temptation to waste descriptive paragraphs on the book-owners that he is brought across—such as John Wilkes, Charles Fox, &c.; but these, although they detract from the book's scientific value, are, perhaps, pardonable digressions in the midst of what, after all, is rather a dry and monotonous department of art history.

MR. WALDO S. PRATT, of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York, has printed in pamphlet form his two excellent papers (read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences) on "The Columnar Architecture of the Egyptians." Mr. Pratt asks once more, Was, or was not, the Doric order imported into Greece from Egypt? And, putting chronology, geography, and all other cognate questions aside, he answers this well-worn query from internal evidence only. He finds that the Doric order was in both instances an original conception; and that, although the result arrived at was very nearly identical, the fundamental conception of each nation was radically different. The Greek column, according to Mr. Pratt, was a free vertical prop, originally round in form; the Egyptian column was a pier, originally square, and having its origin in cave-excavation. For instance, the fluted columns of Benihasan are shaped piers, and not true columns; but, being piers, they are curiously modified in accordance with a certain predilection on the part of the architect for the methods and material of the carpenter. Mr. Pratt traces this predilection back to the period of the pyramid-builders, and deduces from various evidence "an unconscious reversion of forms to a different architectural type from that suggested by the material actually employed." The explanation offered is that the Egyptian race may have originally migrated from a well-timbered region, and so have brought with them to the valley of the Nile the traditions of wooden construction; but that, settling in Egypt, they found stone so much more convenient, magnificent, and durable that they adopted it for their public edifices. Hence, the pier dated from after their migration, retaining the impress of the original wooden column of their first experience; so presenting us, at Benihasan, with an abnormal and perplexing conjunction of styles.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have forwarded to us a portly volume, *The Granta and the Cam*, a number of illustrations "drawn and etched by R. Farren." From the "drawn and etched" we take it that Mr. Farren's *modus operandi* is not that simpler one of the master etchers, who, with about one notable exception, etched their work on to the plate directly. The etching was then what had struck them most forcibly in their subject, instead of a copy in cold blood of what had struck them most forcibly. It might, nevertheless, be a mistake to reproach Mr. Farren, and artists of his rank, with drawing first and etching afterwards. Their etching of Nature makes no claim to be "a soliloquy in the presence of Nature;" it is, on the other hand, a deliberate record of facts, uninfluenced by impression. Mr. Farren gives us a panorama, so to speak, of the two streams to which he is devoted. We gather from the etchings that the drawings were excellent; as regards the prints, they are sometimes wanting in a due

observance of the technicalities of the craft. Cambridge men, however, will find them interesting as *souvenirs*, and the student of art will recognise in some of them the evidence of study of the greater masters. It is probable, for instance, that Mr. Farren has seen the *Three Trees* of Rembrandt. Such reminiscences, at the same time, do not mar the acceptability of the younger etcher's work; only they suggest inevitably comparisons which are dangerous. A little dryness apart, there is much to welcome in the patient sketches of this uninspired volume. The book will have a sale this Christmas, and it is not unworthy of it.

*History of Stamford.* By the Rev. C. Nevinson, M.A. (Stamford: Henry Johnson; London: Houlston and Sons.) Mr. Nevinson has compiled a useful account of Stamford from the current printed authorities. It would be perhaps unfair to censure him severely for neglecting original research when he tells us in his Preface that his work is little more than a compilation. His modesty is so extreme that, when he has to describe churches which must be daily before his eyes, he usually trusts, not to himself, but to some previous authority—not uncommonly to Mr. Mackenzie Walcott. Those who know the older books about Stamford will hardly care for this new one; but it will be useful to a visitor to the place who wants to get up a few facts before he visits the churches and other objects of interest in the borough and neighbourhood. It is much better written, and may be more safely trusted, than an ordinary guide-book. There are some strange things in it, however, which indicate a not very deep acquaintance with some of those branches of study which are requisite to qualify a person for writing a history of even the most obscure village. Mr. Nevinson talks about Vortigern and Hengist as if he were as sure of their historical existence as he is of that of Henry VIII. He quotes Ingulph over and over again as if that romance were history; and shows not the smallest doubt whatever as to the village of Threkingham having got that name on account of three Danish kings having been buried there. If Mr. Nevinson had read what the late John Mitchell Kemble has said about the Mark, and consulted the table at the end of the first volume of his *Saxons in England*, he would have been saved from this really childish blunder. Threkingham almost certainly means the ham or home of the Threccinghas, a Teutonic tribe. It is made up just in the same way in which hundreds of other English village names have been constructed. We really thought that during the last dozen or so of years this very simple bit of philology had been impressed on the minds of everyone who takes even the most transient and languid interest in the history of his country. Stamford Castle was at one time the residence of members of the great house of Warrene. A tradition, which may or may not be true, connects with one of the earls of this race the custom of bull-running on November 13 which long made Stamford an infamous resort for all the people in the neighbourhood who had a love for cruelty. Whatever we may think of the tradition, there is no doubt that this piece of wickedness had a high antiquity to boast of. It continued late. A bull was run there annually until 1839, when the authorities became sufficiently humane to put down the practice. So formidable, however, was the resistance they feared that the police on the occasion had to be supported by dragoons.

*Memorials of Cambridge.* Greatly Enlarged and partly Rewritten (1858-66) by Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A.; with Seventy-four Views of the Colleges, Churches, and other Public Buildings of the University and Town Engraved on Steel by J. Le Keux; together with about Forty-five of those Engraved on Copper by Storer, and a few Lithographs.

Re-issue, with Etchings on Copper by Robert Farren, Author of *The Granta and the Cam*. Nos. I., II., III. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan.) Surely, since the Fifth Monarchy men left off writing pamphlets there has never been a book published with a more ill-constructed title. Why could not the author have called his book *Memorials of Cambridge*, and conveyed the rest of the information in a Preface? This strange prolixity is not only inartistic; it is a mistake from a business point of view. Book-buyers, like all the rest of the world, are apt to be too much influenced by first impressions, and will not be inclined to think well of the contents of a book which begins so badly. This will be a mistake; when we get beyond the title all is good. The plates, though they have been most of them used before, are but little worn; and the text which they illustrate is of a high character. A comparison between it and the *Memorials of Cambridge* written by Wright and Jones, which was issued in 1847 (we think there was an earlier edition, but are not certain), shows a marked improvement in every way. The earlier book was mainly compiled from such printed matter as came first to hand; the present one has been the result of conscientious research. The very order in which the colleges come in the new issue shows that thought has been used in the arrangement; and the little notes which from time to time catch the eye indicate that the book has not been solely designed to captivate the undergraduate mind, but that the interests of scholars, students, and such-like inferior persons have also had a share of attention. As this book is likely to be in almost every respect, except its title, so great an improvement on what went before it we hope the publishers will not forget to give us a good index. Nothing of the kind was thought of for Wright and Jones's publication. We hope to speak of the complete work at length at an early date.

#### A NORSE CEMETERY IN ORKNEY.

THE *Scotsman* records the discovery of ancient remains in Rousay, Orkney, as follows:—

"Some interesting researches, [which may prove of considerable antiquarian importance, have just been made on the farm of Corquoy, in the valley of Sourin, Island of Rousay, of which Gen. Burroughs, C.B., is proprietor. Immediately above the farmhouse a group of mounds is situated, locally known as 'Manzie's' mounds—a corruption of Magnus—and supposed to mark the site of a burial-place. These are five in number, the largest being irregularly surrounded by four smaller. On carefully trenching the mounds, each was found to contain a stone burial-place, consisting in every case of a top and bottom stone, with four side stones, the whole neatly cemented with tempered red clay, probably from the Sourin Burn. The stones, which were of a flat but massive description, had partly their edges roughly chipped into form, and the firmly set masonry was further strengthened by irregular blocks placed as buttresses to support the superincumbent weight.

"The measurement of the largest mound, which was the most interesting, and with the internal details of which the others closely corresponded, was—outside circumference, fifty feet, and top five and a-half feet from base; inside of burial-place, two and a-half feet by two feet, and one and a-half feet depth. The centre of the cavity was almost filled with what seemed to be clay mixed with very minute fragments of bone, and the action of fire was clearly visible on the stones, as well as on some calcined substance—probably peat. Imbedded in this clay an oval vessel was found, heaped also with similar fragments of bones, &c., and resting mouth upwards, lengthways north and south. The material of the vessel is uncertain. It has a somewhat metallic appearance, interspersed with glittering points on a dark iron-coloured ground. It is of oval shape at the rim, round which there is a kind of plain moulding; from this moulding it

assumes a dome-like shape, flattening into an oval base, on which it was found resting. The vessel measures—diameter of mouth, nine and three-quarters by eight inches; height to top or base, seven and a-quarter inches; diameter of base, four and a-half by three and three-quarter inches; thickness irregular, but averaging a quarter of an inch. Various cracks are visible throughout, but the only part defective is the base, of which about one-third is wanting. Weight about three pounds. The most careful scrutiny failed to detect any further remains in this mound, nor was anything noteworthy found in the others. Two of the other mounds contained burial-places rather squarer in form than the above. The smallest one measured only twelve by six inches, and no cement seemed to have been used in its construction.

"Arrangements are being made for placing the vessel or urn in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, when competent judges may be able to fix the date of the mounds or the race to which the remains belong."

This appears to have been a small cemetery of those peculiarly interesting interments which Mr. Joseph Anderson in his "Relics of the Viking Period in Scotland" (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. x., pp. 538-48) has correlated with a special class of interments in Norway of the later Iron age. They are interments after cremation, and they differ from Celtic burials in having the burnt bones deposited in an urn of stone instead of the large, ornate vessel of baked clay which is the invariable rule on the mainland of Scotland. The material of these stone urns is usually steatite or magnesian mica—which is suggested by the above description—and Mr. Anderson has described seventeen examples of this mode of interment occurring in Orkney and Shetland. Two of these stone urns in the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities at Edinburgh are respectively twenty inches high and twenty-two inches and a-half in diameter, and seventeen inches high by twenty inches and three-quarters diameter at the mouth. These are the largest known. They have all been scooped out with metal tools. The isles of Orkney and Shetland, which, as is well known, were colonised by the Norwegians in the later period of their Paganism, are the only localities on this side of the North Sea in which this class of burials has yet been found. They are therefore but little known, and up to this time no relics of distinctive character have been found associated with them, except the urns. It is possible that, if this cemetery had been investigated during its excavation by anyone specially familiar with the various classes of Norse and Celtic burials, decisive evidence (though not obvious to the unskilled eye) might have been obtained.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

##### MESSRS. AGNEW AND SON'S EXHIBITION.

AMONG the interesting features of this exhibition are some of E. Frère's studies of children. *The Young Translator* (66) is an excellent example of his work. The grace of the girl's figure, the life-like pose of her head, and the drawing of her arm and hand, are worthy of careful observation. *The Amateur Musician* (110) may also be mentioned as noteworthy. Another foreign artist whose works are too seldom seen in England, L. Chialiva, has a landscape here, entitled *A Showery Day* (70), remarkable for some admirably painted sheep and an exquisite piece of distance. In Carl Schloesser's *Sicilian Fisher Boys* (185), the figures of the boys are, as usual with this artist, easy and characteristic; but why must we always have that peacock-blue sea? *Goats in Distress* (31), by H. Schenck, is drawn with great spirit and truth—see especially the goat on the left hand of the picture; but the texture of the goats' hair is not satisfactory. Among the figure subjects we recognise several old acquaintances.

Mr. Hodgson has several of his skilful Tunisian pictures; and Mr. Frith is represented by several works, including a scene from *The Good-Natured Man* (121), which we fancy we have seen before on a larger scale. In Mr. Peter Graham's *Sea Washed Rocks* (84), the rocks and the perspective of the sea strike us as a good deal better than the sky. There is also a picture by this artist of *Gusty Weather* (26) which is new to us. It is an attempt to render the effect of driving rain; and in many respects is clever, but there is a wooliness about the distance which we do not think is truthful. Mr. B. W. Leader is represented by *Summer* (20)—a picture in his pleasant but somewhat oily style—and *A Worcestershire Hayfield* (40), in which the chief thing to be noticed is the marvellous height of the uncut grass in that favoured county. It appears to reach up to the waists of the haymakers. Mr. Vicat Cole's *Meidmenham* (14) is a good study of a leaden sky and autumn landscape. There is a careful painting of slate rocks and a moorland stream by Mr. Surtees, called *On the Llugwy* (37). Among the new works, by far the most promising seem to us to be two pictures by Mr. Edwin Ellis. *Evening, Barmouth* (74), is spoiled by a mismanaged shadow on the water; but in other respects, in spite of some eccentricity in colouring, this is a very satisfactory piece of work. *Towing Timber, Barmouth* (89), shows great mastery of water, and the marble-like sky is worthy of notice as an instance of effective use of the palette knife. Mr. Briton Riviere's hares in *On the Qui Vive* (35) are, like all his hares, drawn with perfect mastery of form, and are better than the fox; but do hares assume a greenish tint in summer moonlight? We may add a word of admiration for the technical skill of Mr. Long's *Unconvicted* (97)—two monks arguing out a point; the colour, however, is not attractive. Altogether this exhibition is well worthy of a visit.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AT the suggestion of several English and American families, a French painter, M. Léon Glaize, is about to open a studio for ladies and young girls in the Rue de Vaugirard. M. Léon Glaize is the son of a painter of merit, and won in rapid succession all the official prizes. He was a candidate for the Prix de Rome in the same year as Regnault; and, in order to award the prize to the latter, the jury was obliged to condone the violation of an article in the regulations forbidding the pupils to essentially modify their composition after giving in the sketch to the jury at the beginning of the competition. He gained all the medals at successive Salons, and is a knight of the legion of honour. M. Glaize is a painter thoroughly acquainted with the details of his profession; and his singularly frank and quick intelligence enables him to teach it successfully. His portrait of M. Auguste Vacquerie, the famous author of *Tragédies* and political editor of the *Rappel*, whose niece he married, attracted considerable notice at the last Salon. He is a pupil of M. Gérôme, and he has worked at sculpture in the studio of M. Otton.

A PROTEST is made in the *Chronique des Arts* against the proposed installation of the Administration of Fine Arts in some of the apartments of the Louvre. It is considered that the danger from fire is considerably increased by an official residence being taken up in close proximity to the galleries. Such a residence necessitates the use of fires and lamps, and it is certainly best to eliminate all such sources of possible mischief. Considering that the treasures of the Louvre are more than a merely national possession, no care can be too great in guarding them; and, although the most ad-

mirable arrangements exist for extinguishing a fire if it should occur, prevention is in all cases better than cure.

THERE is given in *L'Art* this week an engraving from a design by the late Alfred George Stevens for some bronze gates to be set up at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street. It is not easy, without explanation, to perceive the exact symbolisation intended by some of the reliefs on this gate; but anything by Stevens is sure to be of interest, and, if we may judge from the engraving, this must be a fine original work, such as he alone, perhaps, in these days of sculptural poverty, could provide.

AMONG the pictures at present exhibited in the magazines of the Uffizi is one painted in the seventeenth century, which represents a Quakers' meeting. A number of grave men in the well-known Puritanical costume of the age sit with covered heads round a woman "moved by the spirit" to preach to them. She also wears the "mountain of felt" then in fashion, and a religious sister sits at her feet. This picture, if such is the subject, which apparently it is, must be unique. It is now very dark, but is well painted, and with much gravity of sentiment, although the preacher stands on a tub turned up for her.

A LARGE painting on the subject of the Last Supper has just been completed by Mr. E. Goodwyn Lewis. The artist spent some time in the Holy Land preparing for this work, which has taken four years to execute.

WE understand that the illustrations of Cassell's well-known and popular editions of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and the *Holy War* will shortly be reproduced in Russia in connexion with translations of the text into the Russian language.

MR. BENJAMIN CRESWICK, of Sheffield, a self-taught sculptor, is engaged upon a marble bust of Mr. Ruskin. Mr. Creswick's talent attracted the attention of the great art-critic, who has given him special sittings for the present work.

THE excavations undertaken by Prof. Torma near Altöfen, in Hungary, have led to a new and interesting discovery, which turns out to be of no small importance. As we said, Prof. Torma has laid bare the main entrance to a great Roman amphitheatre, and now, close to the opening, a stone has been found bearing a Roman inscription. On further examination, a whole set of inscribed stone-fragments was dug out. According to the inscriptions, a temple of Nemesis stood opposite the amphitheatre, the walls of which were built, after the destruction of the temple, of material taken from the ruins. One of the inscriptions consists of the following words:—"NEMESI OMNI-POTENTI AUGUSTÆ MARCUS ULPUS ZOSIMUS XII K[alendas] SEPT[embres] RUSTICO II ET AQUILINO." Prof. Torma has also discovered that the main entrance to the amphitheatre was painted in polychrome, as is proved by a wall-fragment, which, when first laid bare, showed red, green, yellow, and black colours. The colour of the interior seems to have been red on a white ground.

THE *Rassegna Settimanale* states that Messrs. Lepore, of Raiano (Abruzzo), possess a plate which is supposed to be from the hand of Maestro Giorgio. The diameter is 485 millimètres; and beneath it bears the date 1540. On the middle of the ground is painted an Apollo seated; at his head and feet two female heads crowned with laurel, possibly two Muses; and on the margin symbols of the chase and of music.

MESSRS. W. A. MANSELL AND Co., of 316 and 317 Oxford Street, are early in the field with their Christmas cards. We prefer those in which the humour of animals is pressed into

the service, for even the most cynical, who can say with Hamlet, "Man delights not me, nor woman either," rarely include dog and kitten and bird in the same category. "The Santa Klaus Series" is a not unoriginal attempt in another kind.

THE town of Turin has lately made a graceful recognition of the services rendered to mankind by our great English engineer, George Stephenson. A marble slab has been inserted in the principal façade of the railway station, surmounted on each side by two medallions representing George and Robert Stephenson. An inscription on the marble states that Italy, as represented by Turin, desires to honour the illustrious memory of these two brothers, who, by the perfection to which they brought the locomotive engine, opened out a new life for commerce and laid the foundation of a higher fraternity among the nations. The eagle of Savoy and some graceful bronze work encloses the whole. It would be pleasant to see other towns following the large-minded example of Turin in matters of this kind. Towns, and even nations, are too apt to pay homage only to their own children of genius. It is rarely we find those of another country recognised by any public memorial.

IT will be remembered that some two or three years ago a claim was made by the heirs of Napoleon III. to the magnificent collection of arms preserved at Pierrefonds, and to the collection of Chinese objects at Fontainebleau. The French tribunals, after much litigation, decided that these collections belonged to the nation and not to the Imperial family; but it is only quite recently that the nation seems to have determined to take entire possession of them. Ever since the law-suit they have been lying useless, as it were under sequestration; but it has at length been decided that the collection of arms shall be ceded to the Museum of Arms at the Invalides, and that the interesting Chinese collection, mostly derived from the sack of the Summer Palace, shall be re-installed at Fontainebleau, and shown to all visitors.

M. SPASOF is preparing for publication an important work on Russian ornamental art. He has been engaged during the past twenty years in studying and collecting specimens of ancient Russian ornament, and the Ministry of Finance has recently granted a sum of 15,000 roubles to enable him to complete the publication of these specimens. This subsidy induced M. Spasof to revisit, during last summer, all the most important libraries and museums of Western Europe, and also of the Slavonic Principalities, for the purpose of supplying the lacunæ in his collection. He has directed his attention chiefly to the earliest periods of Russian history, and has succeeded in forming an immense collection of copies of ancient Russian ornamentation—principally from books. M. Spasof's work is expected to throw valuable light on the origin and characteristics of Russian art. It will be printed wholly in Russia—a thing most unusual in the case of art-publications—and will form a large folio, with accompanying descriptive letterpress.

IN the *Portfolio* this month Mr. Hubert Herkomer gives a most inviting description of the "Camp" which he established for himself at Lake Idwal, North Wales. This camp was so admirably organised that all the usual inconveniences of tent-life were entirely obviated, and not only comfort and safety, but even elegance and luxury, were to be had within it. Mr. Herkomer gives a drawing of his "studio tent" with its top lights and four plate-glass windows, through which, as we now perceive, the painter has been enabled to study those marvellous effects of storm and mountain atmosphere which he has rendered so power-

fully in some of his later pictures. It is certainly a wonderful contrivance for enabling a painter to work on the very spot which furnishes his subject. The whole encampment also is depicted in a rough etching, and, what with Mr. Herkomer's description of his pleasant life in camp and the enticement which this picture of tents set up in the very heart of the mountains affords, he will be likely, we imagine, to have many followers who will adopt this comfortable plan for "camping out" and avoiding all the miseries of hotels and lodging-houses. The other articles of the number are the usual one on Cambridge by Mr. Clark, and a poetical description by Prof. Colvin of the scenery of the Tuscan Apennines.

## THE STAGE.

EDWIN BOOTH IN "HAMLET."

THERE is little use in polite concealment of the fact—the American actor has won no great hold upon the English public. Players of acknowledged celebrity in the United States have followed one another to our boards, and over and over again, as player and rôle have been judged, curiosity has passed into disappointment. There are exceptional cases, of course; but the exceptions are to be counted almost before we have reached the middle finger. Miss Bateman in *Leah*, Mr. Jefferson in *Rip Van Winkle*—you cannot name many more. And now Mr. Edwin Booth, the most distinguished and the most versatile of American tragedians, has come over here, not to fail, one is glad to know, but, as it seems for the present, not to take us by storm. The American novelist has often taken us by storm; hardly thrice has the American actor.

Was Mr. Edwin Booth altogether wisely advised in coming first of all before the public as Hamlet? There was an old tradition of the stage—which has its own way of assessing capacities, and sometimes a very different way from that of the occupants of seats "in front"—that every actress aspiring to be accepted in tragedy must know how to act in *The Duchess of Malfi*. *The Duchess of Malfi* was the test. Every actor, even nowadays, who is similarly ambitious feels similarly bound to appear as Hamlet. The play itself, which, in its "questionings and all-questionings," is the *Faust* of English literature, has obtained for generations such a rank even as a piece to be played, as well as a piece for "the closet," that everybody has to do it. But its effectiveness as a test-piece is by no means in proportion to its acceptability. There hardly remains now, even for Gigadibs, "the literary man," that "point in Hamlet's soul unguessed by the Germans yet." Ger-vinus and his fellows have exhausted *Hamlet*. Has not the New Shakspeare Society exhausted *Hamlet*? And the ingenious tragedians of the last few years, with new readings—profundities of meaning in a word or a gesture—have they not exhausted *Hamlet*, in so far, I mean, as mere novelty and mere sensation are to be got out of it? To act Hamlet now, when first appearing before an English public, is hardly, it seems to me, to court enthusiasm; it is to pass an examination. And Mr. Booth has passed it very creditably.

There remains to him, however—as was hinted at the beginning—the disadvantage of the American actor, or of the foreign actor

acting in the English language—M<sup>me</sup>. Modjeska's disadvantage, say—that of failing to fascinate, or even to satisfy, us by the use of the English tongue. Gradually, perhaps, we may be arriving at something like an understanding of what it is that constitutes the charm of an actor—what it is that we like him for; and the better we understand what it is, the more important shall we find this qualification which foreigners lack. The truth is, it is not so wholly the thing created—it is not only the thing the artist creates, but the artist himself—in which we are interested. Intellect sways us; imagination sways us. So does beauty of person; so does delightfulness of voice. Quite inexperienced or quite thoughtless playgoers, when they hear Modjeska—when they hear, I am bound to add, Edwin Booth—will exclaim that they like these artists, “all except the accent.” But it is more than the accent; it is the whole delivery of English speech which they dislike really. The pronunciation of a word is one thing; the key in which it is spoken, another. The exquisite speech of pleasant English private life—there is never too much of that at the theatre, and one does not quite see how there can be enough of it with the foreign, or even with the American, actor. As to Mr. Booth in this matter, we need not insist. We have read already in the daily paper the criticism of detail on the “Seems, madam? nay it is.” “Seems,” with Mr. Booth, is a word of five syllables, it appears.

But this inevitable deficiency—albeit by Mr. Booth, as in the case just mentioned, it may be unnecessarily exaggerated—cannot itself prevent the success of a performance, and Mr. Booth's performance was successful, as success has generally to be measured. *Hamlet*, we have said, is an examination; and he passed the examination creditably. A fair figure and a fine eye, features distinctly mobile, and a voice that is serviceable, if not noble or supremely tender—upon these natural qualifications he has grafted all that study will enable him to graft. America, for many years now, has seen in him a scholarly Hamlet—an actor not playing idly with the text, neither pedantically retaining a version of closet or stage, nor priggishly stickling for petty novelties. He does his Shakspeare worthily, even if he cannot profoundly move people by fresh revelations. It would seem almost like an insult to America to write that her most accepted tragedian is an intelligent student, patient and elaborate in his work. Of course he is that. We wait to see whether some other piece will reveal him as more than that. He deals greatly in gesture; he is rich in illustrative action. He belongs to a race more demonstrative than ours: an American should have something of the fine excitability of the French. And that should produce much—in the art of acting, as in every other art. But Mr. Booth's gestures are perhaps somewhat redundant. Sometimes a monotony is discoverable, and the illustration ceases to illustrate. For my own part, I wait for *Richelieu*, and for yet other characters which Mr. Booth is to play. The variety of his repertory is of itself a proof of the versatility of his mind and the range of his physical means.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

#### STAGE NOTES.

MR. PHIPPS, the architect of the new Princess's, has hardly had the opportunity of distancing his previous feats by his work upon the new playhouse. The position of the theatre is peculiar; breadth (from the prompter's side to “opposite prompter”) and depth (from the curtain to the back of the pit or boxes) had to be sacrificed, and the height of the theatre was necessarily made as great as was possible. Accordingly, the auditorium has not the proportions which are most pleasing to the eye, nor those which are most conducive to easy sight of the performance; but, under the circumstances, it is probable that the best has been done. There is much glow, and even gaiety, in the colours selected. We do not know that this is wrong in a theatre. It has been suggested that the brilliance of hue might have been left to the dresses of the ladies, and the building itself—its wall and panel surface—treated as a background; but this, we are inclined to think, is to mistake the conditions of theatrical decoration. Details of dress tell sufficiently in a private room, and the walls may there fairly be a quiet background. At the theatre, details of dress, seen inevitably from a distance, would be too much lost. The house itself requires gaiety, though not gaudiness. Absolving Mr. Phipps, therefore, from any blame in this matter, we are inclined to pass on to give a hint to the manager. If the Princess's Theatre is decently ventilated, they should be able to give us more gas there—lights scattered about in the auditorium—so that the people in the boxes may be plainly visible, at least between the acts. It is rarely now that they are, in London. At the Lyceum, we remarked but lately, an aesthetic gloom was dominant. The light, if it was not “religious,” was “solemn” and distinctly “dim.”

WE regret to hear that Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) is prevented, for a time, from resuming her stage performances at the New Sadler's Wells or any other theatre. She is going, or has already gone, abroad. There is, however, every reason to hope that she will be on the stage again before the end of the winter.

THAT Miss Harriett Jay—Mr. Robert Buchanan's sister-in-law, and the authoress of the extremely powerful and successful novel, *The Queen of Connaught*—has decided to appear before a London audience as an interpreter of her own work, in its dramatised version, we are very glad to hear. It is only regrettable that the Crystal Palace—which is London only in name—should have been chosen as the scene of so interesting an experiment. It is bad enough to have to go occasionally to so remote a suburb as Sloane Square, but the playgoer can reach Sydenham only by yet more wearisome journeys. We trust the performance will be repeated in London.

WE are pleased to chronicle that *The Lady of Lyons* with Mr. Warner as Claude Melnotte and Miss Isabel Bateman as Pauline has proved a striking success at Sadler's Wells. For the present we believe it remains in the bills; but, by Mrs. Bateman's system of frequent change, it will not long continue to be performed.

M<sup>D</sup>LE. SARAH BERNHARDT has made her first appearance in New York, where the public was naturally wrought to a high pitch of enthusiasm both by the expectation of her performance and by the realisation of it.

#### MUSIC.

##### MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ETC.

THE twenty-third season of these well-known concerts commenced on Monday, November 8. Herr Straus will be leading violinist till the

arrival of M<sup>me</sup>. Norman-Néruda early in December. Herr Joachim will appear on February 21, 1881, and remain till the end of the season. Signor Piatti will hold the post of first violoncello, Herr L. Ries that of second violin, Herr Straus or Mr. Zerbini will play viola, and Mr. Zerbini, as usual, will officiate as accompanist for the whole season. The following pianists are announced:—M<sup>d</sup>lle. Janotha, M<sup>d</sup>lle. Marie Krebs, Miss A. Zimmermann, Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Barth, Herr Brull, and Mr. Eugène d'Albert. The programme of the first concert included an interesting novelty—viz., Mozart's serenade in E flat major for two oboes, two clarionets, two horns, and two bassoons (Messrs. Dubruocq, Horton, Lazarus, Egerton, Mann, Standen, Wotton, and Haveron). This work is the last but one of twelve pieces to which Mozart affixed the title of “Serenade.” The last, in C minor, for wind instruments (written in 1782), was subsequently arranged by the composer as a quintet for strings. The serenade in E flat consists of five movements—an *allegro*, *adagio*, and *finale*, and two *minuets*. The music is simple and pleasing, there is a constant flow of melody, and the developments, though clever, are clear and quite easy to follow. Mozart shows a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the various instruments for which he writes, and knows well how to interest in turn all the performers. The scoring is wonderfully delicate, and from beginning to end most effective. The first *minuet* and following *adagio* are perfect gems. The work was splendidly performed, and the cordial manner in which it was received will perhaps encourage Mr. Arthur Chappell to produce more “wind” novelties. M<sup>d</sup>lle. Janotha played Mendelssohn's *andante* with variations in E flat, and gave a very neat and finished, though somewhat cold, rendering of this favourite piece. She met with a hearty reception, and as an *encore* played Mendelssohn's *capriccio* (op. 16, No. 2). Signor Piatti performed Locatelli's sonata in D; and the programme concluded with Beethoven's trio (op. 11) for piano, clarinet, and violoncello (M<sup>d</sup>lle. Janotha and M<sup>M</sup>. Lazarus and Piatti).

Another serenade by Mozart was performed for the first time in England at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. It is entered in the composer's catalogue as “Eine kleine Nachtmusik 2 Violini, Viola e Bassi,” and was written in 1787. It is not such an interesting work as the serenade above mentioned, yet it contains some charming writing. Though it was beautifully played, the stringed orchestra of the Crystal Palace seemed too loud and heavy for this light and delicate work, which would be more effective, we think, if performed with fewer instruments. The first piece in the programme was Berlioz's interesting and romantic symphony, *Harold in Italy* (*viola obbligato*, Herr L. Straus). The great success which this work has obtained in England since its revival in 1878 under the direction of Mr. Hallé induces us to hope that *entrepreneurs* and conductors will not forget the fact that *Harold* is the third of four symphonies by Hector Berlioz. The work was magnificently performed on Saturday; and the Mozart serenade which followed formed a marked and by no means disagreeable contrast. M<sup>me</sup>. Koch-Bossenberger, from the Royal Opera of Hanover, made her first appearance at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and also at St. James's Hall on Monday. She has a good voice, and sings with taste and expression. Besides other songs, she chose a *concert-aria* by Mozart, and on Monday “Ach, ich liebe,” from *Die Entführung*, two pieces which require a voice of unusual compass. In the former, Mozart has written for the voice up to F in *Alt*. The vocalist certainly showed great agility, but in the high notes the intonation was not of the purest.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.



SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.  
No. 446, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

### LITERATURE.

*New Guinea: What I Did and What I Saw.*  
By L. M. D'Albertis. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE various papers on New Guinea by Signor D'Albertis and his friend, Dr. Beccari, which have appeared in the Italian *Cosmos* and in our own geographical journals detract nothing from the interest of the present detailed narrative. Beside the fresh material contributed towards the solution of scientific problems, his clear and direct style, and power of eloquent description, enable us vividly to realise the features of a new country, and the outward aspect, at all events, of native life. He is an enthusiastic naturalist, and records many of the strange and beautiful sights which attract the eye of a lover of Nature; he displays in critical situations a diplomacy fertile in resources, while his frank and humorous soliloquies help to establish that personal rapport with the reader on which the pleasantness of a book of travel so largely depends. Some of these, however, though rendered—no easy task—into idiomatic English, would doubtless accord better with the genius of their native Italian. His first explorations in New Guinea were in the north-west peninsula, known as Papua Onim, and, though filled with admiration at the novelty and grandeur of the scenery, he ruefully admits that "a primeval forest is not the 'earthly paradise.'"

In these Arfak mountains; some natives whom he met

"invited us to come and sleep at their houses. We accepted the invitation . . . and began our ascent to the village. By climbing from rock to rock and stone to stone, grasping now the roots, now the boughs, we came to a better path, and at length to the houses, which are built on the top of the hill, five hundred feet above the bed of the stream. Here, completely surrounding a few small plantations of bananas, a forest, more majestic than imagination can depict, extends on all sides. It is too dense to be penetrated by the sun's rays, and the earth and stones are covered with lovely ferns, and lycopodium of every form, and gradation of colour. From my elevated position I revelled in one of the most sublime sunsets of which I had ever dreamed. The prospect before me included an extensive tract of country as well as the sea. The island of Mansinam seemed to float on a sea of flame, and to blend with a sky also on fire. As the day declined, the forest resounded with the farewell songs of hundreds of birds, to the last rays of the setting sun, whose beauty probably inspired them to sing its praises, even as it filled me with contemplative admiration. The heavens paled little by little, the sea grew dark, and the shades of night, which in this country follow closely upon sunset, overspread everything. The birds put

their heads under their wings, awaiting the morn, when they should again salute the sun; and I climbed up by means of a long ladder to the house which was to afford me shelter. The house was rectangular in form, and large enough for four families. It was built on piles, twenty to twenty-five feet above the ground; and the only materials used in its construction were bamboos, trunks of trees, and palm leaves. I found the house occupied by a few infirm old women, crouching over the fireplace. They received me very politely, and offered me bananas and some excellent sugarcane. I provided for dinner and supper at the same time, and ate with appetite one half of a gowra, cooked in the ashes, and which I was obliged to defend several times from the attentions of a polite Papuan, who wanted to turn it over and over among the cinders. I preferred to do my own cooking, as these people are as yet innocent of the use of soap. And now, as I am tired, and have written this account of to-day's adventures in the midst of the noisy chatter of the natives, I am going to rest."

It is remarkable to what a slight distance inland the long connexion with the half-civilisation of the Malay extends; beside the nature of the country and of the climate, the difficulty of obtaining food, the suspicions of the natives, and their dread of witchcraft and of fire-arms, combine to make travelling almost impossible. The author was soon struck down with an illness the symptoms of which, as he describes them, are sufficiently startling, and his life was only saved by the timely care and attention he received on board an Italian man-of-war. But his ardour was not damped, while his curiosity was increasingly stimulated during the voyage down the long line of coast through Torres Straits, by the thought of the vast unknown country beyond. Accordingly he directed his attention to the mouth of the Fly River, in the Gulf of Papua, where the great volume of fresh water had long indicated the existence of a large river, which might presumably afford a highway through the level coast regions into the heart of the country. His great feat was the ascent of this river on two occasions for a distance of some five hundred miles in a steam launch lent him by the Government of Sydney. We must refer the reader to his moving account of the dangers and difficulties encountered in this frail craft, an open boat fifty-two feet by seven, and without a cabin. Among the more serious of these were the risk of destruction on the upper part of the river by large trees whirled down by floods, and of attacks by hostile natives when temporarily stranded; and, more trying, perhaps, than either, the absolute indifference of his motley crew to the success or failure of his plans, varied by occasional mutiny and desertion.

Signor D'Albertis is a man of tender emotions, but he is also an ornithologist. He describes lovingly the habits and gambols of some beautiful bird, and the sacrilege of interrupting them; the anguish of pulling the trigger, and remorse at the result; with the final satisfaction of preparing the skin, and the complete recovery of his spirits as shown by cooking and eating the body of his victim. When one of the less beautiful, but human, inhabitants of the country is killed—in self-defence, certainly—by one of his men, he regrets it deeply, and no doubt sincerely;

indeed, he protests, "had I known my voyage would cost a drop of human blood I would never have undertaken it;" but the events of the previous voyage showed plainly that such a catastrophe was far from improbable. Meanwhile, arriving at the body, he describes it like any other natural-history specimen, and then—for the man is dead, and it is an ill wind that blows nobody good—the head is opportunely severed by the Fijian sailor and added to the collection! As regards his general treatment of the natives, he claims to have exercised the greatest forbearance, even at the most imminent risk to himself and his party. We quite believe his assertion, but we cannot share his astonishment at the way in which, on his last descent of the river, he was attacked and had to fight, running the gauntlet through hostile natives who on his former passages had either fled at his approach or were easily intimidated. It is true that when he carried off anything from an empty house he usually left other articles of greater intrinsic value behind; but some of the things taken, such as skulls and other trophies, might not have been willingly parted with, and he probably gave deep offence on more than one occasion by violating a tabu. Again, though he carefully avoided shooting at them, he thought it necessary to frighten them by firing of guns, rockets, and dynamite. The effect of these performances, where no lives were taken, was perhaps the reverse of what he intended, irritating, but rather reassuring as to the absence of real danger; and they would accordingly combine to destroy the mysterious and sacrilegious head-hunter. In places where he lived and mixed with the people it was different; and, though he often frightened them terribly, they seem to have been won over by his kindness and just dealings. His accounts of his residence at Yule Island, and on the opposite coast, are especially entertaining, and have an indescribable flavour of Robinson Crusoe. He produced a great effect by some simple sleight-of-hand, and much regretted that he had not a knowledge of that art, believing that it would have given him unbounded influence. But it might have tempted some enquiring mind to ascertain, by means of a spear or arrow, whether its possessor was mortal. While, then, we cannot positively assert that, with more patience and tact, collisions could have been avoided, we must regret them if only for their effect on future exploration, and as rendering our author's investigations much more hasty and superficial than they might have been. Indeed, we feel while reading his entertaining narrative how impossible it is for the traveller, even under favourable circumstances, to get at the mind of such people, or to fathom their motives. While crediting our author with a full share of the Italian gift of language by signs, it is difficult to believe that the conversations held were all as mutually intelligible as he supposes. With the ladies he was especially popular, and only escaped entanglement by "the aversion with which I regard matrimony," beside a lack of the realised property, in crocodile's teeth and bird-of-Paradise feathers, expected from a suitor.

Among their games, he mentions one not described, we think, in Mr. Tylor's paper on that subject, viz., a peg-top, which is spun with

a string, and kept going by whipping—the primitive article, in short, from which our peg-top and whipping-top have been respectively differentiated. He also mentions a form of divination by means of a weight suspended from a string between the thumb and forefinger, which is not unknown nearer home.

The universal presence of the skull, and the various use to which it is applied, is remarkable. In some instances it is treasured as a trophy, while the jaw-bone is worn either as such, or as a mere ornament, or as the relic of a relation. Sometimes the skull is painted, fitted with a handle, and stones put in it to serve as a rattle; or, again, the skull is removed, and the head stuffed and embalmed. Sometimes a cocoa-nut is painted and decorated to represent a head—a happy deviation from the original custom. Our author thinks that the practice of head-hunting is confined to the Papuans, and not practised by the fairer race; but we fear the accusation, in their case, is at best “not proven.” Signor D’Albertis repeatedly tells us that he is a thorough-going fatalist, but he tempers this creed by occasional prayer, and by keeping his powder very dry. He amusingly tells us how he failed to persuade his engineer, when their lives were in imminent danger, “to look at life as if it were a bill of exchange payable at sight, and which, as men of honour, we must pay without regret—whether to-day or to-morrow it matters not.”

In drawing his conclusions on various points, the author seems to ignore the experiences of other observers. Perhaps he would say that these do not come within the scope of the somewhat egoistic definition of his work, *What I Saw and What I Did*; and it is only fair to say that he is little disposed to dogmatise, even where his great and sometimes exclusive experience might naturally tempt him to do so. The fine tropical forest scenery is diversified on the Fly by occasional lagoons, also beautiful in their way, and by wide plains devoid of timber, which, with certain higher tracts rising from the plain, as the islands of Torres Straits do from the sea, are thoroughly Australian in their character. These higher points probably did not share the submersion that, beside forming the intervening straits, also covered the present plains, which, on their elevation, were partially invaded by the tropical vegetation from the westward. This vast level region, probably often flooded in the rainy season, and intersected by other rivers and creeks, offers apparently no attraction to the colonist and little to the trader; but the Fly must always afford access to the high lands of the interior, on the verge of which only the author’s voyage was arrested by the rapid diminution and change in character of the stream. As districts which seemed uninhabited at one season were found populous at another, the author supposes that the mountain tribes come down in the dry season to hunt; but all this must be conjecture for the present. These inland people are, he asserts, quite different from the dark tribes of the coast, and he identifies them with that brown race which has been hitherto observed only on the coasts of the south-east peninsula, and supposed to be either a wave of population from the Eastern Pacific, or, more

probably, perhaps, a remnant of that ante-Malay migration from Asia of which the supposed traces exist at more than one point in the Indian Archipelago. It may be objected that the people thus classed by Signor D’Albertis are bearded, and armed with bow and arrow. But, besides that the brown Polynesian is not always so beardless, and certainly not so ignorant of the bow and arrow, as is commonly supposed, there may well be a certain infusion of Papuan blood and customs. We regret that the author has not thrown into one *résumé* his descriptions of the different types of man observed, and his impressions about them, which, as they stand, are by no means free from confusion. He is still loath to admit the existence of a “so-called Papuan race,” but chiefly, as it would seem, owing to the difference he sees between the people of North-Western New Guinea and the inhabitants of the island groups to the eastward, where the “Papuan” blood is notoriously less pure. He is in substantial accord with the great majority of observers in recognising the existence, though amid endless variety and admixture, of two distinct types, the yellow or brown—Indo-Pacific, Polynesian, or Maori—and the darker, Negroid type. Of the latter, he describes two widely distributed and markedly differing varieties, and we shall await with much interest any conclusions which Prof. Flower may draw from the large collection of skulls which have been submitted to him.

Of the illustrations in this work, the coloured drawings of birds, apparently by the same hand as those in Mr. Gould’s fine work, are beautiful. The drawings of skulls, of implements, and of weapons are also of great interest; the stone club heads are an exact counterpart of the “thunderbolts” found in so many countries, and of the spindle whorls of the modern Shetlander.

The author quitted New Guinea with the natural regret which a man feels on definitely closing a chapter of his life, however chequered its experiences, and thus characteristically makes his *adieu*:—

“At last we are out of the Fly River, and I have said farewell to it for ever. I am quite tired of it. I loved it; I still love it; but a long stay might destroy this affection. In its neighbourhood I should recal too often the anxieties and misfortunes I have endured there; far away, I shall remember only its beauties, its riches, its fine forests, its magnificent birds, my pleasure when I obtained fine specimens of birds and plants. When out of sight, I can think of it with affection; looking at it, I should come to hate it. Fly River, farewell, for ever!”

Signor D’Albertis modestly speaks of himself as only a pioneer, but he has added greatly to our stock of knowledge, especially in his own department of natural history, and he may retire assured that few men with the same means at their disposal could have done the work better. COURTS TROTTER.

*Sketches of Army Life in Russia.* By F. V. Greene, Lieut. of Engineers, U.S. Army, late Military Attaché to the U.S. Legation in St. Petersburg, and Author of “The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78.” (W. H. Allen & Co.)

Of the four correspondents of English news-

papers—says Mr. Greene in his excellent *Sketches of Army Life in Russia*—who “rugged through the snow in the Balkans” with Gen. Gourko, “three were Americans.” It seems likely that the majority of books written in English about Russia during the next decade will be due to American pens, so much more lively is the interest in Russian affairs which prevails across the Atlantic than that which exists among ourselves. If these works prove as fair, sensible, and interesting as Mr. Greene’s *Sketches*, they will form a valuable contribution to the stock of knowledge upon which our opinions on Russian matters must be based. There is, however, some danger of an American spectator being induced to take too favourable a view of a nation which receives him with open arms. Mr. Greene says that for some time he was puzzled by the remarkable kindness with which he was treated by every Russian officer whom he met. But at last he became convinced that “there exists throughout Russia a sentimental attachment for Americans, of the depth of which we have very little conception at home.” It has long been well known, he says, that a very friendly feeling has grown up between the rulers of Russia and the United States. But even his own countrymen are scarcely aware that “this friendly feeling permeates all classes of society, and is far more firmly rooted in those portions of the community which never see St. Petersburg than it is in the more cosmopolitan Court circles of that capital.”

Mr. Greene accounts for the sentiment by various reasons, but the prime cause he considers to be the fact that

“Russia has come to look upon itself as the inveterate and eternal enemy of England, and it rightly judges us to be the natural rival of England in all those elements of commercial success which have made her present greatness.”

He wisely refrains from too definite prediction as to the future of Russia, but he gives a decided opinion as to the extension of the empire in Central Asia. He holds that the Russians are forced to advance by

“that law of necessity arising from the impossibility of maintaining any frontier with nomadic and semi-civilised people, with which our Indian experiences on the plains have made us perfectly familiar;”

but that,

“so soon as the Russian and British frontiers in Asia are contiguous, this necessity will cease; and, if the two nations will come to terms of friendship, Russia will have no more designs on India than she has on Germany or Austria.”

If, however, the reverse of friendship continues to prevail,

“then, undoubtedly, Russia, in accordance with that law of self-defence which allows any nation to strike its adversary in its weakest point, will strike England in India; not by attempting to take the country for itself, but by stirring up an insurrection which shall exterminate the English residents and the English power.”

The opinion upon such subjects of an intelligent, well-informed, and impartial looker-on is well worthy of being received with respect.

But Mr. Greene’s main objects in his present work have been “to give some idea of the soul which animates the Russian

military machine, and tell what manner of man the Russian soldier is, and how he lives and moves and has his being." For this purpose he is well qualified by the close intercourse he maintained with the Russian forces during the war, whose hardships he shared in the Shipka Pass, before Plevna, and during the march across the Balkans. Of what he saw he has given an interesting account. But the letters of the war correspondents have rendered those scenes familiar. Instead of dwelling upon his bright and picturesque narrative, we will pass on to his opinions of the men with whom he was brought into contact. Of the Bulgarians he does not speak well.

"A more uninviting race on casual acquaintance than the Bulgarian peasants can hardly exist; centuries of oppression, extortion, misrule, and injustice have apparently deadened every sense of manly independence and straightforward courage, and replaced them with the low cunning and duplicity which are commonly attributed to the Jews."

To the good humour, patience, and obedience of the Russian soldier he pays a high and deserved compliment. Of the officers he speaks in terms of fainter praise, and the bureaucratic officials he heartily condemns. The soldier may be dull, he says, and at first wanting in self-reliance. When left to his own resources, "he is almost helpless, and will often get killed from sheer stupidity." But his patience is unbounded;

"his endurance, his good humour under hardship, his capacity for fighting on an empty stomach and under difficulties, are beyond all praise, and will enable a general who appreciates these qualities to work wonders with them; and he is probably the steadiest of all soldiers under defeat and adversity."

Certainly his patience was sorely tried all through the campaign, but never more than when the victorious forces lay inactive with Constantinople in view; while

"in their bivouacs the plainest principles of sanitary hygiene were utterly disregarded. Dead animals lay a few feet off, rotting in the spring sun for weeks before they were buried; there were few latrines, and what there were were insufficient; different regiments bivouacked along the same stream, the filth of those near its source being washed down into the drinking water of those below them."

This may be accounted for by the fact that, as he justly remarks,

"the essential characteristic of the whole class of Russian officials or 'Tchinovniks' is their clumsiness, joined to a centralisation whose multiplicity of reports and papers defies all belief or comprehension, and supplemented only too often by the most petty tyranny."

The regimental and company officers, he observes, possess many of the solid qualities of the soldiers, "but in the great mass of the army they are deficient in the higher attainments necessary to direct these qualities in such a way as to derive the full benefit of them." The officers of the Guard are "gentlemen of polished address," good linguists, and slightly informed on many subjects. But their "superficial elegance and smattering of knowledge" are not shared by the officers of the line, who are by no means what they might be if they were really well educated.

(Of the leaders of the army some interesting

sketches are given. To Skobelev, Mr. Greene attributes a "stupendous military genius," firmly believing that, "should he live twenty years more, he will be Commander-in-Chief in the next war about the Eastern Question, and history will then speak of him as one of the five great soldiers of this century, side by side with Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, and Moltke." His men worship him as a legendary hero, while they love Radetzky as a kind-hearted father. Gourko is described as having the brains of a leader, but as being deficient in those qualities which gain men's affections. Of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Mr. Greene has little to say except that he has "a soldierly bearing and a soldier's nature," and is "a man of remarkably frank and genial nature," who unfortunately "selected for the chief of his staff and his assistant two men of mediocre abilities." Nobody disputed the incompetency of these two men, but they were retained in their places "for reasons never fully understood"—a very euphemistic manner of accounting for the fact. Of the heir to the throne he speaks in high terms.

"The Czarévitch is intensely popular with all classes, the nationals of Moscow no less than the cosmopolitan nobility of St. Petersburg. . . . He is intensely Russian in feeling; he has shown a decided will and strong character in all the public duties that have been committed to him; has been, up to the present, strictly pure in his domestic life—which is not the rule in his family; and by his founding the volunteer fleet, and other similar acts, has given rise to the idea that he sympathises largely with the aspirations of the national party."

Mr. Greene rightly affirms that there is a general belief in Russia that the next emperor will grant "some sort of constitution or charter of rights," and that the longing for this "is shared by great masses of people who have nothing whatever in common with Nihilism, and nothing but abhorrence of its methods and principles."

Mr. Greene's book may be cordially recommended to all who wish to obtain a really true idea of the Russia of the present day, especially from a military point of view, free from the delusions to which political passions give rise, whether they take the form of banning or blessing.

W. R. S. RALSTON.

#### "ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS."

Locke. By Thomas Fowler. (Macmillan.)

PERHAPS the first feeling of the general reader on laying down this *Life* of Locke will be one of surprise that there should be so much life in proportion and so little philosophy. It is no reflection upon the fidelity of Mr. Fox Bourne's almost exhaustive "*Life*" (in two volumes octavo) that it does not convey with quite the same directness this important fact. Locke's life was that of a studious man of the world, not that of a popular philosopher; and this is more easily seen in a short biographical outline than in a larger work where the thread of narrative has to be disentangled from a mass of illustrative matter concerning the man's times, and their bearing (sometimes hypothetical) on his life. Mr. Fowler has digested and abridged the abundant materials at his command with very pleasant results; and many readers will

no doubt be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them of learning that the author of the *Essay on the Human Understanding* was, as to himself, a personage of singular amiability and completeness.

Of Locke as a Westminster school-boy and a Christ Church undergraduate there is not much to be said, except in the way of inference as to the number of points on which his own experience was at variance with the recommendations given later in his *Thoughts concerning Education*. Mr. Fowler will not even allow us to reconstruct the order of Locke's studies by the light of the regulations lawfully in force during his undergraduate and bachelor days. The attempt to do so, he says, "betrays an innocent belief in the rigid enforcement and observance of university and college statutes and regulations which, I am sorry to say, I cannot share;" and on such a point we can hardly appeal against the verdict of an Oxford tutor and professor. We know from himself that he was fond of conversation and correspondence; but though a good Republican—*teste* a lame copy of verses to Cromwell on his Treaty with the Dutch in 1654—his friends were not chosen by any means exclusively from his own side of the camp. Mr. Fowler does not mention his warm regard and admiration for Pococke, a staunch Royalist who was appointed by Laud to the Chair of Arabic, in which the Commonwealth, much to its credit, left him unmolested. But these signs of natural indifference to the rage of party feeling, then so prevalent in every class, are particularly welcome as casting light on Locke's demeanour at a later day, when his movements were made the subject of careful *espionnage* by his political enemies. In 1681-82, Dean Prideaux, who was keenly on the look out for "Whig intrigues," could find nothing to report about "J. L.," except that he behaved himself with cunning and unintelligible quietness. The same unfriendly witness, who says, "Not a word ever drops from his mouth that discovers anything of his heart within," adds further, "He seems to be a man of very good converse, and that we have of him with content; as for what else he is he keeps it to himself, and, therefore, troubles not us with it, nor we him." Dr. Fell, again, while describing him as "a master of taciturnity and passion," has no other reason to give for the opinion than that no one "has heard him speak against, or so much as concerning, the Government," of which he was known to disapprove. It would be doing injustice to the candour and simplicity of the philosopher's nature to see a Machiavellian purpose in this combination of friendliness and reserve. It was natural to him to "make friends" with the congenial part, whether more or less, of his neighbour's nature, without dwelling on the possible presence of discordant elements; and he avoided enmity by the same process that attached to him for life an unusual number of devoted friends. He had the power, which implies a versatile mind as well as a sympathetic character, of causing people to show him their best side, in which again he discovered enough agreement to set up a degree of positive liking, and after this particular faults or failings are overlooked easily and almost by instinct. A letter in which he

commissions his young cousin, Peter King, to recover a certain theological MS. from the hands of the great Mr. Newton, without hurting the feelings of the irritable and somewhat suspicious celebrity, is a model of friendliness and tact; the young man is urged to proceed "with all the tenderness in the world," because Locke knows the weak points of his friend's temper; but his knowledge serves only to prompt the requisite forbearance; there is no trace of the unamiable mental process which his philosophy would describe as an act of "judgment."

In 1666 Locke was dispensed from the obligation to take orders attached to his fellowship (or senior studentship), and, after a short professorial career, he ceased to reside at Oxford, and became an inmate of Lord Ashley's household. The varied nature of his avocations as "guide, philosopher, and friend" to the family may be described in Mr. Fowler's words:—

"In June 1668, after consulting various other medical men, he performed on Lord Ashley a difficult operation for the purpose of removing an 'imposthume in the breast,' and is said thus to have saved his life. To the only child, Anthony Ashley, he acted as tutor. But, by the time the youth was seventeen, Locke was entrusted with a far more delicate business than his tuition. This was no less than finding him a wife. . . . The match seems to have been a happy one; and Locke continued his services of general utility to the Ashley family by acting on more than one occasion as Lady Dorothy's medical attendant."

Besides assisting at births and marriages, Locke was employed in the administration of the new colony of Carolina; and Mr. Fowler conjectures that his hand may be traced in those articles of its constitution which bear on religious liberty and toleration. Atheism was proscribed, but any other form of belief was to be tolerated if professed by a church of seven members. We can imagine Locke assenting to this rather arbitrary limitation on the practical ground that opinions must be of an anti-social character, and, therefore, politically objectionable, if they could not draw together at least seven adherents in such a paradise of free thought as the colony.

Locke's biographers are scandalised by the details furnished in the Shaftesbury papers about the philosopher's place or standing in the household. In spite of the terms of friendship and intimacy on which he certainly stood with the various members of the family, he is described as dining and attending prayers with the steward and other chief officers of the household, and as attending the Earl of Shaftesbury on State occasions in something very like the fashion of a footman. Mr. Fowler tries to lessen the incongruity by observing that "the high officers of State were still surrounded with much of the elaborate ceremonial which had obtained in the times of the Tudors;" and it is true that the feudal feeling had hardly yet worn out which made the dignity or baseness of personal services depend upon the rank of the superior receiving them. But it is also true that in England in the seventeenth century the distinction between noble and commoner had a good deal of the flavour which, in Germany, has survived into the nineteenth century. The modern feeling

that a lord cannot be anything more than a gentleman was of very gradual growth; Locke was a *roturier* at a time when members of the learned and professional classes more often had relations in retail trade than at Court, and there is no reason to imagine that his position in the Ashley family brought him in contact with any officials of lower social rank than his own.

Another incident that will admit of two interpretations is Locke's appearance by Shaftesbury's side in the House of Lords, ready to prompt him in the delivery of the written speech, in which he was made to say of Holland, "*delenda est Carthago*." The speech had been rewritten at the dictation of the King or the Cabal, and it would not be out of character for Lord Shaftesbury, "who, of all men, was esteemed the most ready in speaking," to proclaim his disapproval of the words put into his mouth by ostentatiously delivering the appointed speech as a lesson learnt by rote.

Between 1672 and 1684, the date of Locke's expulsion from Christ Church as a political "suspect" and a notorious intimate of the fugitive Shaftesbury, the only incidents calling for record were his tours in France, mainly undertaken for the sake of health, and the beginning of his residence in Holland, the air of which, curiously enough, he found more beneficial than that of Montpellier. Locke was busy in supplying his friends with cuttings of vines and orange trees; and his remarks upon the state of France and the wretchedness of the peasantry show the same power of grasping strange facts which made Arthur Young famous a century later. In one passage (quoted from the journal by Mr. Fox Bourne) he gives the complete budget of a peasant family—a gross income of 80s., of which 30s. goes in rent, and 3s. 4d. for *taille*; he cites this as a favourable example, and it is certain that in many cases the *taille* must have absorbed a much larger proportion of the peasant's whole resources. But the real evil lay in the utter abject poverty of the whole country; as in the case of the Indian ryot, even a moderate average of taxation might be more than he could bear without passing from poverty to destitution.

When a small book goes over the same ground as a large one, there is always some danger of indolent reproduction, and, though, Mr. Fowler generally writes independently, in the name of the morality of compilation we must protest against one sentence. Mr. Fox Bourne speaks of Locke's "examining the library of the great Protestant, De Thou, better known perhaps as Thuanus, which was then about to be sold." Now, it is just possible that one writer's reading may have followed an out-of-the-way track among the small class of historians who quote the authority of "the learned Thuanus;" but any ordinary familiarity with French history and literature, from the Memoirs of the time to Alfred de Vigny's *Cinq Mars*, will cause the learned President's own name to be more familiar than his Latinised *alias*. Why then should Mr. Fowler go out of his way, after mentioning Locke's visit to the library, to add as an authentic fact: "De Thou, the celebrated historian of his own times, is better known under his Latinised name, Thuanus,"

Even if the gloss originated with Lord King, Locke's kinsman and first biographer, that would not give the trivial mistake any more claim to perennial reproduction. Father, as well as son, is best known by the name which Richelieu's Mother Shipton indicated in the doggerel prophecy,

"Quand bonnet rouge passera par la fenêtre  
A quarante onces (*Cinq Mars*) on coupera la tête  
Et Thou [tout] finira."

To quit such minute criticism; the free atmosphere of Holland probably had its effect in inciting Locke, who was now past fifty, to venture on preparing some of his accumulating MSS. for the press. After the Revolution he naturally returned to England, but letters to his Dutch friends remain to show upon what terms of domestic friendliness he stood with all his intimates. Messages to the children abound; and, as his friends always had the first refusal of his educational theories, we find him devising an improved form of copy-book for his "little friend" Arent Furly. The genius of friendship did not desert him on returning to his native country. Damaris Cudworth, daughter of the Platonist writer concerning "Eternal and Immutable Morality," had shared her father's liking for the catholic-minded philosopher; and now, having married Sir Francis Masham, she was successful in persuading Locke to make his home with them at the manor-house of Oates, near High Laver, in Essex. Some of Locke's pleasantest letters are to Lady Masham's step-daughter; and to her little son Frank he seems to have been a second father, leaving in his will quite parental instructions for his guardianship to Peter King, who, as Lord Chancellor, did not fail to remember the charge entrusted to him.

Thus Locke's remaining years were passed in complete domestic happiness and calm, though his works, the publication of which now went on in quick succession, began to involve him in controversies such as he had hitherto been singularly successful in avoiding. Mr. Fowler only devotes a short chapter to the *Essay on the Human Understanding*—a work which occupies by general agreement so obvious a place in the history of modern thought that there is indeed nothing to say about it, further than to note the occasion of its composition and the typical character of its shortcomings, which are exactly those which we see reproduced in modern scientific treatises whenever common-sense methods are employed with a view to reaching prematurely intelligible results, *i.e.*, results which shall be intelligible now, though the premisses on which they should be based remain undeciphered.

The less known of Locke's writings are, no doubt, the most interesting biographically, because they are the outcome of his share in practical affairs of State. In 1696 he was appointed member of a commission intended to carry on the same kind of work as the Council of Trade and Plantations, to which he had been secretary under Shaftesbury. The same commission was instructed to report upon the best means of carrying out the favourite plan of English economists—encouraging the Irish linen manufactures and discouraging, or destroying, the woollen manufacture, Locke is not in advance of his



age in matters of free trade; and, like some other eighteenth-century philanthropists, he is attracted by schemes for the industrial employment of children which a little selfish exaggeration turned into the factory system, with all its earliest abuses. But, in his original plan, the "spinning schools" were apparently intended less as factories than as "day industrial schools," where the children of paupers and vagabonds might be fed as well as taught a trade. By his personal influence, as much as by his writings, he contributed to a sound solution of the coinage question in 1696, when all clipped silver money was called in and re-issued at a cost to the Exchequer of over a million sterling. Altogether, quite apart from his contributions to philosophy, Locke's share in the public life of his times was considerable as well as creditable, while his private character was consistently amiable. The only trait which has been selected as perhaps a weakness may pass for a virtue in a bachelor and an apostle of common-sense; he was almost romantic in the warmth of tenderness and admiration lavished on his many friends.

EDITH SIMCOX.

#### "FAUST."

*Faust*: a Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated into English Verse by John Stuart Blackie. Second Edition. (Macmillan.)

*Faust*: a Tragedy. By Goethe. Translated, chiefly in Blank Verse, by James Adey Birds, B.A., F.G.S. (Longmans.)

Goethe's "*Faust*." Part I. *The German Text, with English Notes and Introductory Remarks for the Use of Students of Modern Literature*. By Albert M. Selss, Ph.D. (Longmans.)

SINCE the first appearance of *Faust*, some thirty or forty translations of it have been made in our language, which, on an average, is a new one every other year, each new translator doubtless conceiving that his predecessors have failed in their attempts. It would be no difficult task, in a review of all these renderings, to show that a complete success has not been welcomed or achieved, though some are much better than others—not at all, however, in the order in which they have appeared. Some of these translations contain good work, but valuable time has been wasted on them in producing that which can become neither standard nor classical. If it is a *sine qua non* that we should have the best possible translation, we can scarcely look for such, judging by past experience, from an individual hand. In giving Shakspeare a German form, even Schlegel did not rely on himself alone, but associated himself in the work with Tieck, a man equally illustrious. The result of his companionship has been a standard *Shakspeare*. The Scriptures were not translated by one man; even their revision is entrusted to a company; and until we adopt the system of collaboration we shall not possess either the ancient classics or the works of the great German in such a form as that the English will regard them as their own.

The latest editions of *Faust* in our own language are appropriately accompanied by

the critical work of Dr. Selss, who is Professor of German in the Dublin University. Dr. Selss points out some of the principal errors that have occurred in certain translations of *Faust*, and gives the true meaning of several misinterpreted epithets of the original. The work, though ostensibly a class-book, contains remarks which should prove valuable to future translators of *Faust*. Concerning a line which he selects from the "Prologue in Heaven,"

"Du darfst auch da nur frei erscheinen,"

he observes that the phrase *frei erscheinen* has been rendered "to act with freedom" by Bayard Taylor, Hayward and others. We may add that Mr. Birds, in his version before us, presents the real meaning of the line, but in too indefinite a form.

"In this too thou hast liberty"

is no doubt correct as far as it goes, but, as the context supplies no explanation as to what the "this" refers to, we cannot consider that Mr. Birds in this instance has been successful. Dr. Selss does not seem to be acquainted with Mr. Kegan Paul's translation; this is a pity, for in many respects it more nearly represents the original than any we have met with. Take, for example, his rendering of the very line we are discussing:

"Thou mayest always come at will."

Again let us take the seventeenth line of the first scene, which, as Dr. Selss justly complains, has been so misinterpreted by the translators:

"Dafür ist mir auch alle Freud'entrissen."

(On the other hand all joy is torn from me.)

Mr. Kegan Paul's equivalent is

"But joy is rent away from me."

Mr. Birds disposes of it thus:

"Therefore, too, of joy am I bereft."

Dr. Selss praises Prof. Blackie's rendering, which is:

"But with my fear all joy is gone."

Dr. Selss dwells on the persistent misrendering of the word *dafür* in this line, Mr. Hayward translating it "for this very reason," in spite of the fact that *dafür* can never have the causal sense of *darum*. The fact is that the word *dafür* indicates a coincidence and not a consequence; which places Mr. Birds, as well as Mr. Hayward and others, in the wrong. We must notice one more among many good criticisms of Dr. Selss which is extremely important—it is on the rendering of *Das Werdende*, which certainly embodies the very essence of the poem:

"Das Werdende, das ewig wirkt und lebt."

"Let that which grows and ever works and lives."

Prof. Blackie gives it thus:

"The self-evolving energy divine."

Mr. Birds interprets it:

"Nature that ever lives and works."

The first of these, the literal translation, is from Dr. Selss, who observes:—"The somewhat enigmatical term *Das Werdende*, the nascent, that which rises or grows, signifies the element of juvenescence in the 'mighty Pan,' as opposed to the element of decay, which forms its counterpart." It will be noticed that, in the above quotation, Mr. Birds has omitted the essential word "grows,"

while Prof. Blackie gives a splendid paraphrase of the true sense.

We now come to consider more directly the versions of Prof. Blackie and Mr. Birds, which are too recent to have come under Dr. Selss's notice. Prof. Blackie has made ample amends in this new edition for the mistakes into which he was led forty years ago, though he has not yet freed himself from the habit of interpolation, or, to say the least, of excessive elaboration. In his first edition, he gives us "billiard table" for *Kartenspiel* (card-playing); and in his new one, though he inserts *cards*, we are surprised to find him not only clinging to the old error, but amplifying it as follows:—

"Another sets him down to cards or calls  
For rattling dice, or clicking billiard balls."

This billiard and dice playing is very picturesque, but there is not a word of it in *Faust*.

We turn to those simple and beautiful words of Gretchen, when Faust leaves her, which are so easy of translation:—

"Du lieber Gott! was so ein mann  
Nicht alles alles denken kann!  
Beschämt nur steh' ich vor ihm da,  
Und sag' zu allen Sachen ja,  
Bin doch ein arm unwissend Kind,  
Begreife nicht was er an mir find't."

This passage has been turned into English by some of the translators whom we have already spoken of thus:—

"Dear God! what such a man as this  
Can think on all and everything!  
I stand ashamed, and simple yes  
Is the one answer I can bring.  
I wonder what a man, so learned as he,  
Can find in a poor simple girl like me."

BLACKIE.

"O gracious heaven! was ever such a man!  
Can think of everything—of everything!  
Ashamed I stand before him, and say 'Yes'  
To all he says. But I am but a poor,  
Ignorant child; I cannot understand  
What he can find in me."

BIRDS.

"Dear God! However is it such  
A man can think and know so much?  
I stand ashamed and in amaze  
And answer 'Yes' to all he says,  
A poor, unknowing child! and he—  
I can't think what he finds in me."

TAYLOR.

"Dear God! how such a man as he  
Can think on all things that may be;  
When he is by, confused I stand,  
And only have a 'Yes' at hand;  
A simple child, I cannot see  
Whate'er it is he finds in me."

KEGAN PAUL.

The reader may here decide for himself on the merits of these authorities.

As a just means of comparing the translations of Prof. Blackie and Mr. Birds, let us call attention to the manner in which they have rendered that exquisite outpouring of *Faust* in his dialogue with Wagner, commencing:

"O glücklich, wer noch hoffen kann."

This would be too long to quote, but may be referred to with advantage as showing that in this and like passages Prof. Blackie's work is transcendently and beyond all comparison finer than Mr. Birds'.

If no original lay behind the translations that we have of *Faust* we should feel that our literature was enriched by any one of these; as it is, we are constantly turning back to the great original to discover whether there is

not something in it far greater than in any of these renderings. The task of comparing the German with the English, and of discovering that sometimes the wrong word has been chosen, sometimes the meaning missed and a new sense substituted, is endless; scarcely any of the translations will bear a scrutiny thus close. The blank verse, as in Mr. Birds' version, is quite unsatisfactory as a medium; the original would be much less worth without the ineffable charm of rhyme. This we have in Mr. Bayard Taylor's version, Prof. Blackie's, and Mr. Kegan Paul's; but further, these two latter writers have in them that solemn march of the Greek play, the spirit of which so strongly pervades the more stately passages of the original.

So many minds are necessary to compass the difficulties of *Faust* that we hope our proposal of the work being undertaken by a society of scholars may not be lost sight of. One man may be apt at interpretation, another at diction; and besides what may be called a pre-diction of thought, there is a diction of translation and a diction of paraphrase. The first of these can belong to the originator alone; the second, after all has been said about realisation of the thought, precision, and judgment, is strictly mechanical, the more so the more literal it is; the third in a high degree partakes of the two former, inasmuch as it involves the absorption and assimilation of the thought and its unrestrained expression in a new language. Unquestionably the latter method, in the hands of a master like Prof. Blackie, is the preferable one—in fact the only one that can pretend to give to a translation the noblest form of speech. To render the complex ideas that pervade *Faust* into their English equivalent demands almost superhuman powers. The metamorphosis could only be achieved by a poet who knew German and English alike, and who had *Faust* by heart in its emotional stage, before it reaches that of words, as Coleridge had *Kubla Khan* in his dream before he wrote it. It would then be for him similarly to wake out of a dream of the entire drama, to get up, and, with its totality within his mind, to write it out in English as the language into which he awoke. This would be Goethe's *Faust* in our own tongue; but so gigantic a Coleridge the world can never expect to witness. A. EGMONT HAKE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*He that Will Not when He May.* By Mrs. Oliphant. In 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Adam and Eve.* By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Dorothy Fox," &c. In 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*Strictly Tied Up.* In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Crookit Meg: a Story of the Year One.* By John Skelton. (Longmans & Co.)

*Jack and Jill: a Village Story.* By Louisa M. Alcott, Author of "Little Women," &c. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THERE are not many writers who possess, in an equal degree with Mrs. Oliphant, the fortunate art of telling a story well. Notwithstanding her rapidity of produc-

tion—which necessarily interferes somewhat with her originality—her novels are always eminently readable. Of course, perfectly new ideas do not come to novelists in battalions, and we must be content if occasionally they are compelled to travel in old grooves. This is the case in *He that Will Not when He May*. The inequalities in our social system struck many a young and ardent spirit before they affected so keenly Mrs. Oliphant's latest hero, Paul Markham; nor is he the first to have become disillusioned of his lofty and Quixotic ideas. But Markham has the Communistic fever very badly while it is upon him, and one cannot but sympathise with the young reformer, who is the victim of such strong yet conflicting sentiments and emotions. The son of Sir William Markham—a hard man of the world and a former Minister of State—his ideas are treated with profound contempt in that quarter. It is incredible to one of Sir William's temperament and position that a young man like Paul—the heir to a baronetcy and a man with a great stake in the country—should deliberately throw everything to the winds, and dash himself to pieces in battling against the social windmills he has created. Nor does the idolising love borne towards Paul by a devoted mother and sister help him at all in his new crusade. They admire his courage, his principle, his large benevolence to the poor, but are stricken with horror when they learn that there is some danger of his taking to wife a daughter of the people. Lady Markham does all she can to dissuade her son from the fruitless campaign against long-established social customs and rights, and it must be confessed that she has frequently the best of the argument; so also has her husband; but a young reformer, full of his great end, gives little thought to intermediate obstacles, and but ill brooks interference of this kind. He somehow gains the notion that the root-cause of all family solicitude on his behalf is but a selfish one; and it is better, perhaps, that the destruction of his *châteaux en Espagne* should come from other hands. We shall leave the reader to trace the course of Paul's dream and his rude awakening from it. His heart was right, but, like many other reformers, he wanted to begin at the wrong end, and to crown the temple of human justice before he had laid the foundation-stone. The instructive history of Paul Markham, however, by no means exhausts the interest of the story. Paul proves not to be the real heir to the baronetcy, after all. A good deal of tribulation ensues at Markham from the sudden appearance of an elder son of Sir William by a former wife. Nothing had hitherto been known of this son, and his coming upon the scene hurries the baronet to a premature grave. The trouble with Paul might have had something to do previously with weakening his vital forces. Lady Markham is a noble woman—one in whom much sense is combined with deep affection. She is not without her foibles, but these only render the portraiture more truthful. Her daughter, Alice, is quite worthy of her, and a friend of Paul's might think himself lucky in winning her affections. Two of the best-drawn characters in the work, however, are Spears, the social agitator, and his daughter,

Janet. The former is above the average of his class, and there is little wonder that in getting hold of Paul, as he awakes from what may be called the mental hybernating stage, he should have come to wield for a time an irresistible influence over him. Spears's daughter is a weak compound of vanity and scheming, striving after those social distinctions which are an abomination to her father. This novel is not equal to some of Mrs. Oliphant's earlier works, but it would be a poor compliment to say that it is superior to the generality of the stories now published. We readily admit that we have found it very entertaining throughout.

The first and second volumes of Mrs. Parr's story are rather quiet, and do not foreshadow the strong dramatic interest attaching to the third. The reader will therefore do well to persevere, and he will be more than rewarded for his trouble. This charming writer has never excelled some of the graphic scenes to be found towards the close of *Adam and Eve*. The novel opens in London, but the *venue* quickly changes to Cornwall. The heroine, Eve, has been left an orphan, and she has but one friend in the whole of London, Reuben May, the watchmaker. He loves the bewitching maid, but a sudden check is given to his hopes by her departure for the Cornish coast. She has accepted the invitation of her relatives to Polperro, and leaves Reuben with a kind of understanding that she will write to him should her affections become engaged while she is away. Eve discovers that her Cornish relatives are smugglers—"free traders" is the name they give themselves, and they are a great deal too "free" for his Majesty's representatives. She stays on with them, however, and soon learns the secret of her attachment to a strange place and a strange people. She has no sympathy with the smugglers, but, notwithstanding, she has completely lost her heart to one of them, her cousin, Adam Pascal. He is a fine, manly fellow, and one who has long been ashamed of his calling. Troubles quickly arise, for Adam perceives, or thinks he perceives, that his half-brother, Jerrem, is also lifting his eyes to Eve, and all the jealous passions of his strong nature are at once aroused. There are thus three lovers of the modern Eve. Reuben May, up in London, hears nothing of her, and makes a voyage into Cornwall. Discovering the true state of matters between Adam and Eve, and disgusted at the smuggling which is going on, he commits an act of treachery for which we were scarcely prepared from previous knowledge of his character. A severe brush between the revenue officers and the illicit traders is the result of this, and shortly afterwards Adam is guilty of even a worse act of treachery in discovering to the officers the hiding-place of the unfortunate Jerrem. This portion of the story is very tragic. Adam has acted under the strongest pressure of anger, jealousy, and, as he believes, outraged love; for he has received what appears to be irrefragable proof of the faithlessness of Eve and the duplicity of Jerrem. But when he discovers the terrible mistake he has made, he is filled with remorse. He is far beyond the general run of his class, and would loathe a mean or unworthy act done in cold blood.

He wrestles night and day for the man he has betrayed, and the most strenuous efforts are put forth to save him. But all is of no avail. Jerrem, who has shot one of the officers, is put upon his trial, and ultimately pays the penalty of his crime. Adam resolves to begin a new life, and the novel concludes with his emigration, Eve going with him as his life-long companion. One of the most striking characters in the story is the Cornish girl, Joan Hocken. She is thoroughly original, both in manners and conversation. When evil fortune has fallen upon the household, she proposes to Eve that they should read the Bible—the very last suggestion she would make unless they were in desperate straits. Eve replies that she could not read the Bible then, whereupon Joan moralises—“Then, after all, it don't seem that religion and that's much of a comfort. By what I heard,” she added, “I thought 'twas made o' purpose for folks to lay hold on in times o' trouble.” Mrs. Parr excels in truthful pictures of life, and the portraits she has so carefully painted in the present work are worthy of any of their predecessors.

“Delicia, Countess of Foulisville, yawned.” Such is the opening sentence of *Strictly Tied Up*. Her ladyship's example is a bad one to set to the reader, who may be inclined to follow it as he reads the opening pages of the novel. But, if he manfully struggle on, he will find the story lively enough as regards some passages. We wish we could extend higher praise to this work by an apparently new author. It seems to us, however, a waste of time both to write and to read such books. There is not a single character capable of creating a genuine interest in the mind of the reader. Beside the yawning countess, we have a drunken lord, her husband; a worse baronet, one Sir Miles Brandreth; and several scheming women. It must not be supposed that the Countess of Foulisville is always yawning; on the contrary, she is capable of great energy when her own selfish interests are involved. She has not been brought up in the best manner, but we should be sorry to think that every person of humble extraction who afterwards rose to a high social position must necessarily emulate the language and bearing of this Irish countess. Here is a taste of her quality, as developed in a conversation with her *confidante*, Miss Robbins, after she has found herself excluded from the best society in London:—

“‘I have long, very long felt, long, indeed, before I ever knew you, that society was not doing me justice, because I had nobody to take out—no girls for the mothers to scheme after and the men to spoon. This shan't be so. I'll follow your advice, and get my girl; by the holy poker, I will!’ again slapping herself.”

From this it will be seen that there was a native vigour in the language, and an unconventionality in the actions, of Lady Foulisville. She forthwith adopts her niece. The two great schemers in the narrative, Sir Miles Brandreth and the *confidante*, Robbins, are both foiled, and obtain their deserts. The former, by despicable means, persuades Meriel Foulis to become his wife, solely with the view of getting hold of her fortune. In this

he is defeated, and by his own son, who afterwards marries Meriel's mother. Robbins, after a long career of toadying and plotting, is cast adrift upon the world. But these things do little towards making the book worth reading. We do not wish to be unduly severe, but to us it seemed somewhat coarse all through, and left a nasty taste in the mouth. Whatever humour there is in the novel springs from the vulgarity of the characters. Some of these are rather strongly drawn; but were they worth drawing at all? It is to be hoped that the author, who is not without a certain smartness and cleverness, will, in his or her next work, give us something more profitable.

We are in a totally different atmosphere when we come to *The Crookit Meg*. This short story is in every respect worthy of its author, and those who are acquainted with the Essays of “Shirley” will know that this is high praise. It is long since we have been fascinated by a novelette exhibiting such strong individuality of character, and presenting such admirable scenic pictures. Mr. Skelton writes with remarkable freshness and, at the same time, in a most cultured style. He is a true observer of character as distinguished from outward surroundings. Two at least of the *dramatis personae* in this sketch are singularly life-like—one being the whisky-drinking Scotch lawyer, sharp as a needle down to his last cup; and the other an old naturalist in whom Sir Walter Scott himself would have delighted. Like the novel by Mrs. Parr, here also we have a story connected with smuggling, “The Crookit Meg” being a lively but very irregular little craft. Of course the story is not without its love passages, for Eppie Holdfast, the heroine (if heroine there be), has inspired both Alister Ross and Harry Hackett with the master-passion, and trouble comes of it, such as the reader must discover for himself. The novel has its tragic element, though this is held in hand and subdued by the author, its real claim upon us consisting in its sketches of character and scenery. The opening chapter presents us with a view of the chief worthies of Peelboro'. There is Dr. Caldcail, who prosed in the Muckle Kirk, and the Rev. Neil Brock, who ministered in a back yard to Original Reformed Particular Anti-Burghers; Corbie, the burgh lawyer above referred to; Adam Meldrum, the naturalist and worshipper of Shakspeare; and the Captain, who had a vast command of “nautical” language, and a very vivid and prolific fancy—who, in short, “swore like a trooper and lied like Munchausen.” Frequent are the argumentative conflicts between the lawyer and the reverend doctor, the former assuring his friend that the main distinction between the lawyer and the minister is that “the lawyer seeks diligently for facts which he can verify; the minister blethers about a hash o' doctrines which are incapable of identification.” Meldrum—who, in his working hours, cobbled old boats, and could scarcely keep body and soul together by the occupation—“was the naturalist of Peelboro', and knew by heart the plays of Shakspeare and the ‘Pseudodoxia Epidemica’ of Sir Thomas Browne.” He loved Nature as the poet loves her, and

he was of those who have discerned that “science seeks for the unity without us, as religion seeks for the unity within us.” Many beautiful things are put into the mouth of this Meldrum, one of which, upon Shakspeare's knowledge of the sea, we must quote.

“Timon, weary o' the world and its fickle praise and blame, would mak' his grave beside the sea, upon the very hem o' the sea, whar its licht foam might beat his gravestone daily. And for my ain part, bairns, I would love to lie within hearin' o' the swell—for the sea never sleeps, and it may weel be that even among the mools we might hear its voice—when ither voices are heard nae mair. Moreover, the sea itself is full o' life—being the image or visible manifestation of Him who is the centre and the source of life. . . . The auld prophet, indeed, believed that the sea was unquiet because it was sorrowful—there is sorrow on the sea, it cannot be quiet, says he; but Jeremiah's knowledge of the sea was leemited, and he lived before the art o' boat-buildin' had been carried to oor present perfection, so that there was a prejudice against the saut water among his countrymen. But Shakspeare kent weel that the habitual motion o' the sea is pleasant and blythesome; for when Perdita dances, Florizel wishes her a wave o' the sea that she might do nothing but that; and in verra truth, the fa' o' a wave and the footfa' o' a blythe lass are twa o' the sweetest souns in this astonishin' world.”

We had marked other passages from this volume for quotation, but must forbear. It seems to us to touch a very high level in the story-teller's art.

Mrs. Alcott has for some time been favourably known on this side the Atlantic, and her *Jack and Jill* will be welcome to the numerous readers of her *Little Women* and other books. Village life is depicted in a very entertaining manner—not without humour—through a series of sketches which, while apparently disjointed, have yet a connecting link. “You can make things go as you want them,” says one of the characters, “if you only try hard enough, and walk right over whatever stands in the way.” This is at least good healthy doctrine to preach to boys who have to make their way in the world.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Speeches of Thomas Lord Erskine.* With a Memoir of his Life by Edward Walford, M.A. (Reeves and Turner.) It has always seemed to us somewhat of a misnomer to speak of the speeches of Lord Erskine, for every speech which Erskine delivered that has been considered worthy of preservation was delivered before he extinguished himself by taking a peerage and the Great Seal. But as “by far the first advocate that ever practised at the English bar” Erskine will long be remembered; and it is to be hoped his speeches will long be read, even though forensic eloquence has become but a tradition. Hitherto, Erskine's speeches have generally been sought in the large five-volume edition of 1810, published while he was yet alive. Many editions have appeared subsequently, including that edited by Brougham in 1847. The merit of the present reprint is that it goes back to the standard edition of 1810. Its fault is that it reproduces the introductory statements and notes without the slightest modification, however inapplicable or unintelligible they may now have become. This does not, of course, impair the value of the

speeches as models of rhetoric, but it deprives them of half their historical value. We have noticed a few errors of the press, which are probably also to be found in the original. Mr. Walford's work has evidently been limited to "the Memoir of the Life"—though we hope he is not responsible for this awkward phrase. Apart from some genealogical facts, Mr. Walford can scarcely be expected to add anything to the numerous biographies of Lord Erskine that have previously appeared. We should like to have his authority for the assertion (quoted from Wraxall) that, "if Lord Erskine had been the son of a marquis instead of the son of an earl, he never could have been called to the bar." Whatever the rule of the Inns of Court on this point may once have been, it has certainly been broken in more than one modern case.

*The Enemies of Books.* By William Blades, Typograph. (Trübner.) A very small modicum of book-knowledge is all that is required for the enjoyment of this essay. The owner of the smallest library in England, under the influence of an abundance of anecdote and an unfailing lightness of style, could not resist reading it through at a sitting. The effect on the man who possesses a good library, and is bent on transmitting it unimpaired to his children, would be incredible. The only cause for anxiety is that, with the knowledge of all the enemies of books enumerated by Mr. Blades, the book-collector might abandon as hopeless the task of preserving his beloved volumes. Fire and water, gas and dust, the bookworm and the bookbinder, are all arrayed against him. The bookworm is often heard of, but rarely seen. A kind friend sent one to Mr. Blades last year, but the poor fellow was killed by kindness—it sickened and died. A second specimen, "a fat, glossy fellow"—the language is almost as kindly as that of Izaak Walton when treating of another kind of worm—was found among the books at "Bodley." Mr. Blades put it aside with the intention of studying its habits and development; but, unfortunately for the interests of science, the attention of Dr. Bandinel was drawn to it, and the bookworm was soon crushed out of existence. In America it is, and will, we hope, long remain, a great curiosity. In spite of this happy freedom from the company of the bookworm, our brethren across the water have not much to boast of. Its absence is more than made up by the presence of innumerable cockroaches, which fear "neither light nor noise, neither man nor beast." The domestic servant is, perhaps, the greatest danger of all. Is there a librarian who has not turned pale when he thought of Warburton's servant burning the early plays which her master loved; or laughed, in spite of himself, at the servant of Coleridge burning the spare copies of the *Watchman*, and apologising for the act with unconscious drollery? Many years ago Mr. Blades discovered the remnants of a copy of Caxton's edition of *The Canterbury Tales*, which had been burnt leaf by leaf in a French Protestant church in London. The library is better looked after now, but we question the accuracy of our kindly "Typograph" in ascribing the praise to the action of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

ALL who are interested in the systematic teaching of German will be glad to notice the appearance of *A German School Grammar* by Mr. H. W. Eve, "uniform with the Wellington College French Grammar." We presume that both these books are intended for use at schools in which modern languages are to some extent substituted for Latin and Greek. The grammars are almost too complete for boys who have but two or three hours a week to devote to a modern language, and it may well be doubted whether it is worth while for those who can use Dr. Kennedy's admirable *De Composita Sententia* to spend time over an elaborate analysis of a

French or German compound sentence. For boys who know no Greek, and learn but little Latin, Mr. Eve's syntax—German as well as French—is invaluable. With some remarks made in the Preface on the teaching of German etymologies we most fully agree. "A teacher," Mr. Eve says, "cannot begin too soon to point out changes of letters in passing from English to German, and *vice versa*—in fact, keep Grimm's Law, &c., always before his pupils." It is almost certain that, if this were always done to some extent, we should rarely hear the oft-repeated complaint of bewildered beginners dealing with old forms under new shapes, that "German is so hard to begin." Mr. Eve's suggestions, too, for the dissection of German words are most interesting. The intellectual process which a boy goes through in picking a long compound to pieces is a really valuable one, and cannot be too much encouraged. Glancing at the book in detail, we doubt whether the division of substantives into strong and weak declensions, however scientifically correct it may be, will be found so practically useful as the five-declension system of Otto and others. The chapter on prepositions is admirable; that on prefixes of verbs good, but somewhat needlessly elaborate. The tables at the end, on the government of the verbs and adjectives, seem liable to the objection that they place ordinary and rare constructions too much on an equality. They would at times lead a boy to use practically obsolete constructions. We miss a minor syntax, which is one of the most valuable parts of the French grammar for ordinary form teaching. Mr. Nutt is the publisher.

*Peru.* By Clements R. Markham, C.B. (Sampson Low and Co.) If all the new series of "Foreign Countries" were compiled with the care and knowledge which Mr. Clements Markham has brought to the production of this little book, it would be of great value. The author is, perhaps, of all living Englishmen, the most fully equipped for the task of skimming off into one small volume the cream of existing knowledge respecting the most interesting of the countries of South America. His own travels, which have extended over a great portion of the varied and wonderful territory, and his study of the history and language of the Incas, might have tempted a less conscientious writer to make light of the writings and experiences of others; but this book bears testimony that he has not failed to consult the works of those, both of great and little authority, who have written in any language upon the subject, from Humboldt to Hutchinson. There are few countries in the world of more varied interest than Peru. It concerns alike the geographer, the historian, the archaeologist, the naturalist, the philosopher, and the speculator; and the 192 pages of which this compact little volume is composed might easily have been swelled to ten times the number by its accomplished author without exhausting his material or the interest of the reader. Yet Mr. Markham has omitted nothing of importance in such a summary, and has arranged the subjects so skilfully and written his chapters with so much ease that the conciseness of the book as a whole is never painfully apparent. Although it is so short and the divisions so distinct as to make an index less necessary than usual, we hope its omission will not be taken as a precedent for the rest of the series.

*The Wooing of the Waterwitch.* (Chatto and Windus.) We heartily wish that we could give credit to the absurd fable by which Mr. Evan Daldorne (whoever he may be) accounts for the possession of a still more absurd MS. We fear, however, that the story and its history are alike the invention of the same (we trust) juvenile brain. If juvenile, there is some hope for it, for amid pages which are occasionally

revolting, and always dull, there are here and there slight traces of humour, as when the man-eating giant, who suffers from indigestion, remarks that he hates for folk either dead or alive to disagree with him, as he wishes to live "harmonious." The illustrations by Mr. Moyr Smith are abundant, and full of ingenuity of an adaptive kind.

*The Catskill Fairies.* By Virginia W. Johnson. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) This book is handsomely, and not gaudily, got up. The name implies an American origin, which is also testified by the superior execution of the wood-cuts; but we cannot honestly say that the stories rise above the ordinary standard.

*The Favourite Album of Fun and Fancy.* With Illustrations by Ernest Griset and others. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) The contents consist almost exclusively of humorous stories of animal life, which are told with much zest and abundantly illustrated. We have proved that the youngest children can appreciate them, while just sufficient of sense is mingled with the "fun and fancy" to render the dose tolerable even to grown-up readers. The undertaking was not easy, but it has been well done.

MESSRS. CASSELLS have just issued, as one of the Cobden Club pamphlets, Mr. W. E. Baxter's recent address upon Land-law Reform. The title chosen of *Our Land Laws of the Past* does not seem to us particularly happy. Considering the attention it has attracted, we are surprised to find how little there is either novel or extreme in the address. It consists mainly of quotations from well-known authorities, and does not carry the discussion any farther except in so far as Mr. Baxter's own opinion is of weight.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN send us two sets of little story-books, called respectively "Our Boys' Little Library" and "Our Girls' Little Library." The stories in these twenty-four small volumes are mostly, though not all, suitable for the amusement of the denizens of the nursery. Without going too deeply into particulars, we cannot see the use of putting before little folk illustrated stories about skeletons, dying undergraduates, and the like; indeed, much might be said about the harm likely to result from so doing. There are the same objections, too, to be urged in the present case in the matter of mechanical detail, as we pointed out when speaking of the same firm's "Tiny Natural History Series" in our issue of November 13. The want of greater variety in external adornment is very noticeable in a long series like the one we allude to.

*Far Out: Rovings Retold.* By Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler, C.B. (Wm. Isbister, Limited.) In this volume the gallant author of *The Great Lone Land* has brought together some scattered papers of travel, which he had at various times contributed to magazine literature. The contents of the book are of the most varied nature, as may be gathered from Col. Butler's confession of his inability even to attempt "to group together such separated scenes as the pine-woods and snow-sheeted lakes of the regions of the Hudson's Bay fur-trade with the treeless plains of Natal and the Dutch Republics." When we add that the author's rovings in the famous Yosemite Valley, Afghanistan, and Cyprus are also retold in the volume, we shall have sufficiently indicated the excellent bill of fare provided. The long Introduction might have been abridged with much advantage, so far as the reader is concerned.

*The Heir of Kilfinnan: a Tale of the Shore and Ocean.* By W. H. G. Kingston. (Sampson Low and Co.) The late Mr. Kingston generally catered, and catered well, for the amusement of biggish school-boys, and the book before us is a fair example of the class we have so often



had from his pen at this time of the year. The story is somewhat too complicated in its details to be sketched in a brief space, but much of the interest hangs on the unknown relationship existing between a fisher-boy on the West coast of Ireland to the great folk of a neighbouring castle. The boy goes to sea, rises in station by his own exertions and gallant exploits, and eventually succeeds to the castle estates.

*Dick Cheveley: his Adventures and Misadventures.* By W. H. G. Kingston. (Sampson Low and Co.) This is a very exciting story for boys, and is the more interesting from its being based on fact, the plot having been suggested to Mr. Kingston by an extraordinary paragraph in the *Evening Standard* early in November of last year. This Mr. Kingston worked up with his usual skill into a capital book. The hero goes to sea as a "stowaway," and leads a terrible existence in the hold of the ship until he is discovered. He goes through no end of troubles—"adventures and misadventures"—and finally gets home with the firm resolution of settling down in the mercantile office, where he eventually becomes the head of the firm, &c., &c. This craze among boys for going to sea is the bugbear of many a fond mother, and causes them much anguish of heart. To such we cordially recommend *Dick Cheveley*, as being more likely than even Uncle George's tales of his experiences with rancid pork and weevilly biscuit to give a boy a distaste for sea-life.

*A Commentary on the Book of Proverbs attributed to Abraham ibn Ezra.* Edited from a MS. in the Bodleian Library by S. R. Driver, M.A. (Clarendon Press.) It is disappointing to find that this is, after all, not Ibn Ezra's missing commentary upon Proverbs, though Mr. Driver points out that the internal evidence does not point entirely in one direction, and suggests "that it may embody genuine fragments of his [Ibn Ezra's] exegesis." There is, therefore, a certain justification of the title, which expressly attributes the authorship to this great Rabbi, and at the same time the discrepancies from the style and exegesis of Ibn Ezra seem to us to exonerate the writer from the charge of fraudulent intention. It were bold indeed in him to have aspired to be mistaken for Ibn Ezra! Singularly enough, this is the third commentary which has passed current as Ibn Ezra's work on the Book of Proverbs. The judgment of the learned editor, supported as it is by that of veteran Jewish critics, must on this point be final. The sheets were communicated for revision to Dr. Friedländer and others, though the accuracy of the editor and the printer are sufficiently well known to scholars.

*Collected Sonnets, Old and New.* By Charles Tennyson Turner. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) This volume contains 342 sonnets and a few lyrics by the late Mr. Turner. The lyrics are very poor, and the reputation of the deceased poet must rest entirely on the sonnets. As to the comparative merit of these we expressed an opinion at the time of Mr. Turner's death, an opinion with which Mr. Spedding, who contributes an introductory essay to this volume, is not pleased, and with a discussion of which he opens his remarks. When the essay first appeared, in a periodical, we replied in a few words to his objections, and we do not feel inclined to return to the charge. As regards the meaning of the word *sonnet*, and to its requirements as a form of verse, Mr. Spedding is still in the gall of bitterness, and too far advanced to be reasoned with. He certainly would not have enjoyed the support of Mr. Turner for his wonderful theory that a sonnet may stop at the eighth line or progress vaguely to an eighteenth. The volume is, however, a very pleasant one. The Poet Laureate contributes some beautiful elegiac verses, in his best manner, closing thus:—

"And, now to these unsummered skies  
The summer bird is still,  
Far off a phantom cuckoo calls  
From out a phantom hill.

"And through this midnight breaks the sun  
Of sixty years away,  
The light of days when life begun,  
The days that seem to-day.

"When all my griefs were shared with thee,  
And all my hopes were thine—  
As all thou wert was one with me,  
May all thou art be mine!"

Mr. Hallam Tennyson signs a very brief and tantalising memoir of his uncle, which he closes abruptly on the plea that "a mere obituary sketch scarcely admits of detail, otherwise many anecdotes might be told of his delight in his garden, of his fondness for his dogs," and other such pleasant things. A memoir is nothing without such details, and Mr. Hallam Tennyson need not have been so extremely chary of his paragraphs. Finally, the early sonnets are enriched by marginal annotations from the pen of S. T. Coleridge, and such characteristic *dicta* as the following:—

"That [Charles] Tennyson possesses poetic taste, with both the feeling and the plastic power of a Poet (= the poetic *Bildungstrieb*), is to me evident. Whether he will be a great Poet, a Poet, is the same question as whether he will be a Philosopher and pure from the world.

"And T. must not be very angry if I ask him *sotto voce* if this Sonnet XII. was not interpolated by his grandmother. Alas! the Hair Apparent is not more exposed to flattery than Peasants and Dickons."

This collected edition is certainly a book which many poetical readers will be glad to possess. We do not think, however, that Mr. Spedding's verbose essay gives nearly so clear an idea of the deceased author's talent as the single phrase of the Poet Laureate. "I may add," says Mr. Hallam Tennyson, "that in my father's judgment some of the sonnets have all the tenderness of the Greek epigram, and that he ranks a few of them among the noblest in the language." This is kindly, but it is also critical.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S new novel, *Endymion*, will be published by Messrs. Longmans on the 26th inst.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL AND SONS are about to publish an illustrated work on *Bookbinding of all Ages*, in which examples will be given from the libraries of Maioli, Grolier, Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers, President de Thou, and other celebrated collectors. It will also contain specimens of the workmanship of Clovis Eve, Le Gascon, Dérome, Padeloup, and other noted binders. The work is edited by Mr. Joseph Cundall, who read his first essay on bookbinding at the Society of Arts just thirty-three years ago.

MR. TENNYSON'S new volume of *Ballads and other Poems*, to be published on Wednesday next, will contain: "The First Quarrel," "Rizpah," "The Northern Cobbler," "The Revenge: a Ballad of the Fleet," "The Sisters," "The Village Wife; or, the Entail," "In the Children's Hospital," "Dedicatory Poem to the Princess Alice," "The Defence of Lucknow," "Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham," "Columbus," "The Voyage of Maeldune," "De Profundis: The Two Greetings, and The Human Cry;" the Prefatory Sonnet to the *Nineteenth Century*, and sonnets to the Rev. W. H. Brookfield and Victor Hugo and on Montenegro; "The Battle of Brunanburh," "Achilles over the Trench," "To the Princess Frederica of Hanover on her Marriage," "Sir John Franklin," and "To Dante."

THE third and fourth volumes of Mr. T. H. Ward's *English Poets*, which will complete the work, will appear early in December. The third volume covers the eighteenth century; the fourth begins with Wordsworth and goes down to Dobell. They will contain articles by Mr. Matthew Arnold on Gray and Keats; by Dean Church on Wordsworth; by Dean Stanley on the Wesleys and Keble; by Mr. Goldwin Smith on Scott; by Sir Henry Taylor on his old friend Southey and on Rogers and Campbell; by Lord Houghton on Landor; by Mr. Swinburne on Collins; by Mr. Pater on Coleridge; by the Rector of Lincoln on Pope; by Mr. Symonds on Byron; by Mr. F. W. H. Myers on Shelley; by Mr. Gosse on Moore, and on various others; by Mr. Comyns Carr on Blake; by Mr. Austin Dobson on Prior, Gay, Matthew Green, Hood, and Præd; by Mr. Saintsbury on Thomson and others; by Mr. Theodore Watts on Chatterton; by Dr. Service on Fergusson and Burns. Allan Ramsay and other Scotch writers have been entrusted to Prof. Minto; Goldsmith and others to Prof. Dowden; Mrs. Browning to Mr. W. T. Arnold; and some other poetesses to Miss Mary Robinson. The editor has dealt with Cowper and Clough, and some minor eighteenth-century poets.

MR. JOSEPH THOMSON will shortly contribute to *Good Words* an account of some of his varied experiences in the unknown regions of East Central Africa. We hope that he will avail himself of the opportunity to give us fuller particulars respecting the singular tribes he met with during his long journey, and other matters which were necessarily passed over in the paper read last week before the Royal Geographical Society.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT have issued a third library edition of Miss Amelia B. Edwards's new novel, *Lord Brackenbury*.

MR. W. BENICE JONES, of Lisselan, has put into the hands of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for immediate publication a collection of papers which he has written during the last twenty years on various aspects of the Irish Land Question. The volume will bear the title of *The Life's Work in Ireland of a Landlord who tried to do his Duty*, and will contain the two remarkable articles contributed by the author to *Macmillan's Magazine* during the current year.

THE *Nation* speaks favourably of the *Bibliography of the State of Ohio*, prepared and issued by Mr. Peter G. Thomson, of Cincinnati.

A NEW volume on Fiji and New Caledonia, with glances at other islands in the South Pacific, will presently be published by Messrs. Ellisson, Type Street. The author, Mr. John W. Anderson, M.A. (Camb.)—who is a son of Sir John Anderson, LL.D., late of Woolwich—spent several years in the islands. Mr. Anderson is now in Colorado, where he recently had a narrow escape from a burning hotel, losing many MSS. and sketches, as well as other property.

LADY MARTIN (Miss Helen Faucit) has permitted to be printed, "for strictly private circulation," two letters on the characters of Ophelia and Portia. These letters (written to amuse and gratify a dying friend, and now printed in compliance with that friend's last request) are written with exceeding grace, tenderness, and womanly insight, and evidence a rare gift of delicate and subtle criticism. They are also especially interesting as a revelation of the process by which great histrionic conceptions are evolved and ripened in the mind of a consummate actor. It is much to be desired that Lady Martin may be prevailed upon to give these letters to the world at large.

A NEW treatise upon *French Law and Pro-*

cedure, by Napoleon Argles, English solicitor, Paris, author of *The French Law of Bills of Exchange*, is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, of Birchlin Lane.

WE understand that a new work on Chili, by Mr. R. Nelson Boyd, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., who has just returned from a visit to that country, will be issued immediately by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. The work treats of the people and resources of Chili, with notes of the war.

It is announced that von Ranke is about to publish with Messrs. Duncker and Humblot, of Leipzig, the first volume of a Universal History (*Weltgeschichte*), which is to be rather a Philosophy of History than a history in the strict sense of the word. The first chapter will be entitled "Ammon-Ka, Baal, and Jehovah."

THE December number of the *Kensington Magazine* will contain a Christmas story from the pen of Mrs. J. H. Riddell, entitled "Nut Tree Farm;" also a poem by Lady Wilde; and a paper descriptive of Paris during the month of December 1870 by Surgeon-Gen. C. A. Gordon, C.B.

*Evenings with the Skeptics; or, Free Discussion on Free Thinkers*, is the title of a work in two volumes by the Rev. J. Owen which Messrs. Longmans have in the press. The same firm announce *Anglo-Israelitism and the Great Pyramid: an Examination of the Alleged Claims of H.M. Queen Victoria to the Throne of David, and of the Reasons for Fixing the End of the Age in 1882*, by the Rev. B. W. Savile.

PROF. GEORG EBERS will publish shortly with Hallberger, of Stuttgart, a new novel, entitled *Der Kaiser*. The scene is laid in Alexandria, in the time of the Emperor Hadrian.

THE "select works" of Don José Amador de Los Rios are to be published at Madrid in forty-four or forty-six volumes.

A NEW high-class atlas will shortly be published by Wm. Collins, Sons and Co. (Limited), entitled *The International Atlas and Geography*. It will contain 130 maps, embracing modern, physical, historical, and classical geography, with descriptive letterpress on modern geography by W. F. Collier, LL.D., and on physical geography by James Bryce, LL.D. The size will be imperial folio.

*Kottabos*, the Trinity College, Dublin, serial, gives, in the number for Michaelmas term, a Hebrew version of Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be," by Mr. W. Salater. The lines—each of eleven syllables—are the same in number as in the original.

It is proposed to reprint all the past *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philological Society which are now out of print in one volume, to be brought out at the beginning of next year. A library is to be formed in connexion with the society, and any presents of philological books, programmes, dissertations, and essays will be acceptable.

THE late Mr. James Seaton, of Manchester, has bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to Owens College and £1,000 to the Manchester Grammar School.

MM. GARNIER FRÈRES, of Paris, have in the press, and will shortly issue, a special edition of M. Chassang's *Etymological French Grammar*, giving for the first time a history of the French syntax, with Introduction and Notes by M. L. Paul Blouet, of St. Paul's School.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO. announce *Buried Alive: Ten Years of Penal Servitude in Siberia*, translated from the Russian of Fedor Dostoyevsky by Marie von Thilo; *Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor*, by the Rev. H. F.

Tozer; *The Flight of the "Lapwing": a Naval Officer's Jottings in China, Formosa, and Japan*, by the Hon. Henry Noel Shore, R.N.; *Biographical Studies*, by the late Walter Bagehot; *Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion*, by Prof. Max Müller; *A History of Ancient Egypt*, by Canon Rawlinson; *American Food and Farming*, by Finlay Dun; &c.

*The Liberal Party: its Present Position and Future Prospects*, by Charles Mackay, LL.D., is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Kerby and Endean. They are also preparing *Gifts and Favours* for 1881, by Dr. Olloed, a new Christmas annual; and *The Gospel according to Satan*, by Standish Grey, an examination of various theological and scientific questions now occupying public attention, with an *exposé* of what the author considers to be their probable effects on society.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK will publish in December *The Incarnate Saviour: a Life of Jesus Christ*, by the Rev. W. R. Nicoll, M.A. The new Life will give special prominence to the Incarnation and Atonement.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, honorary secretary of the Hull Literary Club, will contribute to an early issue of the *Antiquary* a biographical sketch of Henry Andrews, for many years editor of *Old Moore's Almanack*.

THE eleventh volume of the *Archives de la Bastille*, just published under the editorship of M. Ravaissou, contains some documents relating to Avedick, Patriarch of the Armenians at Constantinople, who has been identified by several authors with the Man in the Iron Mask.

CHEVALIER DESANGES's full-length portrait of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon has been reproduced for the Christmas number of the *Whitehall Review*, to be issued December 6; and the author of "Miss Molly," "Eugénie," &c., contributes the story, "Passion Flowers." Mrs. Sassoon's double-page portrait is intended as a companion picture to Mrs. Langtry's, given last year. For the first time, the *Whitehall* Christmas number is published at sixpence instead of a shilling.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that M. l'abbé Pierre Bouche has just published a study on the Nago language. The Nagos, a people of the Slave Coast, are commonly known to travellers as Yorubas or Yaribas; their country is bounded on the north by Nufi and Borgu; on the east by the Benin and the Niger; on the west by the kingdoms of Dahomey and Porto Novo; on the south by the Bight of Benin. Their language is spoken by more than three million Negroes, and is in daily use even at Sierra Leone. M. Bouche, whose seven years' residence as a missionary in Africa enabled him to make a careful study of the language, mentions that vowels in Nago are subject to differences of tone—three in number, high, middle, and low—and that thus the same word may bear very different meanings according as it is spoken in a low or a high tone. He adds, by way of illustrating his grammar, a specimen of the Nago idiom, in the form of an *alo* (allegory) on the lizard. He has collected forty-six of these *alos*, and more than six hundred Nago proverbs, which he would be glad to publish if his resources allowed.

THE proprietors of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* offer prizes of £150, £100, and £75 for novels to be published in that journal. The terms of competition will be found in our advertising columns.

THE author of *Hedged with Thorns* and *The Flynn's of Flynnville* is writing the serial story for the *Ladies' Treasury* next year, to be entitled "Mr. Bartram's Daughter."

It has been decided, without increasing the price, to enlarge *Public Opinion* during the present publishing season by the addition of

four extra pages in each number. The space thus provided will be devoted to reviews of books.

EARLY next month will be published a new paper under the title of *The Clerk*, which will be under the editorial charge of Mr. T. Archer. In addition to articles dealing with business, a series of papers will appear from the pen of Mr. Walter Hamilton, author of *The Poets Laureate of England* and other works, entitled "Leaves from a Library," which will contain notes about Thackeray, Cruikshank, Albert Smith, Thos. Wright, *Punch*, old book collecting, caricatures, play bills, heraldry, &c. Other interesting features are promised.

ON the occasion of the opening of the Ronalds Library at the rooms of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, on the 10th inst., some rare and curious books relating to electricity, magnetism, navigation, &c., were exhibited. Among them we may mention:—Petrus Peregrinus, *De Magnete*, 1558 (the earliest known book on magnetism); *Experimenta nova*, 1672, by Otto de Guericke, inventor of the air-pump; Desaguliers' *Dissertation concerning Electricity*, 1742 (the earliest English book on electricity); Volta's *De Vi attractiva*, 1769 (his first work); Sir F. Ronalds' Correspondence, &c., relating to the electric telegraph, 1816-73, which contains the letter from Sir J. Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty, saying that "telegraphs of any kind are now wholly unnecessary;" Vincentius Bellovacensis, *Speculum Naturale*, 1473 (which contains perhaps the earliest printed allusion to the polarity of the magnetised needle and its use by mariners); J. B. Porta, *Magia Naturalis*, 1558 (containing the earliest allusion to the imaginary sympathetic magnetic telegraph, formed of two similar mariners' compasses with letters round their margin, which was afterwards so frequently alluded to by the old writers, and among others by Strada, and translated by Addison in the *Spectator*); Robert Norman, *The Nerve Attractive*, 1581 (the earliest English book on magnetism); J. H. De Sunde, *Steganologia et Steganographia*, 1600; Strada's *Prolusiones*, 1617 (containing the poem on the Imaginary Lovers' Telegraph afterwards translated and published in the *Spectator*, December 1711); van Etten's *Mathematical Recreations*, 1633 (containing the earliest English description and figure of the sympathetic telegraph); Galilaei *De Systemate Mundi*, 1635 (referring incredulously to the sympathetic telegraph); *Frederici Cryptographia*, 1685 (containing the earliest specimen of the Morse code); J. Wilkins, *Mercury; or, the Secret and Swift Messenger*, 1694 (containing many descriptions of secret writing, and of the imaginary telegraph); *Scots Magazine* for February 1753 (containing a letter by C. M. [Charles Marshall] in which the invention of a real electric telegraph is for the first time described); John Wesley's *Electricity made Plain and Useful*, 1778; and Marat's *Recherches physiques sur l'Electricité*, 1782.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. T. F. DALLIN, the Public Orator at Oxford, and Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, whose death took place at Brighton on the 11th inst., will be regretted by a large circle of friends. He took a sympathising part in the movement for the endowment of research, and his appointment as one of the secretaries of the Oxford University Commission was hailed with satisfaction by those who hoped to see the university taking its due share in the advancement of knowledge. A good and chaste scholar, he brought out, with Mr. Sargent, *Materials and Models for Latin Prose*, and was employed upon an edition of Tacitus at the time of his death. He held a fellowship in Queen's College

for some years, as well as a tutorship and more recently a praelectorship in the same college. The keen interest he took in politics accelerated, it may be feared, his early and premature death.

Two eminent men have died in Vienna during the last few days, both of whom were of Swiss extraction. Wilhelm von Hamm, the well-known writer on agricultural science, was formerly the director of the school at Rütli, near Bern, and teacher of chemistry at the Agricultural Institute at Hofwyl. The painter, J. N. Geiger, lately a professor at the Vienna Academy of Art, was the grandson of a Swiss immigrant.

THE death is likewise announced of M. d'Almeida, secretary of the Paris Société de Physique; and founder of the *Journal de Physique*; of Peter Christian Koch, author of *220 Danish Proverbs*, &c.; of M. Melvil-Bloncourt, reputed author of a history of Voltaire, published under the name of "d'Argental;" of M. Xavier Aubryet, author of *La Femme de Vingt-cinq Ans*, *Les Idées justes et les Idées fausses*, *Les Patriciennes de l'Amour*, &c.; of M. Evrard Dupont, professor emeritus of the University of Liège; and of M. P. Gide, one of the founders of the Society of Comparative Legislation, and author of an *Etude sur la Condition privée de la Femme dans le Droit ancien et moderne*.

#### OXFORD LETTER.

Queen's College, Oxford: Nov. 15, 1880.

The Bodleian has attracted a good many foreign scholars to Oxford during the past six months. We have had Prof. Hirschmann, of Dorpat, intent on a revised edition of the Greek grammarian Hephaestion; Prof. Förster busy with Lactantius; Prof. Paul Meyer collating old French MSS. for his work on the mediaeval legend of Alexander; and Prof. Martin similarly engaged with Italian MSS.; while Prof. Breyman, of Munich, has laid the library under contribution for his edition of Marlowe's plays. Prof. Blass, of Kiel, has paid us a short visit in search of papyri containing fragmentary Greek texts; and Dr. Knoll, of Vienna, has also been examining the Greek collection in the Bodleian, more especially the works of the fabulists. Dr. Tiesenhausen, of St. Petersburg, who is critically investigating the history of the Golden Horde—that Mongol dynasty which left so enduring a stamp upon Central Russia—has been going through the Arabic and Persian MSS. in the hope of finding something in them relating to the subject of his researches; and Mr. Napier, one of our own *alumni*, now Professor of English in the University of Berlin, has been at work on the Anglo-Saxon MSS. Finally, the Sanskrit MSS. have been placed at the disposal of Dr. Hillebrandt, of Breslau; while Dr. Frankfurter is at present employed in completing the catalogue and description of the Pali MSS. left unfinished by the late Mr. Childers. But with all this the internal resources of the library remain miserably starved, and there seems little chance of its getting much assistance out of the Commissioners. I regret to say that the chief librarian's state of health is still a cause of great anxiety to his friends.

Next door to the Bodleian, in the Ashmolean Museum, an interesting find has been made this summer. The museum originally grew out of the collection of "rarities" which Mr. John Tradescant, a worthy merchant of South Lambeth in the time of Charles I., had got together, partly by inheritance, partly by his own purchases. A catalogue of his curiosities, entitled *Musaeum Tradescantianum*, and published in the year 1656, still exists, and it has long been known that many of the objects described in it are no longer to be found. Some of them, however, have turned up this summer,

hidden away in a sort of outhouse easily accessible to passers-by in the street. How or when they were put here is quite unknown. Among them are several engraved gems, globes of crystal, pieces of carved ivory and amber, and the like, not to mention a gorgeous Persian hookah, made of silver inlaid with turquoises. One of King Henry VIII.'s hawking-gloves, both of which formed part of John Tradescant's collection, has also been brought to light; and the museum has obtained, in addition to other interesting objects, a brick of Gudea, the son of Dungi, one of the earliest Chaldaean monarchs of whom we know.

To turn to the literary productions of the last six months, I may mention Prof. Earle's valuable little book on *English Plant Names from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century*; Prof. Rolleston's important lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, on "The Modifications of the External Aspects of Organic Nature produced by Man's Interference;" and Mr. Driver's edition of a *Commentary on the Proverbs*, attributed to Ibn Ezra and discovered among the Bodleian MSS. Prof. Legge has also just published a pamphlet on the representation of the term "God" in Chinese, in answer to some criticisms which have lately appeared in the *Chinese Recorder*. In this he vindicates the employment of the Chinese words Ti and Shang-Ti to express the Christian idea of the Supreme Being.

Learned and critical investigations of this kind, however, do not seem to be considered the proper work of the professors by the Oxford University Commissioners, if we may judge from the startling statute relating to them which the Commissioners have just thrown down among us. In this we look in vain for a single line which recognises that a professor is anything else than a crammer of the undergraduates for the schools. His whole end and function is henceforth to be the preparation for examination of undergraduates for whom the colleges are unwilling to provide the necessary instruction. And not only so, but he is not even to be allowed, like the ordinary college lecturer, a free choice of the subjects on which he is to lecture. They are to be prescribed by a "council," half of which will be chosen by the tutors and lecturers of the colleges, and will, therefore, consist either of persons little, if at all, acquainted with the subject of his chair, or, if fate favours him, of his own pupils. And this council is to have the power of procuring his dismissal from his chair if he refuse "to accede to any recommendation of the council of his faculty" respecting the subjects or the hours of his lectures. Good care has been taken that his whole time during the four academical terms shall be spent in lecturing and giving private instruction to the two or three undergraduates whom the charity of the colleges shall assign to him, since, as he is neither a college officer nor a public examiner, he can influence the attendance at his lectures neither by disciplinary nor by examination means, and, while the undergraduate who is reading for an examination is sufficiently, and more than sufficiently, provided with teachers in the colleges, the undergraduate who is reading for study's sake will no longer care to attend lectures from which originality and the enthusiasm of learning have necessarily been excluded. When to this we add that equally good care has been taken to keep the income of a professor at the lowest possible *minimum*, while the restrictions upon his liberty are manifold and vexatious, it goes without saying that the Oxford professor of the future will be a needy young smatterer, who is not good enough to become either a schoolmaster or a college lecturer. In these days, in which all really good work can and does find a market, no one, of course, who is eminent in his subject will be

found to accept a professorship the holder of which would be an inferior college lecturer, under the control of tutors who have not only larger incomes, but also that liberty which is better than income. It is, to say the least, remarkable that a Commission whose *raison d'être* was the advancement of learning and science and the encouragement of research should end by making research impossible among the only class of persons officially connected with the university who have hitherto had the opportunity and inclination to cultivate it. Naturally, the proposed statute breathes not a single word about the establishment of extraordinary chairs and lectureships upon subjects not "recognised in the schools," or about a fund for the creation of them. It would, indeed, be useless, for no one who had gained a wide reputation in a special branch of knowledge would accept a chair under the conditions the Commissioners have thought fit to impose. I will quote only one clause of this marvellous statute:—

"On or before a day to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being in each Easter term, every professor and university reader shall send to the secretary a schedule of the lectures and other instruction which the professor or university reader proposes to give during the ensuing academical year in the subjects of his faculty: the schedule shall state the days, hours, and subjects of the lectures."

The Commissioners seem utterly unaware that knowledge advances, discoveries are made, and books written, and that in this age of rapid movement the facts and theories of to-day may be revolutionised to-morrow. *Ex hoc disce omnia.* A. H. SAYCE.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- AUMÜLLER, E. *Les Petits Maîtres allemands*. I. Barthélemy et Hans Sebald Beham. München: Rieger. 12 M.  
BUCKLEY, A. B. *Life and her Children*. Stanford. 6s.  
HILL, Sir R., and G. B. HILL. *The Life of Sir Rowland Hill, and the History of Penny Postage*. De la Rue & Co. 32s.  
KORHNER, H. *Polychrome Meisterwerke der monumentalen Kunst in Italien vom V. bis zum XVI. Jahrh.* 6. Lfg. Leipzig: Baumgärtner. 36 M.  
KRAUS, F. X. *Synchronistische Tabellen zur christlichen Kunstgeschichte*. Freiburg-i.B.: Herder. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
LOTHRISEN, F. *Mohr, sein Leben u. seine Werke*. Frankfurt-a-M.: Literarische Anstalt. 10 M.  
OSWALD, F. L. *Sumnerland Sketches; or, Rambles in the Backwoods of Mexico and Central America*. Lippincott. 14s.  
PHILIPPE, F. *Etapas sahariennes*. Alger: Imp. Jourdan.  
PHILLIMORE, C. M. *Fra Angelico and Masaccio*. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.  
RACCOLTA d'Opere inedite o rare d'ogni Scolo della Letteratura italiana. Vol. II. *Scenari inediti della Commedia dell'Arte*. Milano: Hoepli. 15 fr.  
REYS DAVID, T. W. *Buddhist Birth Stories; or, Jataka Tales*. Vol. I. Tribner. 18s.  
SAINT-CROIX, Le Roy de. *Le Chant de Guerre pour l'Armée du Rhin, ou la Marseillaise*. Paris: Rouvier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
SCARTAZZINI, J. A. *Abhandlungen üb. Dante Alighieri*. Frankfurt-a-M.: Literarische Anstalt. 5 M.  
SCOTT, Leader. *Fra Bartolommeo and Andrea del Sarto*. Sampson Low & Co. 3s. 6d.  
THOMSON, W. M. *The Land and the Book—Southern Palestine and Jerusalem*. Nelson. 21s.  
VAST-RIQUARD. *La vieille Garde*. Paris: Ollendorf. 3 fr. 50 c.  
WORMS, E. *Nouveau Catéchisme d'Economie politique*. Paris: Marescq aîné. 1 fr. 50 c.

##### THEOLOGY, ETC.

- BESTMANN, H. J. *Geschichte der christlichen Sitte*. 1. Thl. Die sict. Stadien. Nördlingen: Beck. 8 M.  
COMMENTARY on the Book of Proverbs, attributed to Abraham Ibn Ezra. Ed. S. R. Driver. Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.

##### HISTORY.

- BUSSON, A. *Der Krieg v. 1278 u. die Schlacht bei Dürnkrut*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
CHANTLAUZE, R. *Louis XIV. et Marie Mancini*. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
DELABORD, J. *Gaspard de Coligny, Amiral de France*. T. 2. Paris: Fischbacher.  
LESCURE, M. de. *Mémoires sur les Assemblées parlementaires de la Révolution*. T. I. Constituants. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr. 50 c.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- DOISENBRO, W. *Theismus u. Pantheismus*. Wien: Faesy & Frick. 5 M.  
EICHHOFF, W. *Die europäischen Borkenkäfer*. Berlin: Springer. 10 M.

- FALCKENBERG, R. Grundzüge der Philosophie d. Nicolaus Cusanus. Breslau: Koebner. 4 M.  
 FALSAN, A., et E. CHANTRE. Monographie géologique des anciens Glaciers et du Terrain erratique de la Partie moyenne du Bassin du Rhône. T. 2. Lyon: Imp. Pitrat aîné.  
 GRUNER, H. Opfersteine Deutschlands. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 HARTWIG, J., u. F. C. HEINEMANN. Die Clematis. Leipzig: Voigt. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 KLATT, F. W. Die Compositae d. Herbarium Schlagintweit aus Hochasien u. südlichen indischen Gebieten. Leipzig: Engelmann. 8 M.  
 PIERRE, L. Flore forestière de la Cochinchine. Fasc. 1. Paris: Doin. 25 fr.  
 SCHOTT, O. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der unorganischen Schmelzverbindungen. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 4 M.  
 STRINDACHNER, F. Ichthyologische Beiträge. IX. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

- BAUMSTARK, A. Ausführliche Erläuterung d. besonderen volkerschaftlichen Theiles der Germania d. Tacitus. Leipzig: Weigel. 7 M.  
 HAVET, L. Le Querolus, Comédie latine anonyme. Paris: Vieweg.  
 JONG, P. de. Al-Moshtabih, auctore Schamsod-din Abu Abdallah Mohammed ibn Ahmed Ad-Dhahabi. Leiden: Brill. 13s.  
 KUMMEROW, H. Symbola critica ad grammaticos latinos. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 2 M.  
 LANDAUER, S. Kitāb al-Amnān wa'l Itiqādāt von Sa'adā b. Jisuf al-Fajjūmī. Leiden: Brill. 8s.  
 NORDSKK, Th. Kurzgefasste syrische Grammatik. Leipzig: Weigel. 12 M.  
 QU'AN, The. Trans. Prof. E. H. Palmer. Clarendon Press. 2s.  
 ROMAN DE LA ROSE, le, p. p. J. Croissandeau. Orléans: Herluison. 50 fr.  
 STILBE, O. De Castoris libris chroniciis. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M.  
 TOMASCHUK, W. Centralasiatische Studien. II. Die Pamir-Dialekte. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 60 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT YORK.

York: Nov. 13, 1880.

An interesting discovery of Roman remains has been recently made in the garden of the Nunnery at York. Three small domestic altars have been found, with the greater part of a large statue.

The statue, which wants the feet and the right arm from the elbow, is five feet six inches high, and is very striking in design and execution. It represents a god (Mars?) or emperor, in military dress, with helmet and greaves. A belt slung across the left shoulder holds the sword. The left hand rests upon a long, oval shield, more than two feet high. The right hand, which is missing, has probably held a spear. The figure is cut in grit-stone, and, although somewhat rough, has been taken from some good model, and is a very pleasing specimen of Britanno-Roman work.

The altars are as follows:—

I. I give the inscription at present with some uncertainty. It seems to run—

DEO MARTIO  
 . . . IV  
 AV. EL . . .  
 V. S. L. M.

It is possible that this is an inscription to Mars Cocidius. The dedicator will, I think, be found to be a person of the name of Aurelius. The inscription, however, needs further investigation.

II. A pretty little altar, with fluted sides, which retain traces of the *minium* with which they have been coloured. The inscription is complete.

CIVLIVS  
 CRESCENS  
 MATRI  
 BVS DO  
 MESTICIS  
 V.S.M.L.

The collocation of the words at the beginning and end of this inscription is peculiar. It is not often that the name of the dedicator precedes that of the deity. Two altars to the Matres Domesticæ have been already discovered in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and a Julius Crescens appears as the dedicator of an altar to

Mercury, which was found at Birrens in Scotland (Hübner, No. 1069).

III. The smallest altar of the three. It is inscribed—

DEO VE  
 TERI  
 PRIMVL  
 VS VOL  
 M.

Altars to the Ancient God have been frequently found on the line of the Wall. The dedicator was Primulus Vol[usius?]. The letter M. probably stands for *Merito*.

These antiquities were discovered, huddled together, at a depth of four or five feet, and had evidently been concealed. At a greater depth, in the immediate vicinity, several skeletons were found, showing that the Nunnery, which is close to Micklegate Bar, is built on a portion of a Roman cemetery. J. RAINE.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Nov. 22, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," by Prof. A. H. Church.  
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton of Man," I., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Aristotelian Society: "Descartes," by Mr. H. Pullen.  
 8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Temperate South Africa, considered as a Route to the Central Equatorial Region," by Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart.  
 TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "On Anthropometry," by Dr. Paul Topinard; "On the Origin of the Malagasy," by Mr. C. Staniland Wake.  
 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "New Zealand Government Railways," by Mr. J. P. Maxwell; "Ceylon Government Railways," by Mr. J. R. Mosse.  
 8 p.m. Colonial Institute: "The Leeward Islands," by Mr. T. B. H. Berkeley.  
 WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Barry's Influence on English Art," by Mr. J. Comyns Carr.  
 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton of Man," II., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Literature: "The Living Key to English Spelling Reform now found in History and Etymology," by the Rev. F. G. Fleay.  
 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "A System of Subdividing the Electric Light," by Mr. J. W. Swan.  
 FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton of Man," III., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Quakers.  
 SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 p.m. Physical: "On Refraction Equivalents," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone; "On the Rate of Loss of Light from Phosphorescent Surfaces," by Lieut. L. Darwin; "On Minor Applications of Electromotors," by Mr. W. H. Coffin.

## SCIENCE.

*A Text-Book of the Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body, including an Account of the Chemical Changes occurring in Disease.* By Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S. Vol. I. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE English student of physiology has had to wait a long time for a complete and satisfactory treatise on the chemical phenomena associated with vital processes. He has been obliged to content himself with the meagre summaries appended to physiological handbooks; or, if he wanted more than these could give him, he has been thrown back on the literature produced by chemists for the use of chemists—a literature of great value indeed, but ill suited to bridge over the difficult interval which separates two sciences unlike each other in their objects and their methods.

The design of this work is an ambitious one. It aims at supplying a complete view of physiological chemistry as it is at present; and it is written with especial reference to the needs of the biologist and the physician. Nothing, indeed, is more conspicuous than the skill with which all chemical details are subordinated to the main purpose of illustrating and explaining the phenomena exhibited by living organisms.

The subject-matter of the present volume

is limited to the chemistry of the elementary tissues. After an introductory chapter on the consideration of the blood. The obscure and difficult subject of its coagulation is presented with great clearness, the researches of Buchanan, Denis, A. Schmidt, and Hammarsten being successively described and brought, as far as possible, into agreement with one another; unluckily, however, the discordant note introduced by the very curious experiments of Prof. Lister interferes in some measure with the final harmony. In connexion with the coloured corpuscles, the methods of numeration devised by Malassez and Hayen are fully given, together with Dr. Gowers' ingenious instrument for rapidly determining the proportion of hæmoglobin contained in small volumes of blood. The interesting results obtained by examining the colouring-matter of the blood with the spectroscope are, as might have been expected from the author, very completely dealt with.

After the blood, the lymph, chyle, and pus are discussed in succession. Next, we have a long chapter on the connective tissues, followed by one on the epithelium and allied structures. The latter comprises an account of the pigmentary matters contained in the epidermic tissues of vertebrates, such as melanin and turacin (the singular compound, rich in copper, which was discovered by Prof. Church in the crimson wing-feathers of certain plantain-eaters); also of some other pigments, such as stentorin (from *Stentor caeruleus*), carminic acid, and Tyrian purple.

The chapter on the contractile tissues, due, for the most part, to the pen of Mr. John Priestley, is almost disproportionately elaborate. It is a valuable monograph rather than a chapter in a systematic text-book. Considering the importance and difficulty of the subject, however, it would be unreasonable to complain of this.

The remainder of the volume is made up of a summary of our knowledge concerning the chemistry of the nervous tissues (including an abstract of the author's researches establishing the independent existence of Liebreich's protagon) and of a chapter on the ear and eye, the latter containing a good account of Kühne's investigations into the nature and functional significance of the visual purple.

Two features of the work call for special notice. One is the deliberate introduction of rules for carrying out the more important enquiries of whose results the fabric of the science is built up. The instructions given are as clear and practical as one might have anticipated from the author's statement in his Preface that he has himself tried, as far as possible, all the experimental processes mentioned. Moreover, they are illustrated with excellent wood-cuts of the needful apparatus. One might be disposed, on *a priori* grounds, to resent this intrusion of laboratory guidance into a systematic treatise. The more one looks at the matter, however, the more convinced one grows that the error, if it be an error, is justified by success. The descriptions of experimental methods, quite apart from their possible utility to those who may wish to put them in practice, add greatly to the interest of the book, giving an air of life to the dry bones of doctrine. The second



feature alluded to above is the incorporation of pathological chemistry. Much may naturally be urged in favour of the course the author has chosen to adopt. It may safely be affirmed, however, that great diversity of opinion is likely to show itself on this question, and that many readers would have preferred to see a branch of the subject, sufficiently independent for separate treatment, and sufficiently important to deserve it, handled in a distinct work. Pathological chemistry may still be in a very rudimentary condition; but it is not likely to be advanced by detaching it from pathology and tying it to the tail of physiology. Besides, the student who is learning the latter science is, in the vast majority of cases, wholly ignorant of the former one; and what use is there in telling him the little that is known of the composition of the blood in pernicious anaemia, or of the bones in malacosteon, when these diseases are to him mere names and nothing more?

To conclude with an expression of regret would, however, be most inappropriate on the present occasion. The author may well be satisfied with the manner in which he has achieved this first portion of his plan—a plan involving much arduous exertion, both in the study and the laboratory. If the second volume carry out the promise of the first, the completed work will take and keep a place in the foremost rank of scientific manuals. Errors of detail will no doubt be found in it, and every reader will complain of the omission of some favourite fact or theory. The author has freely exercised his right of selection; and he appears to have done so, in the main, with impartiality and judgment. His treatise will be welcome both to physiologists and chemists; and still more welcome to that larger public, consisting neither of physiologists nor of chemists, whose members wish to keep up with discovery in a department of science from which they have hitherto been, to a great extent, shut out; having neither the leisure to read, nor the special knowledge required to sift, the multitude of papers on physiological chemistry which are published year by year in scientific journals and transactions.

E. BUCHANAN BAXTER.

PROF. DE LAGARDE'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.  
*Praetermissorum Libri duo.* (1879.)

*Semítica II.* (1879.)

*Orientalia II.* (1880.)

*V. T. ab Origene recensiti fragmenta apud Syros servata quinque.* Praemittitur Epiphani de mensuris et ponderibus liber nunc primum integer et ipse Syriacus. (1880.)

*Symmicta II.* (1880.) (Göttingen: Dietrich.)

THE record of a single year of Prof. de Lagarde's work contained in the list which heads this article is in itself an eloquent witness to his devotion to the least popular, but certainly not the least useful, branch of theological science. For, widely as Prof. de Lagarde has ranged through the fields of Eastern philology, his aims have always been those of a theologian; and the knowledge which he has been treasuring up has always

been directed to the great aim of his life—the re-establishment of the text of the Bible, and especially of the Old Testament, on the basis of a thorough knowledge of the ancient versions and commentators, as well as of MSS. The documents necessary to this end do not lie open before us. They have to be unrolled and deciphered. Each of the great versions, and, above all, the central version of the Septuagint, has a long history, which has to be traced through the trackless and arid deserts of the literature of the Synagogue and the Oriental Churches. No one who has not himself some experience of the matter can form an idea of the self-denying toil which this study involves, or of the enormous knowledge, linguistic and other, which is requisite in order to follow out the complicated ramifications of tradition among the Christian nations of the East. The books which one must not only read, but master, are destitute of almost all human interest; never, perhaps, was there a great literature so totally deficient in the higher qualities of thought and feeling as that of the Syriac-speaking Churches. The literature of Eastern Christianity is a literature of monkery, and, for the most part, of a monkery far more distant from genuine life than that of the West. One must visit the Nitrian desert to understand the Eastern ideal of Christian life and its depressing influence on all intellectual effort.

The chief *desideratum* of Biblical study at the present time is an edition of the Septuagint, and to supply this want has been the aim towards which Prof. de Lagarde's studies have long been directed. The scale on which he conceives his task has made many preliminary researches indispensable, and almost all the Oriental texts which he has published for many years back have been drawn from the material collected for the great work of his life. Those who can admire a life of single-hearted devotion to the noblest of sciences will read with sympathy the sketch of his labours, his struggles, and his victories which our author has embodied in the second volume of the *Symmicta* under his *Vorbemerkungen zu meiner Ausgabe der Septuaginta*. He is at length able to announce as practically ready for the press a volume containing Joshua, Judges, the four Books of Kings, Psalms, Job, and Proverbs. "In the first six books," he explains,

"I print the several editions in parallel columns (Lucian I wrote out complete years ago), and confine my remarks on the original form of the translation to occasional observations in the notes. In the last three books I hope to give at least an approximate restoration of the hand of the first translator."

This work, done as Prof. de Lagarde can do it, will be of the highest value to students of the Old Testament; but it is much to be regretted that difficulties, mainly pecuniary, have compelled our critic to limit his plans for the collation of fresh material in the libraries of France and Italy. It is not yet too late to express the hope that the friends of sacred letters will give such hearty support to the undertaking as may enable Prof. de Lagarde to carry out his task without contracting the broad basis of his original design.

During the past year Prof. de Lagarde has

cleared the way for his new work by publishing a number of texts which he found it necessary to copy for his own use and was unwilling to withhold from general service. The *Praetermissa* which open the series comprise the "Syriac interpreter" of Elias of Nisibis and the notes of Gregory Abulfarag (Bar Hebraeus) on the Psalms. The former work—hitherto known in the now scarce edition and translation by Thomas à Novaria (Rome, 1636)—is edited from a Gotha MS. and one in the India Office in London. Unlike the Syriac glosses of Bar Ali and Bar Bahlul, which aim mainly at the explanation of difficult words, this word-book of the eleventh century is a guide to the beginner in Syriac, framed on the system still in use in the East. Like the "ladder-books" from which the Coptic priests in Egypt learn their sacred language, it is arranged in sections, giving the names in Arabic, with the corresponding Syriac of classes of things—e.g., the parts of the body, the instruments of husbandry, the colours, and the like. The later sections—e.g., the list of imperatives—contain some elementary rules of grammar. This method gives the book a distinct historical value apart from its lexicographical use. The work of Elias is followed by several short pieces from the London MS., of which the editor, in his Preface, makes no mention:—(1) A short chronology from Ebed Jesu, reaching from the creation to the Catholicos Joshua (1134 Sel.). (2) An essay on precious stones, with special reference to Exod. xxviii. 17–19. (3) The legend of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas. They were made by Terah, and descended to Isaac, came to Pharaoh, were sent by Pharaoh to Solomon, and, after many adventures, were sent by King Abgarus to Jesus, with the seamless coat. Our Lord paid them into the treasury of the Temple, from which they were taken to be given to Judas. (4) A riddle upon the alphabet, with a list of the kinds of Syriac writing, and the statement that the Estrangelo was a divine gift to Paul, son of ܥܢܩܐ (not as Bar Ali *apud* Payne Smith ܥܢܩܐ). The character and value of Bar Hebraeus's notes on the Psalms are pretty well known from the extracts already published. The editor has used Petermann's Codex I. and the Göttingen Codex described in *Z. D. M. G.* xxix. 248. Several other portions of the *Treasury of Mysteries* have recently been republished by scholars of Prof. de Lagarde from the same MSS., and it is to be hoped that ere long the whole may see the light. To this part of the volume are added from a MS. in the British Museum—again without intimation in the Preface—David of Bethraban on the descendants of Noah (Gen. x.), with a list of the wives of the patriarchs and a Syriac version of Eusebius' *Hist. Eccl.* vi. 16, 17, 25.

In publishing the Syro-Hexaplar text of Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, and Kings iii. iv., Prof. de Lagarde completes the work of Ceriani and Skat Rördom, putting us in possession of all that we can hope to see of this version, unless the lost codex of Masius turns up again. The Syriac text of Epiphanius on Measures and Weights is to be taken with the edition of the Greek text, and version of the parts of the work of which the original is

lost, given in the *Symmicta*. The new matter of the Syriac embraces many things of interest, particularly a series of geographical notes which throw light on several points in the Onomastica.

*Semitica*, Part II., gives a complete and exact reproduction of the Parisian fragments of one of the oldest and most important MSS. of the Septuagint, the Codex Sarravianus (or Colbertinus V. of Holmes). In this print, and in the reproduction of an uncial fragment of the Clementina (*Symmicta*, p. 218), the editor has given a good example by avoiding the needless luxury of uncial type.

The *Orientalia II.* comprise a discussion of twelve Hebrew words and a paper on the "Hebrew" of Ephraim of Edessa, based on the Armenian version of that father, and elucidating a variety of passages in Genesis. These essays are full of original and striking matter. In the first we may notice the explanation of *κόλλυβος* and *σύνριξ* as Semitic loan words; the argument to derive the divine name El from אלה, and the suggestion that this root properly means to *reach towards*; the highly important discussion of the words *bath* and *cor*—the former being regarded with great probability as the feminine of בך in the sense of the beam of the oil press, and the latter as possibly a derivative of כרה, meaning primarily a heap of grain; and the excellent specimen of the author's mode of criticism in the discussion of the name Irad and the parallelism of the genealogical trees of Cain and Seth. Full of suggestiveness, though highly hypothetical, is the long article on הלל and חורר, running into a discussion of the history of the Temple service of song. The connexion established between the Hebrew verb *hillel* and the Arabic name for the new moon is peculiarly felicitous and instructive. Special attention should also be called to the suggestion that זרן and פרץ are aborigines and invaders. At p. 21 circumcision is referred to Egyptian influence. I am aware of the arguments that can be offered for this view, but there is a counter-argument which, so far as I am aware, has not been adduced. The *salkh* of the mountain Arabs is surely a primitive Semitic circumcision quite remote from Egyptian influence, and more ancient than the milder rite. The connexion between Arabic and Hebrew circumcision is proved by the word חרתן. Of the essay on Ephraim's Hebrew I will only say that it throws lights upon the text and exegesis of Genesis which no one can afford to overlook, and that it is much to be desired that Prof. de Lagarde may reconsider the resolution which he expresses at p. 43 and give us a continuation of so useful a paper. W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

COL. PREJEVALSKY announces his arrival, on the 1st inst., at Urga. Having explored the neighbourhood of Kuku Nor, he returned through Alashan.

HERR R. E. FLEGEL has changed his plan of exploration on account of the insufficiency of his means. He had trusted to be able to ascend the Binue in the mission steamer *Henry Venn*. Not being able to do so, he proposes to explore the Niger as far as Say, and thence to proceed to Sokoto, Kano, and Kuka. This deviation from

the original plan is much to be regretted, for, although the Niger between Say and Yauri has not yet been mapped, the Upper Binue would have proved a much more fertile field to an explorer.

CORA'S *Cosmos* publishes a report on P. Polonski's survey of the Tientek Sor, near the Caspian, with a small map, and a paper on Dr. Hayden's explorations in the Rocky Mountains, accompanied by a map of the Yellowstone Lake.

THE forthcoming number of the *Geographische Mittheilungen* contains papers on Severtsof's exploration of the Pamir in 1878, with a map; on the "Arctic Campaign of 1880," likewise with a map showing Lieut. Schwatka's route; and on the Northern Albanians, by Spiridon Gopević. The latter is based upon personal experience, and is just now of great interest. The account which the author gives of the savage customs prevailing among these tribes is not likely to gain them friends. The security of their neighbours requires that they should be "civilised." Fortunately, they are not very numerous. The Miredits and their allies, the Dukajin and Matiya, number 54,500 souls; the Maliosori, or hill tribes to the north of the Drin, along the southern border of Montenegro, 51,500 souls. Among the total there are about 30,000 Mohammedans, the remainder, with a few exceptions, being Roman Catholics. It is curious to observe how the priests abuse, as it were, the services of the Church in order to lend solemnity to some of the customs of the tribes among whom their lot is cast.

THE recent news from Zanzibar respecting the latest East African expeditions is not very favourable. On August 30 M. Raemackers, with the last party sent out by the International African Association from Brussels, was at Maroara, in Ugogo, and had been much delayed on the road by the severe attacks of fever from which he and M. de Leu had suffered. He was, in consequence, obliged to march very slowly, which is unfortunate, as Ugogo does not bear a pleasant reputation among travellers, who prefer to cross it as rapidly as possible. M. de Meuse, who accompanied the expedition as photographer, had previously returned to Zanzibar, on his way to Belgium, with his health seriously injured by continued attacks of fever. M. Bloyet, too, the chief of the French station of the same association, was reported to be seriously ill from fever and privations combined, and in such a weak state that he was unable to undertake the journey down to the coast. The misfortunes of the International African Association's various expeditions seem, indeed, to be endless; and as they have, so far, practically nothing to show for all their toils and sufferings, one is almost tempted to think that there must be something radically wrong in their management and constitution.

THE death is announced at Madeira, on his way back to France, of M. de Semellé, who was known by some not very successful attempts at exploration in West Africa. M. Soleillet, who has met with a succession of misfortunes in his various endeavours to reach Timbuktu from the West Coast, is likely to be recalled, owing to disagreements with the military Governor of Senegal as to the method of dealing with the native tribes.

M. CH. WIENER, whose mission to explore the Napo affluent of the Amazon we recently referred to, appears to have been successful in reaching Para, after sounding the river and making a chart of its course. He intended to follow up the Huallaga, another large tributary of the Amazon, on his way back to his post at Guayaquil.

THE Geographical Institute of Berne, to the establishment of which we alluded last week, has just published the first number of its

*Bulletin*, dealing exclusively with the projected Italian expedition to the South Pole.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. SEARLES VALENTINE WOOD, who has just died at an advanced age, was well known to geologists as an enthusiastic student of Tertiary palaeontology and as the author of several standard monographs on this subject. His studies were especially directed to the Crag, or Pliocene deposits, of East Anglia, and his contributions to the Palaeontographical Society are still our great authorities on the fossils of these formations. Mr. Wood wrote, however, not only on the Crag Mollusca but also on some of the fossils from the older Tertiaries. His life furnishes a striking instance of the way in which a professional man, taking up science as an amateur, may substantially contribute to the progress of our knowledge by selecting a special department and persistently devoting his leisure to its study. When the late Prof. Phillips, as President of the Geological Society, in 1860, presented Mr. Searles Wood with the Wollaston medal, he dwelt upon the "peculiar feeling of patriotic gratification" with which the recipient made known to the scientific world the fossils with which he had been familiar throughout a life-long residence in the Crag country.

PROF. JAKOB BOLL, who died lately at San Antonio, in Texas, was a native of Bergdietikon, in the canton of Aargau. He was a pupil of Agassiz before the latter emigrated to Harvard, and was a member of several scientific societies in Zürich, Genoa, Paris, Berlin, and London. He practised for some time as an apothecary at Bremgarten, in Switzerland, and was very active in promoting educational reform and as a member of the Kirchen-Vorstand of the Reformed Church in his native canton. He was recognised as one of the first entomological authorities in Switzerland. He also published a work on the flora of Bremgarten. Some years ago he visited America with the object of making studies in natural history, and returned with rich booty, which he gave to various Swiss public collections. In 1873 he finally settled with his family at Dallas, in the State of Texas. He was employed by the Government in a geological expedition at the time of his death. He made the interesting discovery that all the four rivers at the foot of the chalk-hills of Texas—the San Antonio, the Pedro, the Comal, and the San Marcos—spring from one common subterranean reservoir. Prof. Boll detected the same infusoria in all these rivers, and found fish in the neighbourhood of their sources which only occur in subterranean waters.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Porcelain Rocks of China and Japan.*—The current number of the *Zeitschrift der deutschen geologischen Gesellschaft* opens with an elaborate article by Herr Pabst, of Leipzig, in which he describes the results of his petrological and microscopic examination of some Chinese and Japanese rocks which were collected by von Richtofen. Most of these rocks are of interest from their local use in the porcelain manufacture; and the chemical portion of the paper may be studied in connexion with Prof. Atkinson's analyses of Japanese clays, lately noticed in these columns. A marked geological difference is to be noted between the materials used in the two countries. The Chinese rocks are allied to hälleflinta and petrosilex, and are associated with phyllites, evidently of archaic origin. The Japanese materials, on the contrary, appear to be of Tertiary age. They exhibit tuff-like characters, and are associated with breccias containing perlite and rhyolite.

The Japanese rocks were obtained from Arita, in Hizen.

THE planet Jupiter shows at the present time in good telescopes some features of unusual interest. The large reddish spot, which has been observed already for more than two years, still forms the most striking feature of the planet's southern hemisphere, and promises to remain visible for a considerable time to come. But in the course of October small spots made their appearance in the planet's northern hemisphere and, since watched, have shown such extraordinary motions as to render continued and careful observations of them of unusual importance. It may be a little hazardous to predict the times when they will be best observable; but, in case their motions are not too irregular, they will probably be found approaching the middle line of the planet's disc about the following hours, to which are added the hours when the large red spot approaches the middle:—

		Red spot.	Row of small spots.
November 20	...	4½h.	...
" 21	...	10½	...
" 22	...	6½	...
" 23	...	12	...
" 24	...	8	...
" 25	...	4	...
" 26	...	9½	...

Amateur observers possessing a good telescope and knowing the correct Greenwich time may render valuable service by carefully watching the progress of the spots and estimating the minutes of time at which the spots cross the middle line of the disc. The row of four or five spots will pass, perhaps, within an hour.

In the night of November 7 a comet was found at Lord Lindsay's observatory, Dunecht, near Aberdeen, by Mr. J. G. Lohse in 22h. 46m. right ascension and 42° 33' declination, with a daily motion of 100' in a north-easterly direction. Since the announcement of the discovery of a bright comet on October 12 by Mr. L. Swift at Rochester, New York, in 21h. 30m. right ascension and 18° northern declination, moving slowly, nothing had been heard of it except that, according to American papers, Mr. Swift had been presented for the discovery with five hundred dollars by Mr. Warner, the founder of a new private observatory at Rochester. In Europe it had been searched for, near the indicated place, in vain. The news of the Dunecht discovery, sent by telegram to America, has now brought the return news that the two discoveries refer to the same comet. According to information just received it may be looked for in the evening of

Nov. 20	...	near R. A. 1h. 3m.	...	Decl. 53° 9'
22	...	1 31	...	54 4
24	...	1 59	...	54 5
26	...	2 26	...	54 1
28	...	2 52	...	53 3

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Nov. 4)

SIR JOHN MACLEAN in the Chair.—Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum read a paper on "Finger-Rings and Some Engraved Gems of the Early Christian Period," which was in continuation of former papers by the author on the same subject printed in the *Archaeological Journal*. The paper treated respectively of Christian finger-rings, rings Christian or otherwise, and engraved gems of various kinds.—Prof. Westwood read a paper on an earthenware posset-pot, inscribed "Job Heath, 1702," and gave an interesting account of the potters of the Heath family in Staffordshire. Allusion was also made to earthenware gravestones which may be seen in the district of Burslem.—Mr. Fortnum then read a second paper, entitled "Notes on Other Signacula of St. James of Compostella," this subject being treated by the author for the second time. It would appear that jet—the *acavache* of the

Spaniards—is indigenous to Spain as well as to France and England, and Mr. Fortnum's fine examples of figures of St. James carved in this intractable material, and emanating from Compostella about the middle of the sixteenth century, show that the material was both plentiful, and held in high estimation. The closing of monastic institutions in Italy appears to have brought to light many hidden objects of rarity and value.—Mr. Sparvel-Bayly read a paper on "Hadleigh Castle," in Essex, giving a careful historical and architectural account of this little-known fortress. Its whole history, it was shown, may, however, be found inscribed upon the public records; and it seems probable that Hadleigh Castle, like that of Sheppy, owed its erection to the master-mind of William of Wykeham. But Wykeham's building took the place of an older structure, built by Hubert de Burgh, in the early part of the thirteenth century. It finally passed from the Crown in the time of Edward VI.—The Chairman exhibited some fine enamels and bronzes from the Summer Palace, and personal ornaments from the South Sea Islands.—The Rev. A. Orlebar sent a very fine tilting helm with the wooden crest of Sir John Gostwick, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., as well as a close helmet, of the time of Charles I., which had belonged to a later member of that now extinct family, from their tombs in Willington Church, Beds.—Mr. W. Addis sent a very ancient figure of a Burmese Godamah.—Mr. Thompson Watkin sent a photograph with notes of a remarkable inscribed stone of the time of Septimius Severus, found at Brough, Westmoreland, the Veterae of the Romans (see *ACADEMY*, November 13, p. 346).

#### CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Thursday, Nov. 4.)

PROF. MAYOR, President, in the Chair.—The outgoing officers having resigned their offices, the following were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Prof. Mayor; new vice-president, Prof. Cowell; new ordinary members of council—Prof. Kennedy, Mr. Burn, Mr. Feile, Dr. Moulton, Mr. Verrall; treasurer, Mr. Sandys; secretary, Mr. Postgate.—The Secretary read his Annual Report.—Mr. Ridgeway read a paper on "Ποδόσκιλλος 'Hús, in which he endeavoured to show that the meaning "rosy-fingered" was of comparatively late growth. He also tried to show that ἀγορά πλῆθους means nine o'clock a.m.—Mr. Postgate read a paper on some of the words for parts of a vine.

#### PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 5.)

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—This was the first of the two meetings devoted to Spelling Reform, for the reconsideration of the principles and rules temporarily adopted at the society's meetings last July, and for the discussion of Mr. Sweet's further lists of changes, copies of which had previously been sent round to all the members. The discussion was opened by Mr. Sweet, who protested against his notes being called "proposals," saying that he hoped the society would at first adopt only a small portion of the changes there indicated. He ridiculed the criticisms of the movement which had appeared in the newspapers, and said that the etymological argument was a mere pretext for opposing any improvements whatever, and adverted to the twenty-seven specimens issued by the Spelling Reform Association as a further proof of the impracticability of any but a partial and gradual reform; finally calling on the society to throw the weight of its authority as a philological body into the scale.—Dr. Murray also urged the society to immediate action, dwelling on the educational importance of spelling reform, and arguing that English spelling had been reformed over and over again, notably in the seventeenth century, when, among other reforms, the use of *u* and *v* was made regular; he said that many of the reforms under discussion were simply continuations of earlier ones.—The meeting then proceeded to discuss some general questions left over from the meetings of last session, and finally the following resolutions were passed by a large majority:—(1) That an immediate partial phonetic reform of English spelling is both desirable and practicable. (2) That one of the chief objects of such a reform is to facilitate the acquisition of English spelling. (3) That the society does not

pledge itself not to go beyond the principle of etymological limitation in certain cases.—The meeting was then adjourned.

#### FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 12.)

MR. H. C. COOTE, V.-P., read a paper on "Certain Stories in *The Thousand and One Nights*." The tales referred to were The Two Envious Sisters, Prince Ahmed and the Fairy Pari Banou, Aladdin, and Ali Baba. The originals of these four tales have never been found, but, as they unquestionably breathe the genuine Oriental spirit, they cannot be taken to be pure inventions of the French translator, M. Galland, brilliant as he was. Mr. Coote held the opinion that they were taken down by Galland from oral recitation in Constantinople and Smyrna, in both of which cities he long resided. Mr. Coote supported his view by showing that identical stories are still orally told in Greece, from which country he believed they found their way long ago into Italy, where they are all favourites among the peasants. The Two Envious Sisters has been provably current in Italy before and since Straparola's time, and the original is a well-known Hindoo story.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna read a paper on "Folk-Lore Traditions of Historical Events."

#### NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Nov. 12.)

J. NEWBY HETHERINGTON, Esq., in the Chair.—Dr. B. Nicholson read short papers on four points in *Henry V.*:—(1) showing how contradictory and foolish the so-called emendation of "Guidon" for "Guard: on" in act IV., sc. ii., l. 61, was; (2) on "Qualitie calmie custure me," IV. iv. 4, contending that the Globe editors were wrong in rejecting the emendation "Qualite callno," the repetition of the Frenchman's last word naturally suggesting the burden of the new ballad "Callino, castore me;" (3) "Did Pistol say 'Doll' (as both the Quarto and Folio make him), or 'Nell' (as the emenders make him) in V. i. 74?" arguing that he said "Doll" as a term of endearment; (4) against Staunton's interpretation of "the turning of the tide" as the turn of the day between noontide and one o'clock, in Quickly's words on Falstaff's death "a parted eu'n iust between Twelve and One, eu'n at the turning o' th' Tyde," II. iii. 12, 13: Staunton could not produce one quotation to support his absurd theory, whereas the popular notion of death at the turning of the tide of the sea was well known both in Shakspeare's day and our own, and Mrs. Quickly at Eastcheap was in the very place to hear of the tide-turning from sailors, &c.—The Chairman cited his mother's knowledge of a case in which a man was at death's door, but a woman by him asked for an almanac to see when the tide turned that day, and then assured his friends that the man would not die till the tide turned.—Mr. Furnivall then read Mr. Spedding's "Notes on Daniel's Introduction to the Parallel-Texts of *Henry V.*" In the Quarto, the tag of act IV., sc. ii., of the Folio, "the sun is high," &c., has been moved back to the night-scene of III. vii., and nonsense thus created. Mr. Spedding, remarking that, out of the ten notes of night-time in III. vii. in the Folio, eight had been cut out in the Quarto, suggested that the preparer of the Quarto meant to move its III. vii. forward to fill the place of IV. ii. in the Folio, but had accidentally left in two inconsistent notes of time. The Folio's historical mistake of making the Dauphin present at Agincourt, Mr. Spedding justified as a dramatic improvement on the Quarto. The Quarto's correction of the Folio mistake of making the absent Westmoreland and Bedford present at the battle, instead of Warwick, Exeter, Oxford, and Clarence, who were there, as in the Quarto, Mr. Spedding attributed to the Licensor, whose large corrections of the play of *Sir Thomas More* were well known.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE FLORENCE GALLERY.

THE Minister of Public Instruction has given orders to exhibit the numerous pictures hitherto stored in the magazines of the Uffizi or in the tower or garrets of the Municipal Palace. Those in the magazines are now visible, and may be divided into three sections. (1) Pictures of

merit, and useful as illustrations of the history of art from the Middle Ages to the sixteenth century, most of which are in very indifferent condition, and do not add to our knowledge, but which must be preserved. (2) Pictures of little value as works of art, but which are records of manners and customs, of ceremonies and public festivals, of costumes and manufactures, and portraits of citizens of note in their day. These it would be well to deposit in a civic museum. It is much to be regretted that this view of the worth of numberless pictures has not sooner prevailed, and that so many have been destroyed. As in literature, many documents existing in public and private archives are now published, not on account of any particular literary skill or excellence of composition or beauty of language, but because they preserve the records of social usages and facts of history; so many inferior pictures may be regarded from the same point of view, and, although not beautiful as works of art, they are even more valuable, more easily understood, and may reach even farther in popular instruction than writings read by comparatively few people. (3) A third class, consisting of excessively bad landscapes, may be advantageously destroyed.

I do not propose to describe the best pictures of the collection. With the exception of four excellent portraits by Sir Peter Lely, in admirable preservation, there is little to dwell upon; but an unfinished picture, by some attributed to Sandro Botticelli, is of singular interest and importance. It measures five feet seven inches by three feet five inches and a-half: it is painted in distemper, parts of it being only commenced, others half done, and none of it completed. It has escaped profane retouching with the exception of the Virgin and Child, finished in oil by a restorer, and apparently ruined; but it may be possible to remove the oil colour. The picture contains about one hundred figures, and many horses, the subject being a mystery, which, however, may be explained, keeping in mind the opinions of Botticelli and his admiration of the doctrines of Savonarola.

The scene is divided into three sections by great masses of rock, designed in Sandro's usual manner, and broadly washed in with distemper colour. In the openings between these a distant landscape is indicated, with, to the left, the gate of a city. Numerous horsemen approach by three roads towards the foreground of the picture; those on the right of the spectator fight as they crowd through the narrow aperture between the rocks. The centre of the composition is occupied by the Holy Family, before which seven figures of elderly men kneel in ardent devotion, one kissing the Holy Child's feet, while three others bend forward with the object of similar prostration. A wide circle of figures, all men, surrounds the central group, and beyond these are the advancing horsemen. It is quite obvious that the subject is not the Adoration of the Magi; but that the picture has a profound meaning is made manifest by two figures to the left, one representing Girolamo Savonarola, who, with an eager expression, gazes on the face of Lorenzo de' Medici, and points to the Saviour. Nothing can be more intense than the answering look of Lorenzo. This picture must have been painted after Botticelli became a follower of Savonarola, and, doubtless, the different personages represented are portraits. One has been pointed out to me as Domenico Bevilacqua, the earnest defender of the doctrines of the great Dominican; and I may point to the figure of a usurer who departs on one side, covering his turbaned head with his hands. By the establishment of the Monte di Pietà, Savonarola destroyed usury. Another head of grave beauty is evidently that of Leonardo da Vinci. All the actors in the mystic scene exhibit a variety of earnest and

intense expression, and I remember no work of the period which equals this in the skill with which living expression is rendered. Many are animated by unhesitating faith and devotion; others are pensive, some doubtful; but all are grave and respectful. Vasari, speaking of Botticelli's engravings, says that one was "the Triumph of the Faith of Girolamo Savonarola of Ferrara." This print is unknown, but the picture may well be called a Triumph of Faith in which Savonarola is surrounded by his disciples. Objectors to it as rather the production of a close imitator than of Botticelli himself maintain a theory of no little difficulty, in presence of the burning thoughts and the power of expression which animated the painter of this wonderful work. If less beautiful in form and handling than some others of his pictures, we may suppose that it was painted after he left the brush and took up the graver, the cause, says Vasari, "of infinite disorder in his life," but easily imagined as that of some loss of grace and dexterity in painting. It is difficult to believe that any other mind or hand but his own could have imagined or executed this composition: where are we to look for the works of the imitator who thus stood so nearly on a level with him? Regarded from the technical point of view, the picture shows in what respects Botticelli adhered to the methods of painting inherited from the older masters, and still followed by his contemporaries, as, for instance, by Filippino Lippi, and so minutely described by Cennino Cennini. Having outlined his composition with charcoal on the white absorbent ground of his panel, he penned the details with diluted ink. Much of this work remains, of vigorous and expressive execution. He next indicated the sky, distant landscape, and rocks in broad flat washes, and then modelled the *chiaroscuro* of the heads. According to ancient practice this was done with *terra vert*, as a preparatory tone of the shadows; it was so by Cimabue, by Giotto, and later masters, notably by Filippino Lippi in the Brancacci. But Botticelli preferred a brown, which is apparently unmerited. This part of the work being done—and in this picture it is admirably done—before the flesh tints were used, according to the precepts of Cennini, the draperies were forcibly painted in colour, three shades of each colour being prepared and used. Subsequently, white was added to the lightest of the three for heightening the lights of the picture, and it is apparent that then the artist hatched on the colour in the manner so distinctive of tempera painting. This second process was not reached by Sandro, but here and there careless *pintimenti* perhaps denote weariness and the approaching abandonment of the work. Possibly the glorification of Savonarola was exciting opposition.

While the method of execution is thus far in accord with that of other works of Botticelli, there is a peculiarity still more wholly his. We find in his backgrounds massive and rude pieces of rock, set on end, and surmounted by enormous horizontal slabs, manifestly dolmens. Such arrangements of rocks have no types in nature, and Botticelli could not have invented them. Thus we learn that in the fifteenth century such dolmens must have existed in Tuscany, and that they have disappeared before agricultural operations.

This remarkable picture will, no doubt, be the object of much discussion and difference of opinion. If painted, as seems obvious, in honour of Savonarola, its consignment to oblivion may be readily explained. It is to be hoped that under the present judicious management of the galleries it will find a suitable place, where its quality and its meaning may be carefully considered.

C. HEATH WILSON.

## EXHIBITIONS.

### BEWICK'S DRAWINGS AND WOOD-CUTS.

BEWICK'S wood-cuts, and those especially for the *British Birds*, have so long been sought-for works with the English amateur and collector that it is not remarkable that the Fine Art Society in Bond Street should have thought that a Bewick exhibition might be interesting and profitable. There is, however, little in the rooms to attract such of the public as are quite unfamiliar with the earlier phases of English art—with the water-colour drawings, for example, which were executed during the youth of the humble but excellent artist who revived the art of wood-cutting. But though there is nothing to attract the entirely uninitiated, there is much to surprise the student. The happy work of Bewick in the wood-cut was by no means of necessity preceded by such delicacy in the original design as is observable in the pretty little drawings now on view at the Fine Art Society's. Nor indeed was it known, except to a very few, that Bewick, as well as being a delicate draughtsman, was, in a limited fashion, an admirable colourist. The drawings for the *Birds* here exhibited plainly reveal him as such, whether we seek for the revelation in those designs which served as tail-pieces to the chapters or in those devoted to the accurate portrayal of some particular bird, and of that alone. Bewick was, in sooth, equally possessed of the control of colour whether his work led him into the realm of fancy or into the realm of imitation; in other words, whether his labour was bestowed upon pretty little landscapes or upon pure portraiture of the birds that were the *raison d'être* of his book.

A serviceable catalogue of the exhibition, compiled by Mr. Stephens, who evidently has a genuine interest in the subject of his writing and an old-standing knowledge thereof, spares us the need to discuss the drawings in detail. They do not, as far as we have yet observed them, differ very conspicuously in merit; for the *Birds*, for which these drawings are chiefly designed, belong to a time of Bewick's life when he was a steadily accomplished craftsman; and moreover, in work presumably so unemotional, there would be little apology to be offered for wide differences of merit—they would have no right to exist. Furthermore, Mr. Ruskin, in his suggestive and characteristic lectures on engraving—the *Ariadne Florentina*—has much instructive comment on the English master of the wood-cut. Nor does other competent criticism of an artist long popular with the collector seem to be lacking. We have said that the work should not differ greatly in merit, but the merit of the wood-cut bears at times a very different relation to the merit of the drawing. That the drawing has the more of personal charm, as a thing whose touches we can follow, we may generally take for granted. But it is by no means invariably superior to the cut for which it was a skilled preparation. The tail-piece No. 9 is a noteworthy instance of its not being so. The writer of the catalogue properly draws attention to the fact. "It is evident," remarks the writer, "that Bewick's love for his subject grew, and his intention developed while the block was being cut." Some of the further comments on this particular piece of work are prolonged to an unnecessary length. Their occasional obscurity we may attribute to the fact that time had not been allowed for the revision of the catalogue. It is rightly urged that in the case of the *White Owl* (No. 8)—the *Barn Owl*, *Church Owl*, *Gilli Howlet*, or *Church Owl*—the drawing is superior to the cut. We need not stretch out farther our own remarks upon this agreeable, though not exactly important, exhibition. These tasteful little drawings—evidences of happy and patient observation of



nature and of steady and intelligent pursuit of art—commend themselves sufficiently to tasteful and simple folk.

The rooms of the society contain, at the same moment, some approved modern etchings. Here are some of the most vigorous and characteristic of Mr. Seymour Haden's, several engaging little pieces from the needle of Mr. Whistler—the little *Free Trade Wharf* is, to our thinking, the best of these—striking effects by M. Tissot, and a poetical series by Mr. Chattock. The etching that is devoted to the labour of copy and translation is well represented by the work of Rajon and of Waltner. Bracquemond has given us original work, and likewise interpretation of the canvases of painters. Among the latter, how curiously fine is his *Erasmus*, after Holbein; how curiously ungainly and inadequate is his translation of the *Source* of Ingres which Flameng has translated so well.

#### THE HANOVER GALLERY.

THERE was a large gathering at the private view of this collection, and it must be said at once that there are many unusually attractive pictures on the walls. Mr. Millais is represented by one of his last year's works, *The Bridesmaid* (17), remarkable for the Titian-like flesh of the cheek in shadow. This admirable picture should be looked at from the opposite side of the room. Mr. G. F. Watts's masterly portrait of *Robert Browning* (22) hangs near, and there are also here his curious portrait of *The Duke of Argyll* (136) and his poetic picture of *The Temptation* (98). There is one of Sir F. Leighton's exquisite heads, *A Study* (31). We suppose the black shadows at the edge of the face and neck must be right, but why should the model's back hair be of a different tint from the rest of her hair? There are several works by Mr. Alma Tadema, including his marvellous representation of marble and bronze, *A Mirror* (103), and his water-colour, *Watching the Passers-by* (74), in which the effect of the rich and soft tints of a tiger's skin is cleverly got by rubbing up. Mr. G. H. Boughton is represented by his charming picture of *Priscilla* (41), which will be remembered in the Academy of 1879. Mr. Val Prinsep's favourite (and, to our thinking, most unpleasant) pink appears in the dress of a servant in *The Fortune Teller* (28)—one of the least satisfactory works we remember to have seen by this artist. Mr. R. B. Browning has a large picture here, entitled *The Delivery to the Secular Arm* (5)—a scene during the existence of the Spanish Inquisition at Antwerp. The face of the lean and withered chief inquisitor strikes us as admirable, but we cannot say as much for the other figures in the picture. The face and attitude of the girl who is to be delivered over are not sufficiently expressive, and the soldiers behind her are very stagey. There are several excellent landscapes. Foremost among them we should place a masterly picture of *Breakers* (15), by Colin Hunter. The rocks and waves are almost entirely worked with the palette knife, and appear to us to be singularly truthful—see, for instance, the colour of the wave about to break on the shore. Perhaps we might object to the foam as rather too solid; but, taking the picture as a whole, we do not remember to have seen so much power in any of Mr. Hunter's sea pieces, clever as they usually are. Mr. McWhirter's *Calm* (34) has an extremely good sky, and the sea is admirable when looked at from the other side of the room. *The Fisherman's Home* (53), by the same painter, is a striking sunset scene. Mr. C. W. Wyllie, who is always on the look-out for novel effects, has sought them in the colours of a large steamer lying in *The Thames, Greenwich* (45). The

water of the river is not successful, but in other respects the picture is pleasing. Mr. Collier, in his little study *From my Window at Lucerne* (37), has given the distant snow peaks with truth. The characteristics of the *Punch* drawings are well known. The result of an inspection of the original sketches is to show that full justice is done to most of the artists by the wood-engravers; but we think this can hardly be said of Mr. Sambourne's sketches. Compare, for instance, the "Corporation Bouquet" by him, which appeared in last week's *Punch*, with the sketch which hangs on the walls of this gallery; the result of the comparison will not be favourable to the engraver.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

It is proposed to publish a *relievo* map of Athens and the Peiræus, similar to Mr. Burn's *relievo* map of Rome. The size is to be about thirty-two inches by twenty-four, and the scale five inches to the mile, with the vertical scale slightly exaggerated. The subscription price of each copy is two guineas, including frame and packing. Intending subscribers should communicate with the Rev. R. Burn, Trinity College, Cambridge, before January 1, 1881.

WE understand that Mr. John Collier has undertaken to prepare for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. a *Primer of Art*.

MR. C. L. EASTLAKE's forthcoming *Notes on Foreign Picture Galleries*, to be published by Messrs. Longmans, will treat of the pictures in the Brera Gallery, Milan, the Louvre, and the Munich Pinacothek. The work will be fully illustrated.

A LIVERPOOL correspondent writes:—

"Exhibited in the window of a Liverpool picture dealer (Mr. King, Renshaw Street) is to be seen a magnificent work by Rubens. The subject, according to a foot-note—in French—subjoined to an old engraving, represents a furious combat between Amazons and Greeks; spanning a narrow stream is a slender bridge (called in the engraving 'the bridge of Troy') upon which the deadly encounter takes place. The combatants are mounted, and fight hand to hand, the Greeks striving to force back their opponents, while the Amazons, with that masculine courage which has ever been attributed to them, are striving to snatch from their enemies a decisive victory. But the contest proves unequal. Hurlled from the bridge into the stream below lie the mangled bodies of horses and slaughtered Amazons, bearing ghastly wounds upon their livid corpses. Seen through the bridge is a boat full of terrified women, and beyond this another; while to the left is a line of horsemen galloping along the bank of the stream in the direction of a town evidently in flames. This is a most powerful and realistic work. The plunging and terrified horses, the furious combatants, the expiring agony of the mortally wounded, are all rendered with a vigour and fullness of action worthy of the great master to whom it is attributed. This picture had been till recently in the undisturbed possession of a Liverpool family for the space of a hundred years, and they were apparently unconscious of the great treasure they possessed. Several offers have been made for it—among others, one from the authorities of the Walker Art Gallery. The picture is painted on copper, and is in excellent preservation. The engraving referred to above bears no date, but one evidence of its age is the antiquated French in which the foot-note to it is written. The name of Rubens is in the left corner."

MRS. LANGTRY, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, and Mrs. Thornburgh Cropper are at present giving sittings for their portraits to Mr. M. L. Menpes. The etchings will shortly be published.

AMONG the earliest engravings of the print-publishing season, we have to call attention to an admirable etching by M. Rajon from Mr. Alma Tadema's picture of *The Roman Bath*. This is the first publication issued by Mr.

Lefevre since the termination of his partnership with Mr. Pilgeram. The painter's power of expressing the luxurious life of the palmy days of the Caesars, so well known to us by his many pictures, is beautifully exemplified in this design, which represents three ladies in a circular bath, one of them enjoying the rush of water over her from the mouth of a great bronze dolphin. The etching has all the richness of colour and crispness of texture that distinguish M. Rajon's etching-point.

THE cause of the delay in the unveiling of the colossal bronze statue of Burns at Dundee by Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh, was, we understand, the reluctance on the part of the committee at New York, for whom the model was made, to be forestalled in the public exhibition of the statue by the inhabitants of "bonny Dundee," who had subscribed for a *replica*. The ceremony has taken place, so that the delay has not been long, and the feeling on the part of the gentlemen at New York was natural enough. It is rather novel in the history of modern monumental sculpture—this repetition of the same work in a different locality. The innovation is a good one; we can see no objection to a great or excellent piece of sculpture being erected in more than one locality, especially at so great a distance from its original site as Scotland is from the United States. Many of the most excellent antique marbles were repeated many times, and without the separation of the wide Atlantic.

MESSRS. J. HOGARTH AND SONS write to us:—

"In your notice of one of the pictures exhibiting in the magazines of the Uffizi, representing a number of grave men in the Puritanical costume listening to a woman standing upon a tub preaching, it is said to be 'unique.' It may be interesting to you to know that we possess a similar picture by Hemsckerck, a small *replica* of which is at Hampton Court Palace."

ALDERMAN SAMUELSON, who has before filled the position with great efficiency, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Arts Sub-committee of the Liverpool City Council.

MESSRS. R. P. BELL AND GEORGE AIKMAN have been elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy.

AN interesting lecture delivered by Dr. King, Mayor of Hull, on "The Plate and Insignia of the Hull Corporation," to the members of the Hull Literary Club, when he entertained them at the Hull Town Hall, has been published.

WITH the permission of the authorities of the National Gallery, Messrs. Mansell, 316 and 317 Oxford Street, have during the last two years taken successful photographs from about two hundred and fifty pictures in Trafalgar Square, ranging from the earliest to the very latest acquisitions of the collection. These fine copies, which should be a boon both to amateurs and students, preserving as they do the design, expression, and character of the original with perfect fidelity, are sold in two sizes, and printed by both the silver and the platinum processes.

M. JACOBY, the distinguished Russian painter, has lately been making a tour in Africa. He has now returned to Paris, where his works are greatly admired, and has organised an exhibition of some of his paintings in the Rue Taibout. They are said to be very remarkable.

THE French sculptor, Clésinger, has lately executed a magnificent equestrian statue of the Austrian Emperor in his costume as King of Hungary. The French Government have granted Clésinger an *atelier* in the Garde-Meuble, so that he now has plenty of space for carrying out his vast undertakings. He will not, however, it is said, execute the statue of the Republic for the town of Lyons, as his price, 600,000frs., was considered excessive.

*Hinter den Coulissen*, a painting by Prof. Ludwig Knaus, representing a troupe of itinerant jugglers, has been acquired for the Royal Gallery at Dresden at a cost of 35,000 marks.

THE Berlin Gallery has lately received several noteworthy additions. Among them may be mentioned two paintings by Adriaan van Ostade—one representing a doctor in his study, dated 1665, and the other one of his usual peasants' merry-makings; a painting by Dürer of the Virgin and Child, purchased from the Marchese Gino Capponi, a somewhat poor work, but believed on good authority to be authentic, and valuable to the Berlin Gallery in that it has not before possessed any example of the great German master; and a small finished sketch by Rubens for a picture of Christ mourned by the Holy Women.

FRENCH literature and archaeology have sustained a severe loss by the death of M. de Sauloy, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-three. He was a native of Lille, and was educated for the Engineers, in which he attained some distinction; but he early showed a preference for archaeology over mathematics, and in 1836 gained the prize for numismatics at the Institute with an *Essai de Classification des Suites monétaires byzantines*. Six years later he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in succession to the numismatist Mionnet, and thenceforward he devoted himself chiefly to Oriental numismatics and epigraphy. His researches dealt successively with Celtiberian, Phœnician, Egyptian, and cuneiform inscriptions. In 1850 he visited Palestine, and explored the Dead Sea. On his return he gave rise to much controversy by announcing that he had discovered the Cities of the Plain, and by his claim to have established that the so-called "Tombs of the Kings" were those of the Kings of Judah, and that a sarcophagus which he presented to the Louvre was that of King David. His conclusions were published in his *Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres bibliques*. Among his later works, which are very numerous, may be mentioned: *Etudes sur la Numismatique judaïque*, *Histoire de l'Art judaïque*, *Les Expéditions de César en Grande-Bretagne*, *Voyage en Terre-Sainte*, *Les Derniers Jours de Jérusalem*, *Histoire d'Hérode Roi des Juifs*, *Etude chronologique des Livres d'Esdras et de Néhémie*, &c.

ACCORDING to the art papers, the first exhibition of pictures ever organised in Constantinople took place this year in the Greek school at Therapia. Only two Mussulmans exhibited, one of whom, a son of the Grand Vizier, contributed a *genre* picture, representing two female musicians in the harem; while the other, a Turkish princess, sent one or more flower pieces. Among the other contributors were Armenians, Levantines, a Frenchman, and an English-woman.

In the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* this month A. Rosenberg finishes his interesting account of the Life and Work of Friedrich Eduard Meyerheim. The biography is illustrated by a number of fair engravings from Meyerheim's sketches and studies, which give a very good notion of his manner and the types he chose. The magnificent bath-room in the house of the Fuggers at Augsburg, a work of the Italian Renaissance in its richest and most gorgeous development, is described by Th. Rogge, who draws in detail some of its elaborate decoration. An engraving is also given of a portion of the room. If such a monument of the Renaissance were in any Italian town, it would be a show-place well known to all the world; but being at Augsburg, in a private house, it has hitherto been little known. Now, however, Prince Fugger, the present head of the old Fugger family, has made over this bath-room and some other parts of the mansion to

the Augsburg Art Union, and exhibitions are held in these rooms, which are accessible to the public at other times also. The history of the Berlin art collections, by B. Förster, and some reviews of art books make up the number.

### THE STAGE.

THE theatrical week offers nothing for prolonged comment. The theatres appear to be fairly provided for, and to abstain from the immediate presentation of novelty. Preparations are, however, in progress. The Haymarket passes again under the direct control of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft within the course of a week, when there will be a revival of two pieces already a good deal in favour. The public does not tire of *School*; and in the little piece entitled *The Vicarage* we shall be delighted to see Mr. Cecil and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. It is a delicate work, marked by refined pathos and refined merriment. It is reported that at the St. James's the new version of *Black Ey'd Susan*—*William and Susan*—which is admirably played, is shortly to be withdrawn. More than one new piece or popular old piece is already being prepared for the King Street stage.

AT the Gaiety Theatre a somewhat dull performance of the original *Black Ey'd Susan* was given on Wednesday. Miss Willes is a very intelligent and painstaking actress, but she is without the gifts of Mrs. Kendal; she lacks the warmth and sparkle of that most acceptable artist. "Susan" was therefore unable to command our fullest sympathy. Nor was the Gaiety cast in all other respects quite adequate. The performance may have been instructive, but, to our mind, it was not lively.

THAT an important benefit performance in behalf of the only child of Mr. Charles Harcourt is being successfully organised we are pleased to note. Mr. Harcourt's death had no need to be sudden and untimely for it to command much public and professional sympathy, for Mr. Harcourt deserved well of the profession and of the general playgoer. Drury Lane Theatre, it seems, is to be the scene of the benefit. It was originally intended to have it at the Princess's—the theatre for which Mr. Harcourt was rehearsing when he met with his fatal accident—and Mr. Walter Gooch, the manager of that playhouse, and Mr. Edwin Booth, his distinguished visitor, have both behaved in the matter with exceptionally large generosity. They have contributed important sums. Liberality in regard to money has indeed always been traditional at the theatre, and there are no signs of its becoming a tradition only. The actor continues to manifest his proverbial helpfulness for his fellows.

THE indisposition of Mr. Charles Wyndham necessitates the postponement until this day week of the new broad comedy at the Criterion which is to succeed *Betsy*.

### MUSIC.

#### SATURDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ETC.

MR. F. H. COWEN gave the first of a *first series* of four orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, November 13. This is another attempt to establish concerts of this description in the metropolis; and the fact that it is announced as a *first series* seems to imply that the enterprise will be continued, whatever may be the result of these four concerts. Mr. Cowen has, moreover, made a special appeal to English musicians, asking them to send in for approval new compositions, since he intends to make English music a special feature of the undertaking. The musical public ought most certainly to support such a scheme, and, if the *entrepreneur* be properly encouraged, he will no

doubt do all in his power to make the programmes interesting and attractive. On Saturday Mr. Oscar Beringer was the pianist, and performed an *andante* and *presto* in E (pianoforte and orchestra) of his own. The *andante* is extremely graceful, but the *presto*, though it contains some good writing, is less refined and less original. The pianoforte part throughout is extremely effective, and Mr. Beringer's rendering of the work was excellent. His mechanism is wonderfully neat and exact, and his playing lacks neither power nor delicacy. The first novelty of the evening was an overture, *Corinne*, by Mr. Julian Edwards, a young man of twenty-two. The overture is the second of two, written as preludes to a three-act opera on the subject indicated by the title. The themes and episodes are vague, and they are welded together in somewhat disjointed fashion. The introduction is peculiar rather than interesting: though the piece is in C, it commences on the dominant seventh of F sharp, and twenty-two bars pass before the actual key is reached. Mr. Edwards shows, however, a certain independence of thought and treatment, and any sign of individuality is more hopeful than a mere copy, however clever, of established forms and figures. The first part of the concert concluded with Beethoven's symphony in F. The second commenced with a first performance in England of a *concerto romantique* in A minor, for violin and orchestra, by Benjamin Godard. The composer, born in 1849, competed unsuccessfully for the Grand Prix de Rome at the Paris Conservatoire in 1866 and 1867. Immediately after his second defeat, he devoted himself to composition, and he has written a pianoforte trio, a string quartet, and two violin concertos. The present work contains much that is pleasing both to the *virtuoso* and to the public; but a concerto demands ideas of greater strength and more solid workmanship than we find in this composition. Of the four movements, the second and third are decidedly the best; the third is particularly quaint and effective. The orchestra throughout the work plays but a subordinate part, and in the last movement is limited to mere accompaniment. The concerto was very well performed by M. O. Musin. Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Santley were the vocalists. The concert was well attended.

At the Crystal Palace on Saturday Mr. Charles Hallé played for the first time in London a concerto in B flat for pianoforte and orchestra (op. 18) by Hermann Goetz. This work, full of charm and individuality, gives fresh cause to lament the composer's early death, and leads one to exclaim with Schumann, "It is easier to say than to prove that we all die at the right time." The music of Schubert, Schumann, and Chopin had evidently taken deep hold of Goetz—their influence is constantly to be traced; nevertheless, the work is original and of great and lasting interest. A short and fitting introduction leads to the first movement, "Mässig bewegt." The principal theme, given out by the pianoforte, is full of poetry; the second subject, in the dominant, is not quite so interesting. The "working-out" section and the *cadenza* at the close of the movement prove that Goetz must have been a pianist of no mean order. The second movement, "Mässig langsam," is perhaps the finest of the three; the orchestration is quite delicious, and the themes well contrasted. The second subject is quite Schubertian in character. A slow introduction leads to the last movement—a rondo in form. The scoring is most effective, and the workmanship most masterly. The pianoforte part throughout the work is extremely difficult, but most interesting and grateful to the player. Mr. Hallé's interpretation of the work was of course good and correct, but certainly somewhat cold.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.  
No. 447, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

### LITERATURE.

*Switzerland: its Scenery and People.* Pictorially represented by eminent Swiss and German Artists; with Historical and Descriptive Text based on the German of Dr. Gsell-fels. (Blackie & Sons.)

A GENERATION of travellers—tourists, perhaps, would be the more exact word—naturally desires for its table-books, not the Keepsakes and Illustrated Poets which pleased our fathers, but volumes recalling past summer pleasures, or suggesting new ones in store. An English publisher has brought *Picturesque Europe* to our dark firesides. Publishers on the Continent prefer, as a rule, to devote single volumes of appalling size and weight to the illustration of separate countries—Italy, Spain, Egypt, India. The costly plates, once provided, are published successively with French, English, and German texts. But such “international” volumes seldom conceal their origin. It is not easy to ascertain the exact amount of connexion between the volume before us (illustrated for the most part by Swiss and German artists, and with a text founded on that of Dr. Gsell-fels) and the original German work, the *La Suisse* of Messrs. Hachette and the *Switzerland* of Messrs. Bickers. But it is enough for English readers to know that from the last-mentioned work Messrs. Blackie’s is essentially distinct.

Dr. Gsell-fels is well known as the author of an excellent handbook to Italy, and the text he furnishes is of a more solid and valuable character than is usual in books of this class. He gives interesting details as to the social life of the Swiss, and the institutions of their Republic. He explores the byways of history for sketches of the past—of Basel before the Reformation; of the quarrels and contests of those sturdy patriots at home and tyrants abroad, the burghers of Bern; of the religious struggles at Geneva. He gives curious details—which references to the authorities would have made more valuable—as to the early condition of the passes. He devotes several pages to that interesting personage, Niklaus von der Flüe, a hermit equally celebrated for his fasting feats and for the “good counsel” he gave at Stanz in 1481, by which he probably saved the Confederacy from disruption. As to his fasting, Rebmann, a Swiss pastor (who in 1600 put all he knew about the universe in general and his country in particular into the shape of a rhymed dialogue between the Niesen and Stockhorn), tells us that he lived for one-and-twenty years “ohn menschlich Speiss,” but judiciously adds in the next line,

“Doch Wurzlen mücht er gessen han.”

The ancient version of the Pilatus legend is that the body of the Roman magistrate was thrown into the mountain tarn after several previous attempted burials, not that given here, that he committed suicide on the mountain.

In orography, Dr. Gsell-fels—or his translator—has made a few slips. What does this mean? From Macugnaga “the basal mass [of Monte Rosa] rises perpendicularly to a height of some 3,000 feet [?], and where also the beautiful outlines of the silver-white Feldherrnzelt [*sic*] are seen to best advantage.” The glaciers of Turtman, Zinal, and Ferpècle have no connexion with the Matterhorn. The very remarkable rocks of Ponte Brolla near Locarno are gneiss, not limestone.

The task of the translator must have been laborious, and pains have been taken. But his version, while professing to be a free one, is frequently far too faithful to German expressions and constructions to be good English. Witness such sentences as these:—

“To enjoy the climbing of glaciers and mountain colossi, to derive therefrom an increase of strength and cheerfulness, and to be filled with an ardent enthusiasm for the revelations of the external world is a gift which is to be ascribed not only to the exercise of the muscles, but quite as much to intellectual enthusiasm.”

In the Schmadribach Falls “the stream of water formed by the union of nine rays never ceases to sing the elegy of the terrible conflicts of earth.” The statement as to the origin of the Lauterbrunnen Valley contained in the following sentences seems a parody on the views of the school of geologists who attribute everything to erosion.

For English readers who care to hear about mountain climbing it might have been well to substitute the feats of Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Wills, or Mr. Leslie Stephen for those of Herr Roth and Dr. Aebi. At any rate, the statement that Herr Weilenmann was the first to conquer the highest pinnacle of Monte Rosa ought not to have been reproduced in this country.

But it is time to come to the most important portion of a work which is essentially a picture-book. The aim of the publishers has been to illustrate the whole of Switzerland. On the whole, they have succeeded. The Bernese Oberland has its full share of notice. Grindelwald and Rosenlauri, the Jungfrau and Wetterhörner, are brought before us in a series of faithful and striking plates. Although “the quaint old Grison village is rapidly degenerating into an ornamental trap for the capture of” tourists, many picturesque subjects have been found in this only too popular region. The quiet beauties of the north-eastern cantons, St. Gall and Appenzell, are well represented. On the other hand, the Zermatt district might have had more plates allotted to it. We miss the Mischabel, the Weisshorn and Dent Blanche. There is no satisfactory view of Monte Rosa or the Gorner Glacier, the cut bearing those names (p. 89) being apparently a representation of the Aletsch Glacier! Again, on pp. 399, 400, the plates of Chur and Churwalden have exchanged names.

Swiss life as well as Alpine nature has been dealt with. We find admirable tinted page-engravings of chamois and *Lämmergeier*, of

wrestling matches, wood-floaters, vine-dressers, herdsmen, and village scenes. That nothing may be wanting, we have the horrors as well as the beauties of the Alps brought vividly before us—tourists starting for the Rigi, wakening in a *châlet*, eating lunch, consulting Bädeler.

Every close friend of the mountains will single out among the wood-cuts those from drawings by our countryman, Mr. E. T. Compton. He shows a feeling for mountain form and detail, and a power of reproducing them, beyond the grasp of his more prosaic fellow-workers. He is at his best in scenes from the world of snow and ice, into which high authorities tell us that no painter should dare to venture. His views “On the Finsteraarhorn” (p. 229) and “Part of the Rhone Glacier” (p. 97) give even more pleasure than the excellent larger representations of Zermatt and Piz Bernina.

Taken as a whole, this handsome volume may be confidently recommended to Swiss travellers and lovers of illustrated books, both for the number and general excellence of its wood-cuts and the substantial merit of the letterpress which accompanies them.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

*Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent.* Par M. Alexandre Dumas fils. (Paris: C. Lévy.)

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS’ new book is likely to be as successful with the French public as the same author’s *L’Homme-Femme*, which reached its fortieth edition in a few months. *M. Dumas fils* is one of the most skilful of contemporary writers in feeling, so to speak, the pulse of public opinion, and one of the most eloquent in the public expression of what a large part of the nation privately thinks. Each of the prefaces which he has attached to his plays in the standard edition of his works is thus at once a social and a literary event—more social, indeed, than literary, for scruples as to form are by no means characteristic of the famous Academician. He writes forcibly, but without the brilliant qualities of a Théophile Gautier or a Flaubert. His phrases are laboriously constructed, abound in commonplace expressions, and are always overloaded with incidents; but his reasoning is so bold, his psychological observation so keen, and the social interest so great that the imperfections of style are forgotten, and the value of the theory maintained is alone thought of.

Recent facts which have created a great sensation in France have furnished materials for the *brochure* before us. I must briefly recal them to the memory of English readers. We have had three exciting trials this year, those of Marie Bière, of Virginie Dumaire, and of Mdme. de Tilly. All three were accused of attempted murder, Marie Bière and Virginie Dumaire on the persons of former lovers, while Mdme. de Tilly had thrown vitriol in the face of her husband’s mistress. When brought to trial these three persons were regarded with much sympathy by public opinion, because all three had acted in the name of their children; the first two had avenged themselves on the father who had abandoned them on their becoming

mothers; the last feared that at her death her husband would make his mistress the step-mother of her sons.

Controversies on this subject have arisen on all sides. Some have referred for the cause of these successive and repeated murders to the instinct of imitation, well known to students of crime. Others have accused contemporary French literature of being a principle of perversion by its revolutionary doctrines. They recalled the fact that in *L'Homme-Femme* M. Alexandre Dumas fils had recommended a wronged husband to kill his wife, and that in his play of *La Femme de Claude* he had actually represented a guilty wife shot down like a mischievous beast by the outraged husband. It is partly in reply to these accusations that M. Dumas has written his present book. He endeavours to show that the successive murders which have excited public opinion proceed from the harshness of the French Civil Code with regard to women. He insists more particularly upon two points. The first is the enquiry into paternity. In France this is forbidden, so that a seducer may abandon the girl he has betrayed, after she has become a mother by him, without any legal resource being permitted to the deserted woman. The second is the necessity of divorce. If the enquiry into paternity had been allowed, says M. Dumas, neither Marie Bière nor Virginie Dumaire would have had to fear desertion on the part of the father of their children. If divorce had been authorised M<sup>me</sup>. de Tilly could have left her husband as unworthy, while retaining her children with her; and, resting his argument on the fact that these three persons belonged to very different social ranks, M. Dumas concludes that the enquiry into paternity and the establishment of divorce are matters of equal importance to all classes of society.

This is the explanation of the first part of the title of the book; the second refers to a curious anecdote of the past summer. A young lady, M<sup>me</sup>. Hubertine Auclert, resident in Paris, refused to pay her taxes, giving as a reason that she owed the State no taxes since she had not been allowed to vote them. This was, as will be perceived, a daring way of raising the question of women's rights. M<sup>me</sup>. Hubertine Auclert was generally considered an eccentric person, rather desirous of creating a sensation about her name than convinced of the justice of her argument. M. Dumas is not of this opinion; he regards the argument in favour of female suffrage as perfectly serious, and he maintains that there is no serious reason for opposing the admission of our mothers and wives to be electors like ourselves, provided they become eligible—"si elles sont sages," the author wittily adds.

The discussion of ideas touching on so many different questions cannot be undertaken in the short space of an analytical article. Whether M. Dumas is right or wrong, the success obtained by his work at least proves the importance acquired by these problems of social philosophy in contemporary France, and what an advance has been made in ten years by that theory of divorce, which seemed as though it had still so long to wait for admission when *La Princesse George* was

put on the stage. It is to be regretted that M. Dumas has thought fit to add to his impassioned and serious pleading some very singular paradoxes. By a species of Darwinian second sight, the author of *Les Femmes qui tuent* distinctly perceives the epoch when unions between the simian and the human races will create a fresh people. He asks that a young man shall then come and strike on his tombstone, and say, "It is done!" Such dreams are unworthy of a serious discussion, and they injure the book. It is also a pity that M. Dumas, returning to his old wanderings in mysticism, speaks of the necessity of *d'affranchir Dieu*, which can have no more sense in positive than in religious philosophy.

PAUL BOURGET.

*Austria-Hungary.* By David Kay, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. KAY'S book is one of the "Foreign Countries and British Colonies" series edited by Mr. Pulling—one of the many series of manuals and handbooks which overwhelm, and it is to be hoped instruct, the present generation. If there really is a need—and we must presume that there is—for such books containing a *maximum* of facts with a *minimum* of explanation, involving descriptions of people the author has never met, of cities he has never seen, and of languages he has never learnt, Mr. Kay's book is entitled to a respectable place among them. Nor has his task been easy. Few countries regarded as one single political whole present such striking and real diversities as does Austria-Hungary, whether we regard its natural or its human products. The physical contrast between the cool green pastures of Northern Bohemia and the arid rocks of the Dalmatian coast is not greater than the social one between the German Vorarlberg and the Romano-Ruthenian Bukovina. It is, perhaps, in his physical geography that Mr. Kay is most successful; it is a pity that the accompanying physical map gives no precise definition as to the height at which the "lowlands" end and the "highlands" begin. He brings out in sufficient detail all the geographical peculiarities of the dual monarchy, and the marked diversity of climate and produce resulting from it. In grappling with its complicated ethnography and history our author has not been so uniformly successful, as, indeed, he had a more difficult task before him. Austrian and Hungarian ethnography and history bristle with disputed questions in the sense of questions which somebody or other thinks it his interest or duty to dispute. For instance, we are told (p. 55) "the Croatian and Slovenian more nearly resemble each other than either does the Serbian." Now this is the Serbian view of the case, to which few Croatsians would agree. The fact is that the language spoken by the true Croatsians, the inhabitants of the old historical Croatia, may be considered as identical with Serbian. But after the Turks had conquered nearly the whole of that country the name of Croatia was extended northwards over the country formerly called Slavonia, inhabited by a Slovenian population. As, however, the governing class in Croatia from political

reasons tried to ignore this substitution of names, they employed the machinery of government to extend the Croatian, or, as the Serbs say, the Serbian, of the south at the expense of the Slovenian of the north. When speaking of the qualities attributed to the different "races," it would have been better if it had been pointed out that such qualities often mark the progress made in civilisation. All civilised people are industrious; all barbarous people are hospitable, and are said by their neighbours to be treacherous.

The chief note of Mr. Kay's *Austria-Hungary*, which is at once sounded in the Preface, and laudably kept full in view to the concluding paragraph, is the great contrast presented by the old Austria and the new in point of government, education, commerce, &c. But in the character he gives to the nationalities he is, perhaps, just a little behindhand. As the whole State progresses, the circumstances of the several nationalities change, and with their circumstances their characters, at any rate as far as outward manifestations go, change also. Characteristics of nationalities are apt to be conventional, traditional, vague. Some readers may ask what is the "Fatherland" for which the Austrian-German feels an intense love? Is it the whole of Austria-Hungary, or only the German portion of it? Or is it, as Arndt would have it, all German countries, whatever the political body to which they may belong? Or again, what is the "freedom" of which we are told the Ruthenians and Dalmatians have so great a love? The character given of the Magyars is, perhaps, the most misleading portion of the book. We have here a full-page illustration representing a sufficiently operative-looking personage with open surplice-like sleeves, and loose linen drawers, the gala dress in fact of a horse-herd of the plain—a dress no Hungarian gentleman ever wore except when masquerading as a peasant. This, however, we are told, is a Magyar gentleman on horseback! It is, no doubt, in accordance with the traditional treatment of the subject that we are told "the Magyar is a born soldier," although the common soldiers are, like other peasants, unwilling victims of a conscription, and no nationality in the monarchy is so sparsely represented among the officers of the army as is the Hungarian. So, too, when Mr. Kay tells us that "there are only two classes among them, the nobles and the peasants," he should have added the excellent observation of a German writer that the so-called "nobles" of Hungary are really a *Bürgerthum*.

In the series to which the book before us belongs, history is treated "only in as far as is absolutely necessary to explain the present condition of the country." This may perhaps explain, and indeed excuse, the brevity and occasional obscurity of the summary sketch of Austrian history that concludes the volume. Bosnia gets a paragraph of eighteen lines from early times down to April 1879. The account of the commencement of the Thirty Years' War is confused from its extreme brevity. Christian IV. is described as King of Sweden, an inadvertence unfortunately repeated in the Index.

ARTHUR J. PATTERSON.



*The Philosophy of Art: being the Second Part of Hegel's "Aesthetik," in which are unfolded historically the Three Great Fundamental Phases of the Art-Activity of the World.* Translated, and accompanied with an Introductory Essay, giving an outline of the entire "Aesthetik," by Wm. M. Bryant. (New York: Appleton & Co.)

THIS work, mainly reprinted from the American *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, is only in part a translation from the original German. The chapters on Oriental and Greek art follow the French version by M. Bérard, in which the more abstruse passages were excised and some arguments shorn of their apparent prolixity. It is only in the third section (on Christian and Romantic Art) that Mr. Bryant gives a rendering of the text as found in Hegel's works (vol. x., part ii.). The inequality of treatment thus arising is only to be excused on the ground of greater facility for the translator, and perhaps also for the reader; and Mr. Bryant may plead the authority of an English critic who proposed to translate Hegel by distillation. Certainly, if ever distillation is to be employed, the lectures on the Philosophy of Art, resulting as they did from the combined energies of the professor himself, his note-taking pupils, and his literary editor, may be occasionally submitted to the process. Still, probably most of those who are curious about the application of Hegelianism to the history of art would prefer a rendering from the original German. As to the merits of the translation, it is readable, but by no means faultless. Yet the errors are generally not of a serious kind, and may be paralleled by others from translations of much easier books on philosophy. A comparison of pp. 172, 173, of the translation with the version of the same passage given in Stirling's *Secret of Hegel* (vol. i., p. 55) may suggest some points for alteration should Mr. Bryant ever complete his rendering of the *Aesthetik*. In such a contingency it would be desirable to express with greater precision the force of the connective particles, and to aim at a simpler style. We may express a hope that Mr. Bryant's translation, along with his introductory synopsis of the whole philosophy of art, may be useful in diffusing some knowledge of a method of art-criticism which has not lost its value, although the particular results which Hegel got by its means may need correction and modification with the advance in the historical study of the arts.

W. WALLACE.

*The Industrial Arts of India.* By George C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D. With Map and Wood-cuts. (Chapman & Hall, Limited.)

THE public exhibition of the Prince of Wales' Indian presents, and the transfer to South Kensington of a large section of the little-known Indian Museum, have united to arouse public interest in the industrial arts of our great Eastern empire. The revival of what, in default of a better name, we must fain call the spirit of aestheticism has also contributed to the same end. The entire movement may be traced back to the Exhibition of 1851, from which date the art of

design entered upon a new epoch in this country. On the one hand, the necessity of technical education as a condition of industrial excellence has become universally recognised; and, on the other, the examples of other times and other countries have been studied with perhaps an exaggerated enthusiasm. The domestic architecture of Queen Anne, the furniture and internal fittings of a later age, the rich porcelain of China, the quaint ornamentation of Japan—all these have been combined to form a nondescript style that will for ever characterise the last quarter of the nineteenth century. No period of history, no quarter of the globe, has been left altogether unransacked by the eclecticism of our modern *connoisseurs*. India, however, has hitherto received but scant justice at their hands. That great dependency, which we have now ruled for more than a century, and which has been brought within three weeks' distance of our shores, still remains artistically farther off from us than China or Japan, than Granada or Pompeii. Just as, in self-satisfied admiration of the blessings of British rule, we ignore the national traditions of the Hindu and Mahomedan dynasties that we have dethroned, so in the pursuit of our own commercial supremacy do we forget the high stage of development which the native industries have reached. We have imposed upon India an administration fashioned on European models, we have forced a market for the cheap manufactures of Manchester, and we seek by railways and canals to stimulate the growth of raw products. Our only industrial gift has been machinery for spinning cotton yarn at Bombay and for weaving jute-bags at Calcutta. And yet India possesses handicrafts of its own which are not only among the most ancient in the world, but which rank among the highest for beauty of design and colour and for delicacy of execution.

Dr. Birdwood, of the India Office, who adds to the love of the country and the people felt by Anglo-Indian families of the old school a considerable knowledge of the Bombay Presidency, has taken upon himself the task of making Indian art better known to Englishmen. In 1878 he published a *Handbook* to the Indian Court of the International Exhibition held in that year at Paris, which was mainly descriptive of the collection there shown by the Prince of Wales. The artistic side of the native industries had never before been expounded with so much learning and so much enthusiasm. To the proper matter of that *Handbook* Dr. Birdwood prefixed an essay upon the history of trade between Europe and the East, which suggested mingled feelings of gratitude and censure. When asked by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington to prepare a similar *Handbook* illustrating their recent acquisitions from the India Museum, he resolved upon what is a virtual republication of his former work, omitting the historical preface, but substituting a short sketch of the Hindu Pantheon. The book, therefore, now under review is not entirely new, nor is it adequately described by its title. Above all, it is not a popular guide to the miscellaneous collection of objects now exhibiting at South Kensington, but may rather be described, in Dr. Birdwood's own

words, as "an index to the deficiencies" of that collection. Before now we have had occasion to comment upon a curious twist in Dr. Birdwood's mind, which leads him to wander from the subject assigned, and to make up his tale of pages with essays that are interesting and valuable, but only remotely connected with the principal matter. This discursiveness is worse than a literary fault; for it not only prevents his books from reaching the standard of finality, but it also dissipates the attention of the ordinary reader. No subject, for example, is more repulsive to the European mind than that of Hindu polytheism, with its preposterous legends, its misshapen idols, and its secret rites. Dr. Birdwood, therefore, proposes to attract visitors to South Kensington by devoting the opening part of his *Handbook* (to the extent of one hundred and thirty pages) to an account of these monstrosities, under the plea that a knowledge of them is essential to a right appreciation of Indian art. If this were indeed true, we should be disposed to reply—"Perish Indian art, rather than that we should undergo such a process of initiation!" But as is not uncommon with Dr. Birdwood, he provides us with the antidote as well as with the bane. Fortunately for us, Indian art (whatever may have been its origin) is now almost as completely divorced from the Puranic and Tantric mythology as is Japanese art from Buddhism. We can study the details of the charming objects which are here delineated in full-page wood-cuts without fearing to encounter the emblem of Siva. As Dr. Birdwood himself points out, everywhere throughout the peninsula, except among the Dravidic peoples of the South and in Rajputana (the Wales of the genuine Aryan stock), Indian art has been modified to the taste of either Mahomedan or European conquerors. Metal-work, pottery, and weaving—all alike have reached their highest perfection, usually in the capitals of Musalman rulers, and almost always under the stimulus of a foreign demand. The receptivity of the Hindu artisan is no less noteworthy than his innate grace of design and his extraordinary delicacy of manipulation.

But enough of fault-finding, of which it must be admitted that Dr. Birdwood's work is painfully provocative. It is more pleasant to return to our opening strain, and gather from these pages, and especially from the illustrations, the general lesson they teach to our own decorative artists and our own workmen. When England was yet barbarous, India was highly civilised, and has transmitted in unbroken succession to the present day the priceless gifts of hereditary taste and skill. Soundness of material and honesty of workmanship are the two attributes by which English goods deserve to be known. To these, if not in substitution of these, the introduction of steam machinery has added the third attribute of cheapness. Let us maintain our reputation for each of these three qualities, for without them our industrial supremacy would quickly totter to its fall. And at the same time let us not disdain to learn from any and every quarter the secret charm which adds beauty to usefulness, and raises the artisan to the rank of the artist. Something also we owe to India as a debt,

In result, if not in design, we have ruined certain of her most ancient handicrafts. Whole villages of weavers have been compelled to betake themselves to agriculture, while not a few industrial processes have become utterly extinct when the patronage was withdrawn of the many native Courts in whose place we stand. The work of destruction cannot be undone. But we can at least refrain from introducing under official sanction debased designs from Europe, and the no less corrupting influence of an artificial demand for what is cheap and worthless which has already infected some native industries. To possess an Indian carpet is a harmless and possibly a laudable desire; but, when we find the pattern ghastly and the material rotten, it is not the native weaver, but the English superintendent of a central gaol, that ought to be the butt of our maledictions.

JAS. S. COTTON.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Dimplethorpe.* By the Author of "*St. Olave's*." In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*The Red Rag: a Novel.* By R. Mounteney Jephson. In 2 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*The Family Honour.* By Mrs. C. L. Balfour. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

THE authoress of *St. Olave's*, and a long line of stories of which *Dimplethorpe* is the last, deserves the grateful thanks of that large portion of the human race which suffers from colds, headaches, or any of the lesser ills of life to which ladies often fall victims. Of course we do not mean to say that men can lay claim to perfect health, but that under the same circumstances these tales would rather irritate than console them. Men would probably pronounce them dull, and would certainly declare them prolix, and in this latter charge there would be much truth. *Dimplethorpe*, as well as its predecessors, is prolix, but its prolixity is not at all unpleasing, producing on the reader the same effect as a leisurely drive through a rich, well-cultivated country, with a comfortable house at the end, and no adventures by the way. This style of writing is very well suited to the calm and unruffled lives led by the characters with whom we have grown familiar. We know that if we want to be excited and carried breathlessly on from page to page in order to find out how the heroine escaped her would-be murderer or the hardly less-to-be-dreaded suitor favoured by her parents, we must look elsewhere. The authoress of *St. Olave's* only gives us quiet pictures of quiet places, where conventionality goes for a great deal, and originality for very little. She gives us also honest workmanship, both as to the arrangement of details and the drawing of character, and she realises her personages so clearly herself that as a consequence her readers realise them likewise. Her peculiar excellences have never been better exemplified than in *Dimplethorpe*, which contains the history of a few of the leading inhabitants of a pretty but stagnant little town in Essex. The thoughtful, dreamy Independent minister, Mr. Ferguson, who is dragged down by the necessity of making himself commonplace in

order to meet the wishes of his congregation, and who has not the strength of will to avoid taking any course marked out for him, is effectively contrasted with his vulgar, energetic wife. They have five children—Audrey, the eldest, speculative like her father; the other four "taking," as Mrs. Ferguson proudly puts it, "after my side of the family." After struggling for many years to lower himself to the level of the Dimplethorpe Independents, and to satisfy them in the matter of visits, Mr. Ferguson lays down the heavy burden of existence, but not before he has done some work after his own mind by developing a great talent for drawing which he discovered in a village lad. This Phil Hathaway is sent up to London to a school of art by the kindness of some friends of Mr. Ferguson's, General and Miss Burnaby, both good studies in their way. Phil rises rapidly and gains a prize, which sends him abroad for three years, but he does not go without coming back to Dimplethorpe, and asking leave to correspond with Audrey "with a view to marriage." This Mrs. Ferguson refuses, and the quiet, refined Audrey goes on her way, unconscious of her youthful lover, and works patiently away at her drawing alone, instead of with Phil as formerly. In a few years Phil comes back, with Audrey unforgotten. He is rather bumptious, as was natural, and snubs Audrey's sketches from a latent feeling that it would be pleasant to have his wife recognise him as her superior in everything. The course of events is, however, altered by the introduction of Phil to one Mrs. Haythorne, the *femme incomprise* of a meritorious but most uninteresting Major, who has taken a house on the outskirts of Dimplethorpe. It is in the picture of Mrs. Haythorne that the authoress has failed. No doubt it was quite necessary, in order to throw down Phil from the pedestal on which he had placed himself, and to raise Audrey to her proper level, to contrast her with other women of more pretension and less true refinement. We do not, however, think that the conduct of her rival is at all probable. Mrs. Haythorne was the daughter of one artist and the betrothed of another; her young affections had been blighted, and her hand had been, in consequence, given to the unexceptionable and unexacting Major, but she still maintained a genuine love of pictures. With her cleverness and beauty and many talents, she was the last woman in the world to barter the charms of conversation and intellectual flirtation with a kindred spirit like Phil for the platitudes of the sprigs of aristocracy who dwell round Dimplethorpe. Nor was she likely to be guilty of such gross rudeness and petty spite towards Audrey—then her son's governess—as to insist on being helped at dinner before her guest. Of course Phil awakes from this dream of flattery and fascination to find that Audrey is not only worth winning, but has to be won.

The most lenient and omnivorous of novel readers would be slightly staggered if he happened to open a book on such a passage as the following:—

"'Ha! ha! ha!' roared old Bolitho; 'bravo, Mrs. Buddlecombe! I say, Buddle, old fellow, that's one to Mrs. B. Ha! ha! ha!'

"'It may be one to Mrs. B., Bolitho,' snapped Mr. B.; 'but it's nothing to you. At any rate, I wish you wouldn't make such a noise about it.'"

These observations form a fair sample of the style and conversation of the characters in *The Red Rag*. Mr. Jephson calls his book a "novel," but it would much more truly be described as a very broad and uninteresting farce. The *motif* and title are supplied by the horror felt by Mr. Buddlecombe, Mayor of Puddleton, towards the British army, and his feelings are expressed in the most forcible language. His wife, whom he regards "as if she had been a dose of the coldest castor oil," takes an opposite view, and promotes the attachment of her daughter to a young officer, in which she is assisted by the jovial old godfather and family friend with whose appearance the stage has made us acquainted. The hero's mother, a lady of noble birth, not unnaturally opposes the marriage, and, with a happy guess, stigmatises the whole set as vulgar, but, in spite of all obstacles, love wins the day. The book is interspersed with very familiar quotations, adapted as required.

The plot of *The Family Honour* is so excessively complicated that it is useless to attempt to give any idea of it in a mere sketch. There is a clandestine marriage, a conspiracy on the part of three persons with intent to defraud, one child changed at nurse and another substituted for the changed one, a suicide, and at least four marriages where the relations of the parties become as mixed as if they were doing the grand chain in the Lancers. The part of the story most interesting to the ordinary mind is when the defrauded heir accidentally strays into a house of begging-letter writers, and is unable for some time to escape through a lack of clothes. The moral, which we are never allowed to forget, is the very old one of

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave  
When first we practise to deceive!"

and is illustrated by the wanderings of Miss Honoria Austwicke from the path of virtue in order to save her family pride. Of course the tone of the book is quite unexceptionable, and it bristles with religious teaching. The remark that the sun of the Sabbath rises very differently to the "thoughtful, pious sons and daughters of toil to what it does to the rich worldling" is perhaps hardly true in its implication. The fact of a person being a "son or a daughter of toil" does not of necessity ensure piety, or presuppose a pious mode of spending Sunday.

L. B. LANG.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*A Visit to Wazan.* By Robert Spence Watson. (Macmillan.) Mr. Watson has spared no pains to make the account of his strange and delightful holiday in Morocco as valuable and entertaining as its subject would allow. He appears to have started with as little equipment as possible in the way of special knowledge of the locality he was about to visit. Since his return he has read up the previous literature of the subject, and it adds much to the interest of his accounts of the places he has visited to find them compared with those given by other travellers, including Edrisi and Leo Africanus. Such a practice might become tedious in unskilful or pedantic hands, but we can recommend

it strongly to the attention of those travellers who wish to make their books of more than ephemeral value to the ordinary reader, who has neither time nor opportunity to refer to other works. In the same spirit, Mr. Watson has prefaced his book with a clear short summary of the history of Morocco in general, and of the sacred city of Wazan in particular. When we add that the volume is provided with a clear map, some well-executed illustrations, and an index, and is printed in such fair large type that it is a pleasure to read, it will be seen that Mr. Watson is one of those authors who loves his reader as himself. Though his wanderings were short and without many striking incidents, they have some importance, as, with the exception of Dr. Rohlfs, no other European has been known to enter the sacred city, and no one, except Mr. Watson, has entered it as a Christian. Nor is it probable that Mr. Watson would ever have paced its hallowed streets with so free a conscience but for the strange, but well-known, fact that the present Great Cherif of Morocco has taken an English lady to wife, through whose good offices Mr. Watson was able to perform his journey under the all-powerful protection of her husband's sanctity. Provided with a letter from this most venerated saint to his son, the Cherif of Wazan, in which he was called by a poetical fiction the "brother" of the Cherif, he travelled secure from outbursts of fanaticism, and was assured of a cordial reception at the holy city. His path was evidently smoothed for him from beginning to end, and we do not feel so much surprise as he expresses at the difference between his experiences and those of other recent travellers in Morocco. Most of these have borne testimony to the many fine qualities of the Moorish race, and similar harmless curses to those which were heaped upon their heads may, for aught we know, have been mistaken for compliments by Mr. Watson, who was, happily for himself, ignorant of the language. Mr. Watson well describes travelling in Morocco in general as passing through the country of the *Arabian Nights* "with the gilt rubbed off;" but when he arrived at Wazan he seems to have had the gilt as well. The description of his quarters in the Cherif's palace is too long to quote, but the rooms, their furniture, the garden, and the view therefrom, make up a picture of natural and artificial beauty which is almost ideal. Except that he was obliged to over-eat himself persistently and endanger his nervous system by continual green tea, nothing except female society seems to have been wanting to the perfection of his enjoyment during the few days he spent in the company of the saints of Wazan. During his stay he made a delightful excursion to the ruins of Asigen, which he identifies with the ancient Ezaggen; but, though he ran imminent risk of being bitten by snakes and scorpions in his energetic rummaging of the ruins, he was unable to discover any inscriptions or other objects of interest. On the whole, considering that Mr. Watson passed through a little-visited country, and had unusual privileges in enjoying the society of one of the most sacred persons in Morocco, and of seeing the most sacred city, not even being excluded from the interior of its mosque, the record of his experience, though written with care and no little literary skill, is somewhat barren of novelty. Its principal fact of importance is that he has gone to Wazan and back again, meeting with kindness from all the inhabitants, high or low, Jew or Moslem, savage or civilised, except once, when he was suddenly seized in the iron grasp of a lunatic at Tangier. The respect always paid to his person was, no doubt, as we have hinted, greatly due to the powerful influence of the Great Cherif; but it is more than probable that his own modest demeanour, his willingness to take things as he

found them, his absence of prejudice, and respect for the prejudices and feelings of others, contributed not a little to preserve unbroken the constant current of good-will which attended his footsteps through his travels in Morocco, and even after he left the country. It is no small testimony to his personal character that two of his attendants should have voluntarily accompanied him to Gibraltar and assisted in packing up his traps and seeing him comfortably off to England, refusing to receive any remuneration whatever for this service of love.

THE lovers of the city of Dante, Boccaccio, Macchiavelli, and the Medici will be glad to hear of the completion of a collection of sources and researches referring to the earliest history of Florence, by a German scholar—*Quellen und Forschungen zur ältesten Geschichte der Stadt Florenz*, herausgegeben von Otto Hartwig, the first part of which appeared at Marburg in 1875, the second and last quite recently at Halle. It is well known that the beginning of Florentine history is enveloped in fables, like that of ancient Rome. Even the first steps of the city in its rise and progress, by ceaseless conquests among its feudal and municipal neighbours—its participation in the feats and fate of Italy during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—the origin of political parties within its walls—are but scantily related and explained by contemporary historiography. It is, therefore, a subject for congratulation that Dr. Hartwig, chief librarian of the University of Halle, who knows Italy thoroughly, and is in intimate connexion with the most prominent Italian scholars, has not only edited the really authentic sources, hitherto either very scarce or incomplete, or never published, but has added ample commentaries on the local and municipal history of Florence during the two important centuries which preceded the greatness of the republic. The editions of Sanzanoni's *Gesta Florentinorum* and of the *Chronica de Origine Civitatis* (Latin and Italian, in three volumes) are illustrated by a learned essay on the origin of civic independence down to the beginning of the twelfth century. The next numbers, two original series of short annals (1110-73 and 1107-1247), are the subject of very extensive researches—in fact, of an elaborate sketch of the early constitutional development of Florence, founded principally on the municipal charters and documents, most of which are still inedited. The same may be said of the ancient list of consuls and *podestàs* who held office between the years 1196 and 1267. After this, we have a reconstruction of, and a learned dissertation on, the *Gesta Florentinorum*, which are at present lost, but in their time were largely used by the Dominican historian Ptolemaeus Luccensis, by Giovanni Villani, and other Florentine chroniclers. To these is added the text of a continuation preserved in a Neapolitan MS., but never before printed. The Appendix contains an essay on the army of Florence which was defeated in the Battle of Montaperti, on September 4, 1260, from the splendid *Libro detto di Montaperti*, once the record of the victorious city of Siena, and now one of the gems of the municipal archives at Florence. The second volume, dedicated to Michele Amari, likewise contains an excellent map, representing the city about the end of the thirteenth century, and an Index to the articles contributed by the editor.

*The Tribulations of a Chinaman*. By Jules Verne. Translated by Miss Frewer. (Sampson Low and Co.) M. Jules Verne's latest attempt to entertain the rising generation is a singular one. The book before us is, no doubt, amusing, but for its accuracy as a true picture of Chinese life we cannot say so much; indeed, we might say that in its details it is scarcely worthy of serious criticism. Ono Kin-Fo is the principal

character in it, and the story may be concisely summarised as a record of his search after true happiness. Miss Frewer has done her work well, and rendered M. Verne's French into easy, flowing English. She cannot, of course, be held responsible for the inaccuracies which the book contains, but we think many of them might have been avoided by careful revision. To point them out would occupy far more space than can be devoted to the book; but in justification of our remark we quote one sentence, the oddity of which will be fully appreciated by those acquainted with China and the Chinese:—"It [a fortune-teller's card] was a picture of a man, and a motto was written under the picture in 'kunan-runu,' the official language of the north, which is understood by none except the educated classes." But for the not altogether correct explanation volunteered, it would have been almost impossible to guess that *kunan-runu* stood for *kwan-hwa*!

*Aus Aller Zeit*. Hrsg. von Jean Bernard. (Leipzig: Wartig.) This is an anthology of Middle High German poetry from the end of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century, "aus jenen goldenen Tagen der Hohenstaufischen Dichterzeit," selected with great care and study from a multitude of authors. The compiler, Herr Bernard, gives an example of his own quality in some preliminary verses addressed to the Manes of Walther von der Vogelweide, and based in form and manner on the famous swan-song of that poet. The pieces are arranged under five appropriate headings, "The Kingdom of Love;" "God and the World;" "Nature;" "Knighthood, Fatherland, and Art;" and "The World of Wisdom and Folly." An historical and critical sketch of the literature of the period is given at the close of the selection, which is, moreover, illustrated by short biographical notices of the authors and a good glossary. The only blemish to the book is the type of the text, which is a sort of gothic, very painful to the eye. The ordinary German letterpress is disagreeable enough, but this exaggerates the dazzling angularity of the national typography.

THE firm of Bernard Schlicke, in Leipzig, sends us a new collection of Prof. Konrad Maurer's contributions, "*Zur politischen Geschichte Islands*." It is not possible to do more in this place than point to the value of these essays to the student of ancient law.

*The Naval Brigade in South Africa during the Years 1877-78-79*. By Fleet-Surgeon Henry F. Norbury, C.B., R.N. (Sampson Low and Co.) The author in his Preface admits that he is aware that books on South Africa are already "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa;" his excuse for adding to the number is that his friends of the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. *Active* have repeatedly requested him to write an account of their campaign. It was not till we had read two-thirds of his book that we could agree with his gallant comrades, but we admit they were right in wishing his account of the siege of Ekowe to be printed. Mr. Norbury had charge of the medical department, and his plain narrative of the ten weeks' siege is interesting in itself, and has a special value as coming from a medical officer. Ekowe was the station of Mr. Oftebro, a Norwegian missionary, who showed as much skill as the monks of old in choosing the most pleasant spot for his settlement. It is about 2,000 feet above the sea, with the richest soil, watered by a stream of the clearest and purest running water; the entire district covered with grass, and timber growing in profusion in the valleys. The rich soil, however, proved to be very unfit for a camping ground. About a month after the siege began remittent fever and dysentery showed themselves, and their presence is attributed to the nature of the

soil, which consisted of two feet of black vegetable mould resting on a clay sub-soil. This was partially drained by the ditch, seven feet deep by ten feet wide, which surrounded the fort; but the wet season was at its height during the siege, and, when it did not rain, a burning sun caused copious and malarious exhalations from the saturated ground. The men lived and slept beneath the shelter of the waggon tarpaulins, which consisted of oiled canvas, both water and air proof. The result was that the malarious emanations from the ground could not escape, and, mingling with the exhalations from the bodies of the men closely packed together, produced a poisonous atmosphere, which they sometimes breathed for days together. The mission church was turned into an hospital. The sick were fortunate in their doctor, who seems to have attended to them with care and skill. He had a shed erected on the top of a neighbouring hill, apparently outside the fort; and to this the sick were moved every morning, and allowed to remain till towards evening, so that the fresh air might constantly blow over them, and thus many lives were saved. This affords another proof, if any was wanted, that the proper treatment of fever patients is to keep them as much as possible in the open air, and not to crowd them into hospitals.

*The Brothers Wiffen: Memoirs and Miscellanies.* Edited by Samuel Rowles Pattison. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The father of the two Wiffens was an ironmonger of Woburn, a member of the Society of Friends, who, on his business journeys, would carry with him a miniature edition of the poets in his saddle-bags. Jeremiah Wiffen, the translator of Tasso, when just beginning his teens (about 1803), had his innate verse-making faculty first set astir by Dryden's *Palamon and Arcite*. After much diligent self-culture, and an apprenticeship served in the profession of schoolmaster, he had the good fortune to be appointed librarian at Woburn Abbey by the Duke of Bedford. His days and hours went peacefully and purely in the study of his favourite Italian and Spanish poets, in compiling the memoirs of the House of Russell, for which his librarianship gave him special opportunity, and in the happiness of his home-circle. Having acquired the arts of etching and wood-engraving, he superintended with intelligent interest the work of Harvey, designed for his first edition of the *Jerusalem Delivered*. When this was on the eve of completion, a fire broke out at the printing-office, "the copies of Tasso were consumed, and the labours of years in an hour destroyed." The beautiful volumes appeared at length in 1824. "The best scholar among a' the Quakers," says the Ettrick Shepherd in *Noctes Ambrosianae*, "is friend Wiffen, a capital translator, Sir Walter tells me, o' poets w' foreign tongues, sic as Tasso, and w' original vein, too, sir, which has produced, as I opine, some verra fine ones." Jeremiah Wiffen died suddenly in his forty-third year, May 2, 1836. Benjamin B. Wiffen, "a small, pale, keen-eyed man, possessing a delicate organisation and an indomitable love of justice and truth," will be always held in memory as the rescuer from oblivion of the writings of the early Spanish Reformers. He, too, was a maker of poetry, and in the present volume appears "The Quaker Squire," a poem of considerable length, possessing a genuine modest worth. In 1838, after his brother's death, Benjamin Wiffen retired from business. Through Mr. Forster he made the acquaintance of Don Luis de Usóz y Rio, a Spanish nobleman who devoted his leisure to literary and theological study. The grave, dark-complexioned Spanish aristocrat and the pale, lean, earnest English man of business laid hand in hand and pledged themselves to the work of a lifetime. Of the *Reformistas Antiguos Españoles*, twenty volumes have been printed;

some of these were recovered by the rare good fortune and keen intelligence of Wiffen's book-hunting—book-hunting dignified by a definite and serious purpose. The story of the pursuit of his cherished little old volumes is told in an interesting chapter of Mr. Pattison's biography. Benjamin Wiffen desired to "slip away unobserved" from life, and it was so when he gently ceased to breathe and to toil in March 1867. Some pleasant notices of a visit to Wordsworth and Southey, 1819, will be found in the Life of Jeremiah Wiffen, which comes from his daughter. Her work is done with love and reverence, but lacks skill in the literary handicraft.

*Memorials of Robert Smith Candlish, D.D.* By William Wilson, D.D. With concluding chapter by Robert Rainy, D.D. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) This biography will be found a somewhat disappointing one by the general reader, and, we suspect also, by the special section of the public to which it has been addressed. The subject of it, who died a few years ago, must be remembered, even in England, as, if not a great Scotchman, a Scotch *homme éminent*, who, after Chalmers, played the leading part in the remarkable ecclesiastical movement which ended, in 1843, in the formation of the Free Church, was recognised as its chief controversialist from the first, and at his death was Principal of its most important theological college. Dr. Wilson, himself a prominent ecclesiastic, contemplates Dr. Candlish almost exclusively from his own point of view, as the active "Evangelical," as the restless champion of "spiritual independence," as the enthusiastic advocate of a union of his Church with the other leading Dissenting body in Scotland, which he did not live to see, and which, indeed, is not yet accomplished. Even as a contribution to the history of the Free Church, Dr. Wilson's book is not attractive. For example, his account of the actual secession in Edinburgh from the Establishment, in which the Free Church originated, is not nearly so picturesque as that given by another writer belonging to the same Church—Dr. Robert Buchanan, in his *Ten Years' Conflict*. No doubt the book is filled to overflowing with extracts from Dr. Candlish's speeches, correspondence, &c., connected by little links of narrative—indeed, the ordinary reader will, we fear, come to the conclusion that its chief value lies in the fact that it is nine-tenths Candlish (and Rainy) and only one-tenth Wilson. But there is no historical art in it; especially is there no historical perspective. Besides, Dr. Candlish was more than an ecclesiastic—at least, he would have been more had circumstances allowed him to give a little more of himself to mankind and a little less to arid and acrid controversy. His portrait gives us the impression of a perferid, hard-headed Scotchman, with all his native humour not driven out of him by wrangling in Church courts; and we are not therefore surprised to find him true, and tender, and buoyant in all domestic and social relations. Had Dr. Wilson given us more glimpses of his friend in private life—such glimpses as could evidently have been given by Dr. Rainy, the successor to Dr. Candlish's positions as ecclesiastic and theologian, and author of the concluding chapter and final estimate—his biography would have been infinitely more readable. As things are, the first and last portions of the "Memorials" are the best. In the first we have some information about Candlish's mother, originally Miss Smith, one of Burns's "belles of Mauchline," and distinguished for her "wit," which Dr. Wilson correctly interprets in this case as strong sense and sagacity. She was a truly strong-minded woman, who, after the death of her husband, a man of culture and brain-power, but physically weak, set to the work of educating her family and "setting them out in life," and with

will and success. Before his death, too, some of Candlish's best points, his essential kindness and his humour, came out. Naturally of a quick temper, he knew his failing, and asked Elizabeth, his housemaid, to forgive him, because "I have often been sharp to you about my study fire." It is positively invigorating, too, to learn that, in spirit at least, the indomitable old pulpiteer and disputant died "game" and in harness, saying to those assembled round his death-bed, "If you were to set me in the pulpit, I still could make you hear on the deafest side of your heads."

*Songs and Poems, from 1819 to 1879.* By J. R. Planché. (Chatto and Windus.) Mrs. Mackarness has done well to collect these stray verses of her father's. None of them, perhaps, are very exalted poetry. But the earlier ones, written in the heyday of Moore, show a remarkable faculty not of imitating, but of emulating that poet's easy liquid measures and facile, graceful sentiment. Many of the later poems and songs are purely occasional, and they are often very slight. But they have this same pleasant, easy grace of which our fathers had the secret, and of which they have not bequeathed the secret to too many of their sons. We can be tremendously in earnest, and we can be tremendously funny, but not many of us can take things easily. Mr. Planché was of a generation which could still do this, and he did it himself very well indeed.

*Lyrics and Elegies.* By Charles Newton Scott. (Smith, Elder and Co.) We are very sorry to say that we are unable to discover any sign in this volume that Mr. Scott is a poet. It is a very little one, and its contents are unpretentious, nor are they marked by any glaring absurdity. Therefore we shall say no more about them.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. [SAYCE] has started on a tour in the Levant, which will probably include Rhodes, Cyprus, and Phœnicia. He intends likewise to visit Dr. Schliemann, who is beginning his excavations at Orchomenos.

PROF. C. T. NEWTON will give an extra lecture at University College, London, open to the public without payment or tickets, on Friday, December 3, at four p.m. The subject will be the later period of archaic Greek sculpture.

WE understand that Prof. Huxley has in the press a new volume of lectures and essays. It will include the recent address at Birmingham on "Science and Culture," the lectures on "Technical Education," on "Evolution," on "The Coming of Age of Darwinism," and several others. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are the publishers.

MR. EDMUND W. GOSSE is preparing a selection of the best English odes, from Spenser to Swinburne, with a critical and historical Preface. It will be published in the "Parchment Library" of Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

MR. FROUDE's work on "The Oxford Revival and its Leaders" will, we hear, first appear in the pages of *Good Words*. It is drawn up in the form of a series of letters to a friend, the first of which, dealing with "The Church of England Fifty Years Ago," will appear in the January number. Others will follow in successive numbers treating of "The Tractarians," "John Henry Newman," "Tract XC. and its Consequences," "The Lives of the Saints," &c. The personal details and outspoken criticisms of these papers are certain to arouse much interest.

WE regret to announce that Mr. R. H. Major has been compelled by ill-health to retire from



his post of Keeper of the Maps in the British Museum. Mr. Major entered the service of the Trustees in January 1844, and was appointed to the place which he has just resigned in 1867. He is well known as the author of *Prince Henry, the Navigator*; *The Conquest of the Canary Islands*, published by the Hakluyt Society; and of several other books and pamphlets on early voyages and discoveries.

A NEW volume of poetry by the author of *Obrig Grange*, entitled *Raban: or, Life-Splinters*, will, we understand, be published immediately by Mr. Maclehose, publisher to the University of Glasgow.

M. FRANÇOIS LENORMANT is engaged in seeing through the press a work entitled *La Grande-Grèce, Paysages et Histoire*. It is the result of the author's tour in Southern Italy last year, the most striking results of which, from an archaeological point of view, were recorded in a series of articles published in the ACADEMY. M. Lenormant's work, which will be by far the most complete ever written on the subject of this interesting district, will form three volumes, the first of which will be issued in a few weeks.

DR. INGLEBY is well forward with the Second Part of his *Shakspeare, the Man and the Book*. It will be ready by March.

WE understand that the Revised Version of the English New Testament will be issued in February next, and that a *Companion to the Revised Version of the English New Testament*, by the Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D., Professor of Humanity, St. Andrews, and member of the New Testament Company, will be published simultaneously by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., explaining the reasons for the changes made in the Authorised Version.

THE initial issue of the European edition of *Harper's Magazine* will contain—in addition to the new serial story by Thomas Hardy, "A Laodicean," and that by an American writer, Miss Woolson—the first of a series of papers on "The English Lakes," by M. D. Conway, with illustrations by E. A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons, an American and an English artist, beside many portraits; other illustrated papers on the city of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, "the Birmingham of America;" on the Chinese New Year, &c.; and, among general articles, a résumé of "Recent Movements in Women's Education," describing, among other efforts, the American "Society for the Encouragement of Study at Home." Among the contributors of verses are Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, daughter of the elder Hawthorne, and Dickens's friend, James T. Fields.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDNER, of Paisley, is about to publish *The Book of Scotsmen*, by Joseph Irving, author of *Annals of our Time* and the *History of Dumbartonshire*. This new work gives short but concise notices of Scotsmen of the past as well as the present who have earned celebrity in arms, letters, arts, science, &c. The book does not pretend to give an exhaustive biography of anyone, but merely the place and date of birth and death of those no longer living, where educated, and in what sphere of work the person attained to eminence. Of literary men it tells what books they produced. Each person receives from a dozen to twenty lines, and the work thus forms a most handy and useful book of reference.

THE following new volumes are announced in Messrs. Macmillan and Co's. "English Men of Letters" series, edited by Mr. John Morley:—*Charles Dickens*, by Prof. A. W. Ward; *De Quincey*, by Prof. Masson; and *Charles Lamb*, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger. Mr. Frederick Myers' *Wordsworth* will be published on December 1; and Mr. Saintsbury's *Dryden* is in the press.

MR. R. H. SHEPHERD'S *Bibliography of Thackeray* will be published shortly, uniform with his *Bibliographies of Ruskin and Dickens*, by Mr. Elliot Stock. The publisher will issue a limited number of large-paper copies, uniform with the *édition de luxe* of Thackeray, for the use of the subscribers to that work.

THE new serial story in the *Quiver*, entitled "In Vanity and Vexation," is from the pen of the popular author of "Lost in the Winning," a story which appeared a few years ago in the same magazine.

WE are glad to find that, when Prof. Delius resigned his professorship at Bonn, his university would not let him go, but appointed him "Professor Honorarius." In that capacity he is lecturing on Dante's *Divina Commedia* this term, and will probably take Shakspeare next term. He hopes, if possible, to come to England at Easter.

THE Philological Society has held an extra meeting for the continuance of its spelling reform discussion this week, and has appointed Friday, January 28, 1881, for its final decision on the draft of the resolutions passed at its four preliminary meetings.

M. EPIREME BARYSHOF has published a complete translation of Byron's *Cain* into the Russian language. Fragments of this poem have already been rendered into Russian verse, but it is only of late that the censorship has withdrawn its veto on the reproduction of Lucifer's monologues and other characteristically Byronic passages. The poet Kostomarov contributed to the *Svetloch*, in 1861, an excellent rendering of one scene. Portions of the poem were also translated by D. Minaief in 1867 and 1868; and Herbel's edition of Byron's works includes a full translation of *Cain*, exclusive of the passages to which exception had been taken by the Censor.

PROF. GRAHAM BELL, the inventor of the Photophone, &c., will be present at the meeting of the Philological Society on Friday, December 3, and will say a few words on the system of "Visible Speech" invented by his father, Mr. Melville Bell, as it is now used in America, and will offer some suggestions as to its use by philologists here.

MR. DAVID BOGUE will publish a facsimile reprint of the earliest edition of Delaune's *Angliae Metropolis; or, the Present State of London*, a curious book, just two centuries old, showing the condition of the City of London under the later Stuart Sovereigns, and embodying much interesting matter relating to its government, companies, postal arrangements, watermen, carriers, &c.; with a chapter on "The New Lights." The reprint will be edited by Mr. Edward Walford, M.A.

PROF. PAUL MEYER has paid another flying visit to London this week. He is to open his course of lectures at the Ecole des Chartes to-day.

MESSRS. W. SWANSONNENSCHNEID AND ALLEN will publish next week a new illustrated volume of verse, entitled *Dripping*, by Mr. Buchanan Reid, the well-known American poet.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a new novel by Mary C. Rowsell, author of *Love Loyal*, &c., entitled *Jeannette*, in three volumes.

THE first of Mr. Joseph Thomson's papers on "Central Africa," to which we referred last week, will appear in *Good Words* for January, under the title "To Usambara and Back."

UNDER the title, Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ κατὰ τὰ ἀρχαῖα ἀντίγραφα ἐκδομένη, a new edition of the Greek New Testament has been published by the Bible Society of Basle, in the shape of an octavo volume of 693 pages. Its editors, Profs.

Riggenbach and Stockmeyer, have endeavoured to give the original and most ancient text. They have, therefore, not copied the *Textus Receptus*, but have taken as their basis the text of the eighth edition of Tischendorf without slavishly following his various readings. Under the text they give a collection of readings from the older MSS., while the parallels are given in Greek in the margin. The new edition, which has been arranged at the request of Dr. Marulis, the director of some Christian institutions at Serres in Macedonia, is primarily dedicated to the Bible-reading Greeks in Greece and the Ottoman empire. Its price is only two marks.

PROF. EDUARD BOEHMER some time ago resigned his professorship at the University of Strassburg, in order to devote his whole time and energy to literary studies on the works of the Spanish Reformers. He has just published a Commentary by Juan de Valdés on *El Evangelio segun San Mateo*, from a MS. in the Imperial Library at Vienna. This Codex was written in 1511, shortly before the death of Valdés, and belongs to the collection of the Emperor Maximilian II., to whom Valdés dedicated his Commentary on the first Epistle to the Corinthians. The work is written in an evangelical spirit, and is full of fine and deep observations. Prof. Bohmer has also printed, in an *editio princeps*, the *Salterio* of Valdés, his *Traductos*, and the *Consideraciones*, which are to be published shortly as a sequel to the Commentary on St. Matthew.

PROF. F. A. MARCH, in an able review of Mr. Furness's admirable variorum edition of *Lear* in the *Nation* of November 4, has a good hint for the critics of Cordelia in dealing with her seeming harshness with her father in act I., sc. i.

"When her father appeals to her . . . to say how much she loves him, she might be expected, if she could not speak, at least to look her love, and tenderly deplore her want of utterance. But she defends herself sharply in her silence, and commands her want as a virtue. She also roundly declares that she expects to love her husband, if she shall have one, and that she will not pretend to be wholly devoted to her father. Some of the critics expound these passages as showing that Cordelia had a spice of her father's temper. It does not seem to have occurred to any that she has already looked with love on one of her suitors: but that would explain much, on better ground, than temper."

It would seem, then, that Cordelia, when thinking of the King of France, was of like mind with Rosalind when she met her father.

"I met the Duke yesterday, and had much question with him: he asked me of what parentage I was: I told him, of as good as he: so he laughed and let me go. But what talk we of fathers, when there is such a man as Orlando!"

THE Early English Text Society's books for this year are now ready, and will go out next week. They are, in the Original Series, *Wiclif's English Works hitherto unprinted*, edited by F. D. Matthew (including all the known genuine works that Mr. T. Arnold left in MS.); *The Blickling Homilies*, A.D. 971, Part III., edited from the Marquis of Lothian's unique MS. by Dr. Richard Morris, with an Index and Glossary of every occurrence of every word by Mr. William Payne and Mr. Edmund Brock; in the Extra Series, Mr. Sidney J. Herrtage's editions from the unique MSS. of *The Siege of Melayne*, and *Duke Rowland and Sir Ottuell of Spayne*, with the *Fragment of the Song of Rowland*; and from the unique Caxton of 1485, *The Lyf of the Most Noble and Crysten Prynce, Charles the Grete*, from the French of Henri Colomier, Part I.

THE Society's series of English Charlemagne Romances needs now only four numbers to complete it, and of these three are in the press. (1) The second part of Caxton's *Charles the Grete*, which will be ready early in 1881, will contain

the remainder of the *Ferumbras* story, the duel of Roland and Ferragus, and the treason of Ganelon, with the battle of Roncesvalles, and the death of Roland, concluding with the death and burial of Charles; (2) *The Sowdone of Babylone*, from the unique MS. of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, edited, with a dissertation on the whole of the Romances, by Dr. E. Hausknecht, of Berlin; (3) the tale of *Rauf Coilyear* (Ralph the Collier), edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray and Prof. Trautmann; (4) the romances of *Roland and Vernagu*, and *Sir Otuel*, fragments from the Auchinleck MS., edited by Mr. Herbage.

MESSRS. TEUBNER, of Leipzig, announce *Der römische Staat und seine öffentlichen Einrichtungen*, by Dr. J. N. Madvig; the *Asinaria* of Plautus, edited by Goetz and Löwe; Cato's *De Agricultura* and Varro's *Res Rusticæ*, Vol. I., edited by H. Keil; Manili's *Astronomicum libri quinque*, edited by M. Bechert; &c.

MR. TENNYSON'S *Dream of Fair Women* is to be published in an *édition de luxe* by Messrs. James R. Osgood and Co., of New York, with forty illustrations by the first American artists.

MR. W. M. ROSSETTI is to contribute a series of papers to the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Wives of the Poets."

THE publications of the English Dialect Society for 1880 will be issued next week. They consist of *A Glossary of Words in Use in Cornwall*: I. West Cornwall, by Miss M. A. Courtney; II. East Cornwall, by Thomas Q. Couch; *A Glossary of Words and Phrases in Use in Andrim and Down*, by William Hugh Patterson; *An Early English Hymn* (Fifteenth Century), with a Phonetic Copy soon after, by F. J. Furnivall and A. J. Ellis, F.R.S.; and *Old Country and Farming Words*, gleaned from Agricultural Books, by James Britten. The first volume of the society's publications for next year is also nearly ready, and will be issued not later than the first week in January. It is *The Dialect of Leicestershire*, by Sebastian Evans, LL.D., and, besides a Glossary, contains chapters on the pronunciation, grammar, and literature of the dialect; place names, and the Domesday measurement; a list of local names, and some proverbial sayings and rhymes. The volume will be found especially interesting as illustrating the dialect used by George Eliot in *Adam Bede*, which is largely quoted in the course of the work. In his chapter on "Literature," Dr. Evans says:—

"Bishop Latimer's sermons abound in Leicestershire phrases; and the works of Bishop Hall, Herrick, Cleaveland, the Beaumonts, the Burtons, and other Leicestershire authors are none of them wanting in words and idioms smacking of the soil. The author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* seems, indeed, to have been rather proud of what he calls his 'Dorick dialect,' and occasionally ventures on phrases and spellings which even in his own day must have seemed rather obtrusively provincial. None of the Leicestershire writers, however, are so rich in illustrations of the Leicestershire dialect as Shakespeare and Drayton, while in our own time by far its best literary exponent is the Warwickshire author of *Adam Bede* and *Middlemarch*."

MR. ERNEST MYERS has written to us making two complaints against the review by Mr. Monkhouse of his *Defence of Rome*, and other Poems, which appeared in the ACADEMY of the 13th inst. Mr. Ernest Myers states that the metre he has employed in the "Defence of Rome" is not the same as that of Mr. Swinburne's "Hesperia" and "Song of the Standard." Mr. Monkhouse holds that it is, and that the variations of double, alternate, and triple rhymes, and other subtle artifices of Mr. Swinburne's lyrics do not affect the question. Mr. Myers also points out that it is to the Homeric hexameter, and not to the metre used by him,

that he attributes an "unequalled combination of rapidity with dignity of movement."

WE have received *Life and Society in America*, by Samuel Phillips Day, first series, second edition (Newman and Co.); *The Story of the Diamond Necklace*, by Henry Vizetelly, third edition, revised (Vizetelly and Co.); *The Fireside Annual*, *The Day of Days Annual*, and *Home Words for Heart and Hearth*, 1880, conducted by the Rev. C. Bullock (Hand and Heart Office); *Nehemiah Nibbs' Goose*, by C. W. Bardsley (Hand and Heart Office); *Our Folks: John Churchill's Letters Home*, by Agnes Giberne (Hand and Heart Office); *Anglican-Ritualism as seen by a Catholic and Foreigner*, by Abbé P. Martin (Burns and Oates); *Der Geist der Königin Katharine* (Siegle); *My Little Note Book of General and Bible Knowledge*, by H. Fuller, revised edition (Houlston and Sons); *The Doom of the Great City*, by W. D. Hay, fortieth thousand (Newman and Co.); *Lessons on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by Elizabeth H. Green (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *A Popular Handbook of Christian Evidences*, by John Kennedy, Part I. (Sunday School Union); *The Age of the Great Patriarchs from Adam to Jacob*, by Robert Tuck, Vol. II. (Sunday School Union); Cicero's *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia*, with Introductions and brief Notes for Use in Schools, by the late G. Long (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.); *Almindelig Krigshistorie*, af Didrik Schmitler, II. (Kristiania: Cammermeyer); *The Path of the Just; or, the Christian's Pilgrimage to Glory*, by R. W. Gosse (Kerby and Endean); *L'Emprunt Don Miguel (1812) devant le Droit des Gens et l'Histoire*, 2<sup>me</sup> édition (Paris: Chaix); *Prevention of Defect, Deformity, and Disease*, by J. C. Burnett, M.D. (Homoeopathic Publishing Company); &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE November number of the *Theologische Tijdschrift* contains an important article, by Prof. Tiele, on foreign elements in Greek mythology. Starting with a criticism of E. Curtius's position with regard to mythologies, which is, according to him, too purely historical, he proceeds to sketch the outlines of the method which is needed to supplement the historical, illustrating it by two examples, viz.—the Greek myths of Aphrodite and Herakles. He concludes that not only Aphrodite, Venus, Freya, and the other Aryan goddesses of beauty and love, but the Egyptian goddess Hathor and the Semitic Istar and Ashterot-Ashera, have sprung from a very old female deity, whose worship was general before the separation of Aryans, Semites, and Hamites, who received various forms, independently produced, in each family, and even in each people, but who everywhere exhibited the same characteristic features, beauty and love, luxuriousness and sensual pleasure. As for Herakles, he is essentially an Aryan, a Hellenic, god and hero; the foreign element is of quite subordinate importance. Dr. Meyboom concludes a fresh part of his examination of the testimony of Paul at Jerusalem with the confession of the obscurity of the subject, and the scanty light thrown upon it by Jewish literature. The "testimony of Paul" really means to the author the relation between Jews and Christians in the second century. Prof. Tiele gives a warm welcome to M. Réville's inaugural lecture in the chair of the History of Religions at the Collège de France.

DR. GRAETZ'S *Monatsschrift* for October and November contains a variety of articles on Jewish subjects. Ascoli's recent publication of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew inscriptions from Jewish sepulchres in South Italy furnishes material for an interesting article by the editor. Among other results, it is noteworthy that the Jews in South Italy kept up a connexion with

the religious authorities in Palestine, who sent ἀποστολοι from time to time to convey official directions and collect money for the maintenance of the Jewish patriarchate. Hebrew only by degrees made its way among the Italian Jewish population, who at first were for the most part ignorant of the sacred tongue, and mostly used Greek. The years are reckoned from the destruction of the Temple. Dr. Gratz also contributes some notices on the topography of Palestine derived from Talmudic sources. He points out (what is familiar to readers of Neubauer's *Géographie du Talmud*—see p. 191 of that laborious summary) that there was a second Bethlehem in Galilee, and argues that "it was easy for harmonists to change the Galilean into the Judean, and so to find an evidence of Messiahship." Dr. Gratz also points out that there were two different places called Migdal or Magdala, the one near Tiberias and surnamed Nunya (fish-town, = Tarichaea), the other near Gadara and called Gadara or Zabaya (famous for its warm baths). The latter being in Peraea did not, strictly speaking, belong to the Holy Land. The two are often confounded in the Talmud.

THE *Revue Historique* for November has a valuable article by M. Tratchevsky on "France and Germany under Louis XVI." It is chiefly founded on the letters of the Comte de Vergennes, which are preserved in the French archives. But the great merit of the article is its clear résumé of the political relations between France and Germany from the sixteenth century onwards. It is a genuine contribution to the political history of Europe during that period. M. Borely writes on the "Foundation of the City of Havre."

THE *Rivista Europea* is to be greatly congratulated on beginning a new volume with improved paper and type, which now make it one of the most handsome of the periodicals of the present day. Its bibliographical section, however, is always slight and unsatisfactory—it is neither happy in its selection of foreign books for notice, nor adequate in its treatment of them. The only original article which calls for attention is by Signor Bettrani, on the "Topographical Chart of Rome by Leonardo Bufalini," made in 1551. The article is full of learned information about Rome in the sixteenth century.

IN the *Revista de Ciencias Históricas* for October, Nanot Renart continues his historical studies on the "Decadence of Catalonia." The publication of an unedited "History of the Counts of Empurias," by J. Taverner, Bishop of Gerona at the beginning of the last century, is begun in this number. Two letters of the Padre F. Fita, on Hebrew epitaphs of the fourteenth century found at Barcelona, are of great interest. Another, by Rafael Blasco, on the "Talayots" of Minorca, defends the view that they are sepulchral monuments analogous to tumuli, in opposition to that of the editor that they were dwellings, and of others that they were simply watch-towers (*atalayas*). Under the heading "Flosculi," Morel Fatio gives an account of certain MSS. relating to Catalonia, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris in the Collection Baluze; some of them, relating to apparitions, &c., must be very curious; others, relating to the last days of Philip II., &c., should be of historical value.

STUDENTS of folk-lore will find variations in Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Gallician, with references to other languages, of a popular nursery tale, "Garbancito," "The Little Bean," something after the fashion of our "House that Jack Built," in *La Enciclopedia* of Seville for October 30. The same number contains a curious plea, by F. Barbado, for basing the critical study of history on metaphysics, in

opposition to the whole tendency of modern science.

THERE are several interesting articles in *Le Livre* for November. The opening paper discusses the genuineness, or rather the falsity, of a certain *cantique* (of which there is no need to give any further description to "those who are there and those who are not," if the famous phrase may be transferred from O'Rourke's noble feast to the much nobler feast of French literature) attributed to Bussy Rabutin. M<sup>me</sup>. de Sévigné's kinsman was unfortunately wit enough, and, we fear it must be added, black-guard enough, to have written it; but it is on the whole probable that M. Meaume, the author of the article, is right in his refusal to pass it as genuine. A second interesting paper (to be followed by others) has for its subject a rather disreputable personage, known to book-lovers as one of their mystery, Jamet le Jeune. Then there is a paper worth reading on the chief curiosities in print and MS. of the Brussels Exhibition. This is illustrated by a chromolithograph of a binding in morocco of the mosaic style, which is rich enough, in all conscience, and in some respects admirably designed, but which we cannot help regarding as a monument chiefly of bad taste. These things, with a further portion for French readers of Mr. Blades' tractate on "Books and their Enemies" make up, with the usual temporary matter, a very good number.

#### OBITUARY.

SIR ALEXANDER A. COCKBURN, who died on November 20, deserves some mention here, if only on the principle on which in France great statesmen and great orators are admitted into the Académie. In the catalogue of the Lincoln's Inn Library three books appear under his name. The first of these is entitled *Cases of Controverted Elections, determined in the Eleventh Parliament of the United Kingdom* (1833), edited by him in conjunction with Mr. Rowe at a period of his life when barristers naturally turn to book-making. The second is his *Charge to the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey in the case of The Queen v. Nelson and Brand* (1867), upon which he might well be content to rest his reputation as a criminal judge. The third is a treatise on *Nationality; or, the Law Relating to Subjects and Aliens, considered with a View to Future Legislation* (1869), which exemplifies his learning and originality in the subject of International Law. He published a great deal besides, either as official deliverances from the bench, or as controversial pamphlets in which he made his position as mouthpiece of the English common law known and felt. But in this place we are concerned rather with his characteristics as an orator and an author of English prose. Few men now living possessed a higher estimate of the capabilities of the language, or bestowed greater care upon all the products of his mind. Whether it was a charge, a summing-up, or a judgment, a letter to the press or an after-dinner speech, all alike received from him a polish that may be called classical. Inspired by the traditions of the distinguished office which he held, he never allowed anything to pass from his lips or from his pen that was not worthy of the "silver-tongued Murray." A rhetorician and a scholar, in the old-fashioned sense of both terms, he set before himself a finished standard of excellence, which will remain as a model of style for future ages. The speeches of Erskine, as an advocate, have repeatedly been published in a collected form. We hope it is not too much to ask that Cockburn's judicial utterances should also be collected, to serve, not only as a fragment of contemporary history, but as the one memorial which the man himself would have preferred. To have sat

habitually in the Queen's Bench, and to have listened to Cockburn, was in itself a legal education. It is perhaps not inappropriate to recal to our readers that he had promised to publish in these pages the result of his researches into the question of the authorship of the Letters of Junius. His intellect was eminently adapted to the solution of such a problem. He had considered it deeply, and had studied the matter of handwriting both by his own visits to the British Museum and at second hand through the investigations of an expert. The articles on this subject which he undertook for the ACADEMY grew under his hands, and threatened to become a substantial work on *Junius and his Times*. The self-imposed task was interrupted and repeatedly postponed by the urgency of his official duties, but we believe that he has left behind him MSS. that the public will be glad to read upon a matter of perennial curiosity.

THE town of Kelso has lost its most distinguished man of letters. Mr. Thomas Tod Stoddart, whose name has been a household word among the anglers of Scotland for the last half-century, died in that town on the 22nd inst. Kelso is just the spot for the home of a poet and an angler. Its situation on the left bank of the Tweed, at the point where the Teviot merges its waters in those of the larger stream, charms the tourist and takes captive the fisherman. Sir Walter Scott lived in a small house close to the town, and the poet of the *Seasons* was born within two miles of its limits. Half-a-century ago, less one year, Mr. Stoddart published a "necromant in three chimeras" on the strange subject of the *Lunacy or Death-wake*, which brought down on his head some very severe strictures from Prof. Wilson in the pages of *Blackwood*. In his next work (*Art of Angling as practised in Scotland*, 1835) he met the athletic professor on kindred ground, and from that time Christopher North numbered him among his friends, and applauded the efforts of his pen. This was but the first of a long series of works on angling. The names of its successors are *Angling Reminiscences*, published in 1837, and twice reprinted, *Angler's Companion to the Rivers and Lochs of Scotland*, which appeared in 1847, and ran into a second edition in 1853, and *An Angler's Rumbles and Songs*, which was issued in 1866. In the same year Mr. Stoddart contributed a paper on the rambles by the Tweed to Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell's volume of *Fishing Gossip*. Undaunted by his failure in the fields of fancy, he published in 1839 a volume of *Songs and Poems*, and in 1873 returned to his first love with a series of *Songs of the Season*. Between these two dates he wrote a romance entitled *Abel Massinger; or, the Aeronaut*. He was a valued contributor to these columns. Mr. Stoddart's death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and by the devotees of the rod in this country and in his own native land. He has left his autobiography ready for press.

MANY a Cambridge graduate will have read with regret the announcement of the death, at Pembroke Lodge, on the 18th inst., of the Rev. John Power, D.D., the Master of Pembroke College. For many years he took an active part in the administration of the university, and filled the post of Vice-Chancellor with much credit. He is generally believed to have been one of the four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society who compiled the Index to the Baker MSS. which once belonged to the *Socius ejectus* of St. John's College. Dr. Power took much interest in the history of his university and the college over which he presided. No one ever appealed to him for information from its books or its distinguished graduates without finding a ready response.

THE death is likewise announced of Karl

Friedrich Weitzmann, the well-known musical theorist.

#### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

THE following extracts from private letters, written by an official who joined Wellington's head-quarters at Brussels a short time before the Battle of Waterloo, have, it is believed, never yet seen the light.

As will be inferred, the writer was engaged in a civil capacity, but was in a sufficiently high position to be in actual contact with the Duke, and thus had the opportunity of making the interesting personal observations here recorded.

"Bruxelles, 6th June, 1815.

"You will perceive by the official report which I have just written and which will go to-day, that the Ducat has been fixed at 11.40. This is certainly a losing bargain; but the Duke talked of 11.3, and seemed much afraid of what he called 'the Dutch love of a shilling.' The business was too urgent to admit of delay, and it was certainly very desirable to secure the co-operation of this Government, which appears not to have the power of legalising this currency in strict form without the consent of the States, but will, I understand, issue a proclamation signifying its readiness to receive these Ducats, at the rate fixed by the Duke's order, in payment of taxes, &c. We could none of us make out on what principle the Duke wanted to fix it at 11.3. To say the truth, I rather suspect that he did not understand himself and meant 11.30.

"I submit whether it might not be now desirable that the military chest should in future be principally supplied with French money. This will, however, on the Duke's principle, be of least consequence in France itself, for, when we were talking of the Florins, he concluded the conference with, 'Well, well, we'll defer that for the present; and when we get into France I'll issue it at what I like.'

"Bruxelles, Friday, 9th June, 1815.

"Your letter of the 2nd instant did not reach me till the 6th, after I had despatched mine of that date, from which, and from the official report, you will have learned our proceedings respecting the Ducats.

"I thought it right to show your letter to the Duke on the following day, and to give him a copy of the paper containing the valuation of coins. He told me that he had just concluded a bargain with the Hanoverians, whom he had found the greatest Jews of all he had yet had to deal with, and that, as it was settled that they were, in part, to be paid here, he wished to receive some information as to the value of the Hanoverian Reichsthaler and Cassamünze in French francs. The commercial relations of Hanover are so inconsiderable that we have not been able to find any practical person on whom we could depend who is acquainted with Hanoverian money. We find, however, that the Hanoverian moneys are of two sorts—cash (i.e., Cassamünze, which the Duke seems to have mistaken for a coin) and gold value. . . . I intend to make further attempts to check this calculation . . . but in the meantime I wished you to be apprized of the present state of the business as it is possible that the Duke may not be under the necessity of deciding before we can receive an opinion from home. Of this, however, I have no means of judging, and did not like to ask; for his Grace is certainly not fond of referring home, and, I thought, even received the communication of your letter a little drily.

"You know how wisely close the Duke is about all his movements, but every symptom confirms me in thinking that Tuesday next will be our last post day from this place.

"I should have mentioned that I have been told confidentially that the Duke has been obliged to consent to feed 150,000 Prussians for a month, the charge to be set against their subsidy. Their system of universal pillage is such that it kills the goose with golden eggs and creates desolation around them."

"Bruxelles, 19th June, 1815.

"I cannot help writing two lines to congratulate and condole with you on the victory which England has purchased for Europe—at the expense of more than half her army. I must not attempt to give

you any account of the battle, of which the Gazette will, I dare say, give us the first distinct information. I understand, however, that it throws everything which the Duke has before done into the shade. His personal exertions were, it seems, incredible, and certainly secured the success of the day, of which, at one time, *everybody*, except himself, despaired. One of his aides-de-camp told me this morning that he took his position on a ridge from which he declared that he never would move—and never *did* move but in triumph. When Buonaparte headed an overwhelming charge, the Duke threw himself into the opposing square, by which it was successfully resisted. I mention these particulars because they are precisely what his despatches will not mention, and because I have them from an eye-witness. Everybody was killed or wounded about him; but he is happily unhurt. One is afraid to enquire after an acquaintance, the carnage has been so inexpressibly horrible. No words can do anything like justice to the valour of our people, who were literally almost smothered by the superior numbers of the French, who were themselves *acharnés* beyond all former example. Of this you will judge when I tell you that one of the prisoners has just now, opposite to this house, provoked a soldier to bayonet him by his cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.' As well as can be judged, the French are supposed to have lost 180 pieces of cannon.

"The day was at one time supposed to be so completely lost, and the French so thoroughly expected to make their appearance, that I thought it prudent to despatch a part of the Department, with papers and some of our baggage, towards Antwerp, and have this morning sent after them to return."

### SELECTED BOOKS.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BEACONSFIELD, Lord. *Endymion*. Longmans. 31s. 6d.  
BECKER, F. Die heidnische Weiheformel (D.M.) auf altchristlichen Grabsteinen. Gera: Keisewitz. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
CANDOTTO, A. R. de. Jacob de Barbieri et Albert Durer. Brüssel: Van Trigt. 12 fr.  
CARO, E. La Fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Etudes et Portraits. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr.  
CHENNEVIERES, Le Marquis de. Contes de Saint-Santin. Paris: Pion. 8 fr.  
DIXIE, Lady Florence. Across Patagonia. Bentley.  
FUMI, L., ed. A. LISTINI. Genealogia dei Conti Pecci, Signori di Argiano. Turin: Loescher. 15 fr.  
LE BON, G. L'Homme et les Sociétés, leurs Origines et leur Histoire. Paris: Rothschild. 14 fr.  
MENDELSSOHN'S, M. Schriften zur Philosophie, Aesthetik u. Apologetik. Leipzig: Voss. 12 M.  
MENZIES, S. Turkey, Old and New: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical. W. H. Allen & Co. 32s.  
PIERCE, Sir John. The Arvan Village. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.  
PILLAUT, L. Instruments et Musiciens. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
REISS, W., and A. STUEBEL. The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru. Part I. Asher. 30s.  
RICHEY, A. G. The Irish Land Laws. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.  
ST. JOHN, Henry C. The Wild Coasts of Nipon. David Douglas.  
SCHMARROW, A. Raphael u. Pinturicchio in Siena. Eine krit. Studie. Stuttgart: Spemann. 12 M. 50 Pf.  
SPRINGER, A. Die Palster-Illustrationen im frühen Mittelalter, mit besond. Rücksicht auf den Utrechtsalter. Leipzig: Hirzel. 8 M.  
TANNYSON, Alfred. Ballads, and other Poems. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.  
TREZZA, G. Nuovi Studi Critici. Turin: Loescher. 4 fr.  
TREWITT, R. St. John. Greek and Gothic. Progress and Decay in the Three Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. Walter Smith. 12s.  
YRIARTE, C. Florence: l'Histoire, les Mémoires, les Humanités, les Lettres, les Arts. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. Paris: Rothschild. 30 fr.

#### THEOLOGY.

- HEILIGSTEDT, A. Die Psalmen. Hebräischer Text m. e. kurzen Auslegg. 8. Hft. Psalm XLIX.—LXXVIII. Halle: Anton. 2 M.  
KEKULÉ, R. Das Leben Friedrich Gottlieb Welckers. Leipzig: Teubner. 10 M. 80 Pf.  
LUX SALICA m. d. Mallobergischen Glosse. Hrg. v. A. Holder. 8 M.  
LUGER, K. Der genetivus singularis in der sog. zweiten altgriechischen Declination. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 60 Pf.  
MAYBAUM, S. Die Entwicklung d. alttestamentlichen Priestertums. Ein Beitrag zur Kritik der mittleren Bücher d. Pentateuchs. Berlin: Köbner. 2 M. 80 Pf.  
NEUMANN, K. J. Kaiser Julian's Bücher gegen die Christen. Nach ihrer Wiederherstellg. übers. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M.  
ROBERTSON, F. W. The Human Race, and other Sermons. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 7s. 6d.  
ROEDER, W. B-hirige zur Erklärung u. Kritik d. Isaías. Jena: Frommann. 2 M.  
TRUMPF, E. Der Kampf Adams; od., Das christl. Adambuch d. Morgenlandes. Aethiopischer Text, etc. München: Franz. 15 M.

#### HISTORY.

- BESNARD, F. Y., Mémoires de p. p. C. Port. Paris: Cham-pion. 15 fr.  
BORETHING, A. Napoleon Bonaparte, seine Jugend u. sein Emporkommen. 2. Bd. Jena: Frommann. 8 M.  
BRANTS, V. Essai historique sur la Condition des Classes rurales en Belgique jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris: Champion. 5 fr.  
CHÉRUILL, A. Histoire de France pendant la Minorité de Louis XIV. T. 4. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.  
FONTANE, M. Histoire universelle. Inde védique (de 1800 à 800 avant Jésus-Christ). Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.  
PATNE, E. J. Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen. A Selection from Hakluyt. De La Rue & Co. 7s. 6d.  
PERRINS, F. T. Histoire de Florence. T. 5. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.  
PETERSEN, W. Quaestiones de historia gentium Atticarum. Schleswig: Bergs. 3 M.  
PEYZ, H., H. GRABERT, J. MAYERHOFFER. Drei bayerische Traditionsbücher aus dem 12. Jahrh. München: Kellner. 12 M.  
SKENE, W. F. Celtic Scotland. Book III. Vol. III. Land and People. David Douglas. 15s.  
STIEVE, F. Der Kalenderstrat d. 16. Jahrh. in Deutschland. München: Franz. 3 M.  
ZIELINSKI, Th. Die letzten Jahre d. 2. punischen Krieger. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- COHEN, E. Sammlung v. Mikrophotographien zur Veranschaulichung der mikroskopischen Structur v. Mineralien u. Gesteinen. 1. Lfg. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 16 M.  
GERKE, J. Prehistorie Europe: a Geological Sketch. Stanford.  
HELMERT, F. R. Die mathematischen u. physikalischen Theorien der höheren Geodäsie. Einleitung u. 1. Thl. Die mathemat. Theorien. Leipzig: Teubner. 18 M.  
KOCH, A. Die Psychologie Descartes' systematisch u. historisch-kritisch bearb. München: Kaiser. 6 M.  
KRATZ, G. Ueb. die Wasservertheilung in der Pflanze. II. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.  
LAPLACE, Oeuvres complètes de. T. 4. Paris: Gauthier-Villars.  
MEINSHAUSEN, K. F. Flora ingraca, od. Aufzählung u. Beschreibung der Blütenpflanzen u. Gefäss-Cryptogamen d. Gouvernements St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg: Deubner. 10 M.  
MOCQUERY, M. S. Tératologie entomologique, Recueil de Coléoptères anormaux. Rouen: Imp. Debays.  
MUSSO, A. Ueb. den Kreislauf d. Blutes im menschlichen Gehirn. Leipzig: Veit. 10 M.  
SEMPER, K. The Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.  
SIEBCK, H. Geschichte der Psychologie. 1. Thl. 1. Abth. Die Psychologie vor Aristoteles. Gotha: Perthes. 6 M.  
STRASSER, H. Ueb. die Grundbedingungen der activen Locomotion. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.

#### PHILOLOGY.

- BAHRER, K. v. Die Verbalabstracta in den germanischen Sprachen ihrer Bildung nach dargestellt. 5 M. Ueber e. vokalisches Problem d. Mitteldeutschen. 1 M. Halle: Niemeyer.  
NESTLE, E. Brevis linguae syriacae grammatica, litteratura, chrestomathia cum glossario. Karlsruhe: Reuther. 5 M. 40 Pf.  
PAUL, H. Principien der Sprachgeschichte. Halle: Niemeyer. 6 M.  
SCHMIDT, H. Exegetischer Commentar zu Platos Theätet. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
WINNICH, E. Irische Texte m. Wörterbuch. Leipzig: Hirzel. 24 M.  
WUELCHE, R. P. Altenglisches Lesebuch. 2. Thl. 1350–1500. 2. Abth. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Queen's College, Oxford: Nov. 20, 1880.

I am inclined to think that I have come across another bilingual Hittite inscription. Major A. P. di Cesnola has kindly allowed me to examine his very valuable collection of seals and other intaglios which he has discovered in Cyprus, and among these is one of great interest. It represents a huntsman, armed with a long spear, in the act of throwing it at the neck of a gazelle which is engaged in fighting with a bound. The spear is like that carried by the figures in the Hittite sculptures of Karabel and elsewhere, as well as on the bilingual boss of Tarkondemos, and the huntsman is represented as wearing boots with turned-up ends. Above the head of the bound, and in front of the face of the gazelle, are the two Cypriote characters, *ya-po*, perhaps *ἵαφοι*; while on either side of the head of the huntsman are two hieroglyphs. That on the left side, towards which he is looking, is an out-stretched hand and arm. It may be intended for the Egyptian hieroglyph *sep*, but it is much more like the out-stretched hand in one of the inscriptions from Carchemish. The other hieroglyph may, indeed, possibly be a rude imitation of the Nilometer; but it

actually resembles an arm and clenched hand drawn as in the Hittite texts, and grasping three reeds.

The intaglios discovered by Major di Cesnola and his brother, Gen. di Cesnola, are a very important contribution to our knowledge of similar early work on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the neighbouring islands. The art is Babylonian in its origin, but cannot be derived immediately from Babylonian models, nor so far as I can see, mediately from them through the Phoenicians. On the other hand, the engraved gems found in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and described by Mr. Boscawen, bear a striking resemblance to those of archaic Cypriote workmanship; and I have elsewhere pointed out that, whereas the art of Phoenicia drew its inspiration from Assyria and Egypt, the art of the Hittites, so far as we know it, is of early Babylonian origin. I should not be surprised, therefore, if the ancient engraved gems of Cyprus and the Levant turn out, like the Cypriote syllabary, to have been due to Hittite influence, or if similar gems are met with in the country lying between the Hittite settlements in the Bulgar Dag and the coast of Kilikia opposite to Cyprus. A. H. SAYCE.

"THE PATCH IS KIND ENOUGH; BUT A HUGE FEEDER" ("MERCHANT OF VENICE," II. v. 46).

Balliol College, Oxford: Nov. 20, 1880.

If further proof be required to show that Shakspeare has portrayed in Shylock the humane side of the Jewish character, the passage touching Leah's turquoise should be supplemented by the Jew's remarks about Launcelot in the second act, to which, so far as I know, little attention has been called. The servant clown is there finally arranging with Jessica for her elopement, and she, by a series of barefaced falsehoods, is evading her father's enquiries as to his business with her. Jessica declares that his words on parting with her are "Farewell, mistress; nothing more;" and induces Shylock to believe that Launcelot is throughout merely paying her the ordinary courtesies of service. It can only be an appreciative kindness of disposition, which certainly could not belong to a man always "grinning with deadly malice" (as Shylock has often on and off the stage been represented), that can induce the Jew to reply "The patch is kind enough," and then to add, half blaming himself for having parted with a servant who shows such befitting respect to his beloved child, "but a huge feeder," &c. Very effective are the first words of the speech in their pathos when we remember how very, very little Launcelot at the moment deserved them, or how they were suggested by the cruel deceptions of the Jew's unworthy daughter. Introduced where they are in the play, they are in themselves almost sufficient to prove that Shakspeare saw in Shylock a man "more sinned against than sinning." S. L. LEE.

#### CAMOENS.

Trieste: Nov. 20, 1880.

In the *Athenaeum* of November 13 (No. 2768) I read as follows:—"With the one exception of Petrarch, no great poet depends upon his sonnets for his reputation." The Portuguese declare that, had Camoens never written the *Lusiad*, his *Sonnets* would have immortalised him; and they prefer many of his, especially the "autobiographical," to those of the lover of Laura.

The reviewer pursues, "Mr. Charles Tennyson . . . is the master sonneteer of the present century . . . by virtue of his 341 sonnets against Petrarch's 317, the most copious since sonnets were." The great edition of Camoens by Viscount Juromenha contains 352 sonnets, and possibly more will be found.



An English reviewer can hardly be expected to know much about the *Rhythmas* (lyrics) of Camoens. Mr. J. J. Aubertin, translator of the *Lusiad*, is now printing his anthology, literally rendered; and I have Englished every one of the 352. Camoens will, we hope, soon be as accessible as Petrarch to the "English reader."  
R. F. BURTON.

#### THE OXFORD PROFESSORIAL AND THE PROPOSED STATUTES.

Merton College, Oxford: Nov. 23, 1880.

Your "Oxford Letter" of last week contains a few remarks on the proposed statutes for the Oxford professoriate which may possibly mislead the foreign reader who trusts to the generally scientific character of the ACADEMY. It is one thing to criticise the details of a measure, and quite another to represent them from a preconceived notion of what the professoriate ought or ought not to be; and the second course is the course adopted by your correspondent. When mistakes are so abundant, it is impossible to enumerate them all; but one may take a few samples. (1) The drift of the proposed statutes is, according to Mr. Sayce, to limit the duty of a professor to the preparation for examination of those undergraduates for whom their college would rather not cater. The foundation for this may be sought, and sought in vain, in the statute by which the lectures of a professor on the subjects of his chair are open to all students who are members of the university. The suggestion about having an eye to examination, and the taunt thrown out at the colleges, are the invention, and, I trust, the groundless invention, of your informant. (2) As to the constitution of the Councils of Faculty, Mr. Sayce somewhat inverts the order of things. These councils, which include all the professors in their department, and a number of elected members which cannot exceed, but may fall short of, the number of professorial *ex-officio* members, will be far more likely to increase than to diminish the professorial influence in the university. They are expressly invested with the power of curtailing the extravagances of college tutors and lecturers, by excluding the contumacious member from the comity of the educational staff. But over the professor, the council and the visitatorial board have no such hold. He may lecture unharmed on any subject which he can show to be a *bona fide* part of the duties of his chair. A slight hold indeed they do retain; if he persists, "without reasonable justification," in proposing to lecture in the unreasonable night or at such other times as make his prelections inaccessible, then the board may bring down penalties on his head; and some people would think them fairly justifiable. (3) Worse than all, the imaginary professor of your correspondent is to spend his whole time during the four terms of the academical year in lecturing and giving private instruction. Most people know that the academical year covers twenty-four weeks. The new professorial term, as distinguished from this, consists of twenty-one weeks. During these twenty-one weeks, hygienically separated by three considerable intervals, the professor is to lecture at the rate of twice a week—forty-two hours *per annum*—that is, if he belongs to the better-paid class, and twenty-eight hours if it is his lot to rank among the men of £500. Besides this, he is actually expected to give private explanation on the subjects of his chair for an equal amount of time, and for this he may exact fees. In short, during the twenty-one weeks over which his work must be distributed, the hard-wrought professor of the first order is called on to teach for one hour a day during four days in each week. (4) Even this toilsome prospect, however, is not relieved by the hope of gain.

The professor's income, says Mr. Sayce, has been set down at the "lowest possible minimum." There are several ways of looking at this. Compared, in Oxford itself, with the incomes of most of the heads of the college boarding-houses, or with the professors of divinity, it is unfairly small; compared with those of the college tutors, it is both larger and accompanied with wider liberties, for I must presume to differ on this point from your correspondent. If one compares it with similar positions elsewhere, it is, to say the least, not inferior, and perhaps on the whole superior.

The greatest grievance, however, of all is yet to come. In all these proposals of the Commissioners there is no word about research. There ought, it seems, to have been a clause among the rest, or rather perhaps there ought to have been one only and all-sufficient clause:—It shall be the duty of a professor to study the "art or science" committed to his charge; to learn about it all that has been ascertained, and is to the professor still unknown; and to search for more, pushing out the boundaries of knowledge farther and farther for the world. Yet, if there be any professor who had not in some dim way become aware of that duty before, it may be doubted whether a statement by the Commissioners would have been to him more than "sound and fury, signifying nothing." To those who urge that research or even learning is incompatible with the onerous conditions of instruction for four hours a-week during twenty-one weeks a-year, it may be said that teaching is one of the best touchstones for securing genuine research, and that they should take heart from Germany. It cannot be supposed that English professors are incapable of the tasks accomplished by their brethren in Berlin. If Mommson, Zeller, Helmholz, and Virchow can write as they do, with an amount of lecture-work far exceeding that proposed by the Oxford University Commissioners, there is ground to hope that what has hitherto, not wholly through its own fault, been nearly the idlest professoriate in Christendom, will again, with a position of a real educational force, make Oxford a power in the intellectual world.

I cannot understand the drift of Mr. Sayce's parting shot. If he seriously means to say that there are branches of knowledge in such an unstable condition that a single long vacation may send their cherished "facts" and theories to the limbo of vanities, and that therefore it would be impossible to predict even with approximate certainty what portions of them might safely be taught or even ventilated a twelvemonth afterward, I can only pray that such topics may long remain outside the range of the professoriate—even the professoriate of the future. It seems no grinding bondage even for a professor to state towards the end of one year what branches of his subject he proposes to touch upon in the course of the next. If a brand-new subject arises, nobody is likely to resent a lecture upon it, and I think one may promise the professor immunity even from the visitatorial board.

It is possible to find fault with many details in the proposed statutes, and, if this were the proper place, to suggest modifications. But the first duty of every well-wisher to Oxford and to knowledge is to recognise with pleasure an attempt, however imperfect, to give the professors a real voice and a predominant place in the educational system of the university, and to put them *en rapport* with the teachers who, however ignorantly, have hitherto conducted the education of our students. And—if one, though not a Commissioner, may prophesy—in the university of the next generation, while the heads of houses sit tranquilly reigning in their hostelries, and the professors rule the educational world as gods of the younger clans, I see the tutors and lecturers doomed—though by

what precise instrumentality is obscure—to insignificance and the place of assistants to the professoriate. But these things are on the knees of the gods; and no one seems to see how the enormous waste of teaching power in Oxford colleges is to be checked.  
W. WALLACE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, 7 p.m. Actuaries: Presidential Address, by Mr. A. H. Bailey.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton of the Horse," by Mr. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," II., by Prof. A. H. Church.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 8.30 p.m. Zoological: "On a Collection of Land and Fresh-water Shells from the Transvaal and Orange Free State," and "Description of Three New Species of Land Shells from Cape Colony and Natal," by Mr. A. E. Craven; "On a Collection of Reptiles and Amphibians from Baluchistan, made by Dr. C. Duke," by Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht.  
8 p.m. Civil Engineers.  
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of Man," I., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Photophone," by Prof. A. Graham Bell.  
8 p.m. Geological: "On Remains of a Small Lizard from the Neocomian Rocks of the Island of Lemnos in Dalmatia," by Prof. H. G. Seeley; "On the Beds at Headon Hill and Colwell Bay in the Isle of Wight," by Messrs. H. Keeping and E. B. Tawney.  
8 p.m. British Archaeological Association: "Exploration of the Roman Station of Vinovium (Binchester)," by the Rev. Dr. Hoopell; "Roman Remains at Nursling, Hants," by Dr. Wake Smart.  
THURSDAY, December 2, 4.30 p.m. Royal.  
8 p.m. Linnean: "On an *Erythraea* New to England," by Mr. Fredk. Townsend; "The Conifers of Japan," by Dr. Maxwell Masters.  
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.  
FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of Man," II., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
8 p.m. Philological: "On Neuter Neo-Latin Substantives," by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte; "On Visible Speech," by Prof. A. Graham Bell; "Some New Latin and Greek Derivations," by Prof. J. P. Postgate.

#### SCIENCE.

*Ideal Chemistry.* By Sir B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. (Macmillan.)

ON the 3rd of May 1866, Sir B. Brodie read a paper before the Royal Society entitled "The Calculus of Chemical Operations: being a Method for the Investigation by Means of Symbols of the Laws of the Distribution of Weight in Chemical Change." This, the first part of a much more extended memoir, occupies seventy-eight quarto pages in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and treats of the construction of chemical symbols. A little more than a year afterwards the author delivered a lecture before the Chemical Society, in which he gave, as far as was possible in the space of an hour, an abstract of his views; and it is this which has now appeared in a separate volume. The lecture is published now—thirteen years after its delivery—because the author believes that the views which it advocates will have a wider interest and be more fully appreciated than at the time when they were first promulgated. This applies especially to three topics which are important, and which have not been elsewhere discussed in the same manner—viz., (a) the application made of the symbol *xy* regarded as the chemical symbol; (b) the meaning to be assigned to the term "ideal element;" and (c) the suggestion of the possible decomposition of certain elements at the high temperature of the sun, and of the existence in that luminary of the constituents of these elements in independent forms.

Symbols, used in most remote periods by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, were undoubtedly first introduced into alchemy by the astrologers, who frequently professed both sciences, and who transferred both the names and the symbols erst given to the seven

planets to the seven metals. In the earliest Greek MSS. on Alchemy, now preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and in Vienna, we find a multitude of symbols. These were multiplied as the number of writers on alchemy and chemistry increased, and a century ago not only elements and compounds, but even instruments and operations, were designated by symbols. At the hands of Berzelius (1779–1848) the present symbolic system was introduced, and no essential improvement has been effected in it since, more than sixty years ago, it was first brought into notice. Neither, according to Sir B. Brodie, are we indebted to symbolic operations for one single discovery, although the application of symbols to geometry and to mechanics led almost immediately to important discoveries which, reacting upon the symbolic method, led to its amplification. But the chemical symbolic system is far less precise and definite than that which has been so successfully employed in geometry; no system of chemical notation has been universally admitted or even uniformly interpreted.

Prof. Brodie has developed in his *Ideal Chemistry* a new method for the symbolic expression of the exact facts of chemistry by the employment of which these facts may be reasoned upon by a suitable mental process. His object is best described in the introduction to the original Royal Society memoir.

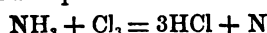
"This method is quite independent of any atomic hypothesis as to the nature of the material world, and in it the symbol is placed in immediate relation with the fact, being, indeed, its symbolic equivalent or expression. It does not, however, preclude or deny such an hypothesis; the question is not raised. This method may be regarded as a special application of the science of algebra, and in its construction I have been guided by the similar applications of that science to geometry, to probabilities, and to logic, to which it presents many curious and interesting analogies. In these branches of science the symbol is not a figure of the object, nor is any resemblance attempted between the symbol and the thing signified by it. The symbols which we shall have occasion to employ are of the same abstract character; they pretend to no resemblance to any object in nature, and are simply to be regarded as arrangements of marks which it is convenient to employ for the purposes of thought. The conditions to be satisfied by such a method are few and simple. It is only necessary that every symbol should be accurately defined; that every arrangement of symbols should be limited by fixed rules of construction, the propriety of which can be demonstrated; and that the symbolic processes employed should lead to results which admit of interpretation."

After a lengthy Introduction, in which the above occurs, Prof. Brodie passes on to the consideration of various definitions, such as "ponderable matter," "identical weights," "simple weights," "units of space," &c. The unit of a chemical substance is defined as that weight of the substance which, at 0° Centigrade and 760 millimètres pressure, and in the condition of a perfect gas, occupies a volume of 1,000 cubic centimètres. And this volume is termed the unit of space.

The second section discusses the symbols of chemical operations; the symbols (+ and —) of operations by which groups are con-

stituted; the symbol (=) of identity; of two weights collectively considered ( $x+x$ ), and of compound weights  $xy$  and  $\frac{x}{y}$ . The symbol I. (section iii.) is selected as the symbol of the unit of space. Fundamental chemical equations and their development, especially the equations  $xy = x + y$  and  $\frac{x}{y} = x - y$ , form the subject of the next section. The symbols of simple weights are then given, together with a general method for discovering the prime factors of chemical symbols.

The sixth section treats of the construction of chemical equations from the data afforded by experiment, and the following example is given:—Suppose we have ascertained by experiment that 3,000 cubic centimètres of chlorine and 2,000 c. c. of ammonia have been converted into 6,000 c. c. of hydrochloric acid and 1,000 c. c. of nitrogen. According to the Berzelian equation



we infer the identity of the ponderable matter of which the two sides of the equation respectively consist, and, putting

$\phi_1$  as the symbol of a unit of chlorine,  
 $\phi_1$  " " ammonia,  
 $\phi_2$  " " hydrochloric acid,  
 $\phi_3$  " " nitrogen,  
 we assert this identity in the chemical equation

$$3\phi + 2\phi_1 = 6\phi_2 + \phi_3$$

The seventh section discusses the expression of chemical symbols by means of prime factors in the actual system of chemical equations. The unit of hydrogen is assumed to consist of one simple weight, and is expressed by one prime factor  $a$ , termed the *modulus of the symbolic system*. The construction of the symbols depends upon the solution in whole numbers of certain indeterminate equations. Some of the results are given below:—

Prime factors.	Relative weights.
$a$ . . . . .	1
$\xi$ . . . . .	8
$\chi$ . . . . .	17.25
$\nu$ . . . . .	6.5
$\phi$ . . . . .	15
$\kappa$ . . . . .	6

Then oxygen becomes  $\xi^2$ ; water,  $a\xi$ ; chlorine,  $a\chi^2$ ; hydrochloric acid,  $a\chi$ ; nitrogen,  $a\nu^2$ ; ammonia,  $a\nu$ ; and so on.

The eighth and final section is devoted to certain apparent exceptions to the expression of chemical symbols by means of an integral number of prime factors, consistently with the assumption of the modulus  $a$ .

There are confessedly many portions of Prof. Brodie's elaborate memoir which carry us into the region of transcendentalism; for example, when he speaks not only of the combination of matter with matter, but also of matter with space; of hydrogen being constructed by one operation, oxygen by two, and chlorine by three; and of the symbol of a simple weight not being necessarily the symbol of a real thing. Concerning these and many other abstruse points, we trust he will enlighten us hereafter.

An interesting hypothesis concludes the lecture. We can well conceive that the simple forms of matter symbolised by  $a$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\phi$ , &c., may have existed in time and space. In remote ages the temperature of matter was higher

than it is now, and many things now compound possessed separate and uncombined existences. As the temperature began to fall, these things began to combine with each other, and to enter into new forms of existence, and at this time perhaps water ( $a\xi$ ) and hydrochloric acid ( $a\chi$ ) began to exist. Again, while the process of cooling continued, such substances as  $a\chi^2$  (chlorine), and  $a\nu^2$  (nitrogen), when once formed, could never again be decomposed. "We talk," says Prof. Brodie, "of the elemental bodies as though they were existing things; but where are they? We have oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, certain metals, and certain bodies which we could specify, but what has become of the others? Where is hydrogen? Where is chlorine? Where is fluorine? Where are these things? They are locked up in combination in such a way that it is only within the last hundred years that the art of the chemist has revealed them to mankind."

If, for example, there had been more hydrogen in the world, no free oxygen would exist; it would only exist stored up in water, which, a century ago, was believed to be an element. One of the *nebulae* examined by Dr. Miller and Mr. Huggins showed the spectrum of an intensely ignited gas, and in this spectrum they found but one of the lines of nitrogen. Where were the others? Does not this observation suggest that nitrogen is a compound, and that the line was due to one of the elements, perhaps  $\nu$ , which compose nitrogen?

G. F. RODWELL.

#### SOME THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*Bibliotheca Rabbinica.* Eine Sammlung alter Midraschim zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertragen. Von Dr. Aug. Wünsche. Erste und dritte Lieferungen—der Midrasch Kohelet. Zweite Lieferung—der Midrasch Bereschit Rabba (to chap. iii. 22). (Leipzig: Schulze.) That strange monument of the activity of the Jewish mind in the earlier centuries of the Christian era which has been handed down to us under the name of the *Midrash Rabba* has at length found a translator; and the modern world will be able to form its own judgment of the merits and defects of the Rabbinical exegesis of those days by means of the highly characteristic specimens here rendered accessible. For, as Dr. Wünsche remarks in his Introduction, the *Midrash Rabba* is, as it were, "a reservoir into which almost the entire stream of 'Midrashic' exposition has poured itself." It is, in form, a sort of *catena* extending over the Pentateuch, and the five *Megillot* (Song of Songs, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Ruth, and Esther), redacted in all probability by different hands and at different times: a verse, or portion of a verse, is cited, after which follow the comments or remarks founded upon it by various Rabbis. The contents of a work of this description, as will be readily understood, are of a most miscellaneous nature, though exhibiting generally a more or less marked didactic tendency, the chief aim being to bring out the supposed meaning of the text, whether by subtle inferences deduced from a comparison with other parts of scripture, or by parables, anecdotes, or fables, applying or inculcating the lessons which it contains, in a pointed form calculated to arrest the attention of the hearer. Discussions on orthographical peculiarities (see Gen. i. 1., ii. 4, 7) likewise occupy much space. We give two or three examples for the benefit of readers of the ACADEMY. On Gen. i. 26:—"When Moses, in composing the law, came to the

sentence *Let us make man*, he exclaimed, Lord of the Worlds, what an occasion art thou giving to the Heretics [Christians] to blaspheme! The Almighty replied, Let it be written: Whoso chooseth to err, let him err. He continued: Moses, shall I not cause great and small alike to be born of this man whom I create? If, then, the greater has ever to ask advice or permission of the smaller, and says, What need is there for me to do this? they can reply to him, Learn of thy Creator condescension; for he created both the powers above and the powers below, and yet, when he was about to create man, he took counsel with his ministering angels."

Again, with reference to i. 3:—

"The light, said R. Jehudah, was created before the world. It was like a king who wished to build a palace; but the place was dark, so what did he do? He lighted lanterns and lamps, that he might know where he should lay the foundations. Similarly, the light was created first. R. Nehemiah, on the other hand, said, The world was created first. It was like a king who built his palace, and then decked it with lanterns and lamps."

And on i. 31: "A king of flesh and blood, said R. Johanan, builds a palace, and views the upper chambers with one glance, and the lower chambers with another: the Almighty surveys his entire universe with a single glance." The story of the death of Titus (p. 42) and various anecdotes of Hadrian are too long to quote; but the extracts given will sufficiently indicate the character and style of the exegesis. Seldom, if ever, appreciating the real value, or penetrating to the real meaning, of Scripture, the Midrash Rabba is nevertheless of considerable importance historically. It is, for example, the source from which Rashi draws largely in his Commentary on the Pentateuch. As he expressly states, he is in the habit of adopting the more sober and literal explanations which it contains, and the point of his own comments is often difficult to understand except by referring to it. It reveals to us, moreover, the same phraseology, and we have in it frequently the same ideas and the same methods of instruction, which meet us in the New Testament; but when we have said this the resemblance between the two is practically exhausted; for we may search page after page in vain for an instance of the wisdom which shines in a single sentence of the Gospels, or for the power and practical good sense which make themselves felt in the Epistles. We have only to add that the translation is very readable, and (so far as we have compared it with the original) fully worthy of Dr. Wünsche's reputation as a scholar.

*Studien über die naturwissenschaftliche Kenntnisse der Talmudisten.* Von Dr. Joseph Bergel. (Leipzig: Friedrich.) The scientific views expressed by different Talmudic authorities are here examined systematically, under the several heads of anatomy, physiology, pathology, zoology, chemistry, geology, physics, and astronomy, and the results compared with those which have been arrived at by scientific men at the present day. Various extraordinary opinions and questions will be found gravely treated in Dr. Bergel's pages. The entire subject, however, is one so widely removed from the interests of the general reader, that it will be sufficient to have recorded thus briefly the appearance of a treatise relating to it, which those who care to do so may procure and study for themselves.

*Die Spuren Al-Batlatjusi's in der Jüdischen Religionsphilosophie, nebst einer Ausgabe der Hebräischen Uebersetzungen seiner "Bildlichen Kreise."* Von Prof. Dr. David Kaufmann. (Budapest.) The Royal Hungarian Seminary for Rabbis in Budapest is an institution which, if not of great age, promises, by the learning and works of its teachers, soon to have—and deservedly so—a good name beyond the confines of Hungary proper and the territories annexed to her Crown. It is the custom of this seminary,

as of other kindred institutions, to issue annually an account of its doings; which account is always preceded by some literary work of one of its professors. As the result of this custom we had one year (1877-78) an interesting octavo volume *On the Agadic Literature of the Babylonian Talmud-Teachers* ("Die Agada der Babylonischen Amoräer") by Dr. Bacher. Another year (1878-79) we had another interesting essay *On the Mosaisch-Talmudic Police Law* ("Das Mosaisch-Talmudische Polizeirecht") by Prof. Bloch. This year we have, by Dr. David Kaufmann, *The Traces of Al-Batlatjusi in Jewish Religious Philosophy, together with the Edition of the Hebrew Translation of his "Cycles of Imagination"* by R. Mosheh Ibn Tibbon, etc. Prof. Kaufmann is already favourably known to the learned world by his important book, *Geschichte der Attributenlehre in der Jüdischen Religionsphilosophie* (Gotha, 1877). This edition of Al-Batlatjusi forms an admirable sequel both to the editor's last-named work and to the two volumes published by his colleagues. Dr. Kaufmann, we may add, is himself a very energetic man (and this we consider no small praise), who possesses the art of interesting others in his labours. He understands how to make others willing contributors to his work; so that, without having had originally a single MS. lying at any of the libraries in Budapest, his edition of Al-Batlatjusi is based on a collation of no less than eight MSS. in various European libraries (Cambridge, St. Petersburg, London, Munich, Oxford, and Paris).

*Ozar Ha-Sepharim* ("Bücherschatz"). Bibliographie der Gesammten Hebräischen Literatur, mit Einschluss der Handschriften (bis 1863). Nach den Titeln alphabetisch geordnet von I. A. Ben Jacob. Hrag. vom Sohne Jacob Ben Jacob. (Wilna.) Jewish literature is not poor in bibliographers. Even editors of literary works which claim no connexion, strictly speaking, with bibliography have, more or less, made contributions to this science. It is, therefore, no easy matter "to come after the kings" of bibliography—Wolf and De Rossi on the Christian side, and Baas, Azulai, Zunz, Steinschneider, Zedner, and Roest on the Jewish side—and to surpass them. And yet I. A. Ben Jacob (or rather his son, Jacob Ben Jacob) has done so in his *Ozar Ha-Sepharim*. This book contains in actual matter more than any of its predecessors. The reason is a very obvious one. Wolf had to rely almost entirely on the Oppenheim Library, which, however rich, was then still a private collection, and consisted mostly of printed books. De Rossi certainly had a large number of books, but these also were in a private collection only, and consisted chiefly of MSS. Baas gave an account of both printed and MS. works, but of a comparatively small number only (chiefly from the collections of the Sephardic *Beth Hamidrash* and of R. Mosheh Rephahel de Aguiar, in Amsterdam). Azulai's dictionary of Jewish learned men and their writings, however valuable, is very sporadic, as the author was a bibliographer by mere inborn talent, and almost against his own will. Zunz is, no doubt, very profound, but his bibliographical notices are only subservient to other literature. Steinschneider had, on the whole, to fall back again upon the Oppenheim collection. Zedner, who commanded an unprecedented number of books, is, although correct, not very instructive, on account of the restrictions under which he worked, so that his catalogue contains scarcely a remark beyond the information given in a sale-list. Roest, while a little more instructive, commanded a much smaller collection than Zedner or even Steinschneider (he described only the library of M. Rosenthal, of Hanover, afterwards of Amsterdam). Our editor, however, collecting from all these men and books (the ground-work being Azulai's *Shem Hage-*

*dolim*, with the additions made by the elder Ben Jacob), has brought together notices of seventeen thousand works. As even these do not exhaust Jewish literature, the editor has appealed (and not in vain, we are happy to say) to several bibliographers, great and small, to aid him in his work. Their researches will be published as a Supplement. Names like Zunz, Steinschneider, Schorr, Halberstam, Buber, Harkavy, and others are a guarantee that this Supplement will be of considerable value. Meanwhile, we most earnestly recommend the *Ozar Ha-Sepharim* just issued to the friends of Jewish literature. We do this the more willingly as the editor is not a rich man, and the printing of the valuable Supplement depends, to a great extent, upon the sale of the book just published.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

EXTRACTS from the diary of the late Dr. Ch. Rutenberg will be found in the recent numbers of the *Geographische Blätter* of the Bremen Geographical Society. Our readers will remember that Dr. Rutenberg was murdered on August 25, 1878, when about fifty miles to the eastward of Beravi, in Madagascar. The same periodical contains a paper on Polar explorations by Dr. Neumayer, the Director of the German Nautical Observatory. The author advocates the scientific and systematic exploration of the Polar regions, which Lieut. Weyprecht was the first to propose, and which he maintains will yield more valuable results than expeditions sent out with a view of attaining high latitudes or discovering new countries.

THE Rev. C. E. Moberly's *Geography of Southern Europe* (Rivingtons) forms a sequel to the author's *Northern Europe*, and deals with the Mediterranean and the countries bordering upon it, from the Iberian to the Balkan Peninsula. The author has, upon the whole, dealt judiciously with his subject, and his little book is well worth reading. In connexion with Montenegro, he very appropriately reminds us that Cattaro was given to the Montenegrins in 1814 to serve them as a port, but that subsequently this concession was cancelled, and a Russian pension of £4,700 substituted. Cattaro would certainly prove more acceptable to the Montenegrins than either Dulcigno or Antivari, but its surrender by Austria appears not even to have been suggested at Berlin.

In the address which he delivered last Monday to a crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Bartle Frere urged the great value of temperate South Africa as a base for the exploration of the Central region, on the grounds of the general suitability of its climate for Europeans and the comparative ease with which the best point for crossing the Zambesi can be reached *via* Shoshong in the Bamangwato country. The main difficulty, he pointed out, in a northward journey was the unhealthy belt of country on both banks of the Zambesi, and by the route mentioned this would be reached in its narrowest part above the Victoria Falls. The adoption of Shoshong or some similar place as a base for operations would be advantageous, as the explorer could retire to it in case of illness, or to refit. Sir B. Frere further called attention to the useful geographical information to be obtained from and by the agency of traders and the numerous missionaries settled beyond the British frontier. Incidentally he also urged the necessity for a proper coast survey, and he announced that Mr. David Gill, the astronomer at the Cape, had prepared a scheme by which an accurate and much-needed survey of the colony might be carried out.

MORE than two years ago, we believe, Capt. Cecchi and Signor Chiarini, two members of the Italian expedition to Shoa under the

Marchese Antinori, started on a somewhat venturesome journey to the Victoria Nyanza and the equatorial lake region generally. They had not got far on their road to Kaffa, when they were stopped and imprisoned in a small district said to be tributary to Shoa, and were entirely unable to communicate with the outer world. The first news, received a few months back, and that sent with great difficulty, was the announcement of Signor Chiarini's death. We are glad to learn that intelligence has just reached Italy that M. Bianchi, whose commercial mission to those regions we noticed some time back, has been at last successful in procuring Capt. Cecchi's release, but no details have yet been received.

FROM the other side of Africa the Baptist Missionary Society have just received news of a murderous assault on two of their agents when engaged in an important journey of exploration to the south of the Congo. The Rev. T. J. Comber, who has been stationed at San Salvador since July of last year, steadily maturing his plans for pushing through the unknown tract of country lying between that place and Stanley Pool above the first cataracts, had started on his perilous journey, and, in company with Mr. Hartland, had been induced to visit the Makuta towns. Here they were savagely attacked and fired at. They managed to effect their escape, but in doing so both were injured, one receiving a somewhat serious bullet-wound. This unfortunate occurrence will, it may be feared, much delay the execution of the first portion of the extensive plan for exploring and civilising the natives of the Congo basin undertaken by the society with the aid of Mr. Arthington's handsome donation.

A NEW journey of exploration in the Sahara has just been undertaken by M. Leprovost and another French traveller. Their final start was made from Biskra, a day's journey south of the Aures range, and they intended to visit Tugurt, the capital of Wad E'ir, and Wargla, returning to Algiers by way of Laghuat. One of the principal objects of their expedition is to ascertain the practicability of boring artesian wells in the Sahara, which would materially aid the construction of the projected Trans-Sahara railway, as well as the future settlement of the region which would follow in its wake.

THE Italian Government have promised to contribute the sum of 20,000 frs. in aid of the objects aimed at by the society formed for promoting commercial exploration in Africa. The society proposes first to establish an experimental factory at Bengazi, and then to despatch an expedition into the interior.

ACCORDING to a telegram which has reached Alexandria, Dr. Matteucci has at last succeeded in traversing Wadai, but he would seem to have abandoned his intention of making for the West Coast, as he is stated to be going north to Tripoli. A letter of earlier date has been received in Italy from Lieut. Massari, who mentions that on September 4 the opposition of the Sultan of Dar Tama had been got over by the aid of the Egyptian Governor-General, and that the expedition was at once about to move westwards.

COL. PREJEVALSKY, according to a telegram received last week from Kiachta, may be expected to arrive in St. Petersburg in January. The collections he brings with him comprise specimens of 2,000 birds, 1,300 plants, and numerous mammalia and fish.

MESSRS. J. WURSTER AND CO., the geographical publishers of Zürich, have in the press a work entitled *Aide-mémoire du Voyageur*, by M. J. Kaltbrunner. It will contain general notes on mathematical, physical, and political geography, geology, biology, and anthropology for the use of travellers, students, and others.

DR. HARMAND, one of the secretaries of the French Geographical Society, who is best known by his journeys in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, has commenced a series of public lectures at Paris on the subject of French colonies. In the first two he dealt with Cochinchina and the various races found there. He does not intend to take the colonies in any particular geographical order, but after Indo-China he will probably take the settlements in West Africa, Oceania, Madagascar, Guiana, &c. The principal topics referred to in each lecture are geography, geology, climatology, anthropology and ethnography, fauna and flora, &c. The productions, industries, &c., of each colony will be noticed, and Dr. Harmand will be able to illustrate his remarks by the collections in the Colonial Museum, where the lectures are delivered.

THE agents of the South American Missionary Society have been very active this year in their exploration of the unknown affluents of the Rio Purús, one of the great tributaries of the Amazon. Some three months ago we referred to Mr. Reszyk Polak's journey, and now we learn that Mr. Duke, the chief of the station, has lately returned to São Pedro de Caxoeira from a visit to the Rivers Içumia and Mamuria. The experience of two days' investigation of the former stream showed that the steam-launch could not then penetrate any farther without danger of being left high and dry in the forest until the rainy season. Mr. Duke afterwards ascended the Mamuria, and found many indications that numbers of Indians of the Jamamady tribes occasionally visited its banks, but he was not successful in meeting with any of them, which was the great object of his journey. He spent eight days on the Mamuria, up which no European had hitherto been for more than a very few miles from its mouth. From the Mamuria he crossed the Purús, and, going a short distance higher up, started overland to the Uajaraka Lake. After visiting the Pamarys here, he went partly by canoe through an *iguazapé* and partly overland to a place where some Ipurinas were cutting indiarubber, and saw one of their so-called Tuchavas, or chiefs. Mr. Duke intended during the summer to make a canoe voyage up the Mamuria, when he would, no doubt, get much farther up, and be successful in his search for the Jamamadys, who at that time go to fish in the river. These people are very retiring in their habits, and are believed to have settlements among the primeval forests in which the Mamuria takes its rise.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*The Seals and Walruses of North America.*—It is proposed to publish, in connexion with the Geological and Geographical Survey of the North-Western Territories, a systematic history of the North American mammalia. The scheme began some time ago with the publication of Dr. Coues's memoir on the fur-bearing animals, and has recently been continued by the issue of a monograph by Mr. J. A. Allen on the Pinnipedia. The pinnipeds, or amphibious carnivora, include the walruses, the sea lions, the sea bears, and the seals. It happens that nearly all the species which occur north of the Equator are included in the American fauna, and thus Mr. Allen's monograph is virtually a complete history of the pinnipeds of the Northern hemisphere. The economic phase of the subject has not been neglected, and the author gives an excellent description of the Sealing industries of the world.

PROF. GRAHAM BELL has promised to read a paper before the Society of Arts upon his "Photophone" at the ordinary meeting on Wednesday, December 1. As considerable

interest is likely to attach to this paper, it is announced that only members of the society can be admitted, and that they will be required to provide themselves with special tickets issued for the occasion.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

IN the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie* (vol. xii., part i.) an Old-German Gospel and Epistle book is published for the first time, from a thirteenth-century MS. at Olmütz, by Karl Stejskal. Holtzschansky, in a short paper entitled "Gahmuret's Wappen," discusses the question why Gahmuret in the *Parzival* should have a panther as his cognisance, and explains the fact by the consideration that Guot was writing for Henry II., and took the panther, in all probability, from the royal arms of England. Seeber has an essay, directed mainly against San-Marte, on lay-confession ("Laienbeichte"), as known to Wolfram. In the following number G. Schmidt publishes from the library at Halberstadt fragments of sermons, catechisms, and works on medicine and plants. The sermons and the works on plants are discussed at length by Zacher, who assigns the sermons to Berthold, and traces in a very interesting paper the fortunes of the Latin verses on botany bearing the name of Macer Floridus, and their relation to the mediaeval German handbooks. Thiele publishes for the first time three letters from Weisse and Nicolai to Eschenburg, communicated to him by Herr Preuss, librarian of the public library at Detmold.

THE last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xv., part iii.) is an important one. Foremost among several excellent articles stands Mommsen's essay on the "Decree of Commodus for the *Saltus Burunitanus*." This document was discovered by Dumartin at Suk el Khmis, on the road from Carthage to Bulla, and first printed in the *Revue Critique* for January 1880. It throws much light on the position of the imperial *coloni* in the second century A.D. Beside this, there are papers by Dessau on "Latin Inscriptions found at Cirta," and by Reusch on "The Second Volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Anticarum*." H. Droysen continues his "Epigraphische Miscellen," and Kirchoff has a note on *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum* 2603 c. The new papyrus fragment of a Greek historian, now in the Egyptian Museum at Berlin, is discussed by Blass, who inclines to assign it to Theopompus. K. J. Neumann, in a paper on "The Period embraced by the Chronicle of Malalas, as given in the Oxford MSS.," supports Mommsen's theory that Malalas ended with the reign of Justinian. Olshausen discusses an Arabic inscription in the Venetian MS. (No. 516) of Ptolemy, coming to the conclusion that it refers to Arslan, the Sultan of Du-lkadr, who was murdered in 1465. Ellis gives a description and collation of the ninth-century Bodleian MS. of the *Ars Amatoria*, and Witz a similar account of a fragment of an Aarau MS. of Juvenal, representing the Pithoean recension. Gustafsson reports upon a Naples MS., belonging to the mixed class, of Cicero's *De Finibus*. In an essay on "The Elymaei of Polybius and Ptolemy," Olshausen argues that the name is really identical with that of *Delem* or *Dilem*. Notes on Cornificius are contributed by Thielmann, on Lycurgus by Thalheim, on Nonnus by Tiedke, on Cicero by Lehmann, and by Kaibel ("Sententiarum Liber Primus") on the later Greek poets.

IN the *Nachrichten* of the Royal Scientific Society of Göttingen, Dr. Paul Haupt has published a very able and instructive article "On a Dialect of the Sumerian Language." In this he shows that, besides the Accadian dialect spoken in Northern Babylonia before



the occupation of the country by the Semites, there was a second, closely allied dialect spoken in Sumer or Southern Babylonia, which we must therefore term Sumerian. The chief differences between the two dialects are phonetic ones, Accadian *g*, *d*, and *u*, for instance, becoming *m*, *ts*, and *e* in Sumerian, though different words are also sometimes used in the two dialects to denote the same idea. The larger part of the bilingual texts we possess are written in the Northern or Accadian dialect, since they come from the libraries of Babylon, Agané, and other cities of Northern Babylonia; but Dr. Haupt has also signalled a good many Sumerian texts which originally belonged to the cities of Southern Babylonia. In the latter the words are in great measure written phonetically instead of being expressed by ideographs, as is usually the case in the Accadian documents. Since Sumerian *m* in the middle of a word became *ng* in Accadian, it is clear that the Hebrews learned the name of Shinar (= Sumer) in Babylon, and not in the district of Sumer itself.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Nov. 15.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Prof. Monier Williams, C.I.E., read a paper "On Indian Theistic Reformers," in which, after showing that Monotheism was not of recent growth in India, he traced the development of the modern Theistic churches there from Rammohun Roy, who formulated a system which may be described as Unitarianism based on Brahmanism, through his successor, Debendra Nāth, who improved on Rammohun Roy's work by founding the *Adi Brāhma Samāj*, to Keshub Chunder Sen, who threw off, altogether, both Brahmanism and caste, and founded his new progressive *Brāhma Samāj* in 1866. In his present eclectic form of Theism, composed of Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, he teaches the worship of God under the character of a Supreme Mother. Some of his followers, offended with him chiefly for marrying his daughter, before she was fourteen, to the Maharaja of Kuch-Bihar, have recently set up a new Theistic Church, called the *Sadhārana Brāhma Samāj*, or Catholic Church of God. There are now more than 120 Theistic churches in different parts of India.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Nov. 18.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., read a paper on "Some Recent Discoveries of Illyrian Coins," the result of considerable personal researches in North Albania and Southern Dalmatia. From the mountains above Gusinje the author had obtained a small hoard of Illyrian coins, many of which present types entirely new to numismatists. The most striking features of this find are an autonomous coin of Lissos, the modern Alessio, of which city no coins were hitherto known; coins of Skodra (Skutari d'Albania) struck under Macedonian supremacy, and displaying the Macedonian shield and helmet as represented on coins of Philip V., with the legend *ΣΚΟΔΡΙΝΩΝ*, and which throw a new and unexpected light on an obscure passage of Illyrian history; coins similar in all respects to the above, but with the name and title of King Genthius, the Gentius of Livy, captured by L. Anicius at Skodra in 168 B.C.; and another equally new variety of King Genthius' coinage, bearing a thunderbolt on the reverse, and struck apparently at Lissos. The other coin of Lissos already alluded to presents on the obverse a goat as on coins of the sister colony of Dionysios the elder at Issa, and on the reverse, above and below a winged thunderbolt, *ΑΙΞΑΝΤΑΝ* in clear letters. From the site of the old Illyrian city of Rhizon, the refuge of the pirate queen Teuta, at present represented by the small town of Risano in the Bocche di Cattaro, the author had himself picked up in the course of his excavations a series of unpublished coins which form, as it were, the sequel to those discovered in North Albania. Among these are two autonomous coins of Rhizon itself, of which no coins were

known, and, beside a number of types of the unknown Illyrian Prince Ballaeos, coins of apparently a successor of that King, reading *MTN*, and interesting from the fact that the heads on the obverse are copied from the familiar representations of Pallas, Libertas, and Virtus on Roman Consular *denarii*.—The Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A., read a paper on the shillings of Edward VI., in which he strove to prove that some among them of base metal, bearing the same mint-marks as some of Henry VIII.'s Irish coins, and being moreover identical in date with the fine silver money then current in England, are in fact the Irish currency of Edward VI., against the adulteration of which all Ireland was then indignantly exclaiming.

#### FINE ART. ART BOOKS.

In the *Schools of Modern Art in Germany* (Seeley and Co.) Mr. Beavington Atkinson has furnished us with his most substantial contribution to critical knowledge. The modern German school need not have particular attractions for us to enable us to discover in the portly volume before us much good material which cannot but be the result of many years' accumulation on the part of the writer. In truth, however, the popular English knowledge of modern German art (or, for the matter of that, of the older German art) is of the slightest kind. Most people have heard of Overbeck and of Cornelius, and have met with agreeable *genre* pictures from German hands in some of our minor exhibitions. But no such general knowledge exists of German art as is to be found, widespread, though superficial, of contemporary French painting. It may be urged that there is little need for such a general knowledge, so much of German art being the more or less direct result of the art of other lands—its *genre* subjects due to the inspiration of France or England, and its more ambitious effort the consequence of Italian triumphs. In this rejoinder there is indeed a measure of truth, yet the activities of the German schools of art are sufficiently great and varied to warrant a writer in devoting his study especially to their manifestations, and this Mr. Atkinson has done with sincere interest and continuous patience. We owe him thanks for his labour. He discourses with impartiality and with knowledge of men as utterly divided as Cornelius and Ferdinand Heilbuth, and is equally at home in the studios of Munich and of Düsseldorf. For it is essentially *de près* that Mr. Atkinson has studied these things; his knowledge is personal knowledge. Moreover, he can treat, when need be, of the men themselves as well as of their works. Several deceased masters, and some living ones, are graphically sketched for us in these pages, the writer's boldness of suggestion with regard to life and character—as in the case of Hans Makart, the South-German Rubens or Veronese—being tempered by discretion. The arrangement of the work is geographical, but chronology is not forgotten; thus we are instructed, to begin with, of "the rise in Rome"—the first efforts of Overbeck and Cornelius to revive classic or religious art. Much of it, no doubt, was failure; some of their work was barren; but the failure, so far as it was failure, was at least interesting and edifying. From Rome we pass to Munich; King Ludwig is importing German masters from Italy into Bavaria. Thence we proceed to Düsseldorf, which has a school of its own, sufficiently individual, though uninspired. Next we are taken to Berlin. Central Germany follows; and Austria, where art is warmest and most vital, concludes the journey. It is curious to note the profundity of the gulf that separates the art of Overbeck, with its religious aspiration and its ascetic theories, from the art of masters now popular in Austria, with their secular tendencies and luxurious pursuits. On

points of detail it is easy to differ from Mr. Atkinson's estimates. He seems to us, for example, very considerably to overrate the achievement of Cornelius with *The Last Judgment*. Is *The Last Judgment* of Cornelius really anything more than an echo of a greater and more illustrious master? "It is much," says the writer of the volume before us, "almost to have succeeded in a sphere where Michael Angelo failed;" but may it not be true that in such exalted labour as Cornelius attempted there is no room for any success short of a complete one? To "almost succeed" may be the same as to almost fail. It is not, however, in his estimate of the importance of modern German art that we intend to follow Mr. Atkinson, either to agree with or to demur to his conclusions. We allow gladly the service he renders to knowledge by the production of this large and widespread volume, which, handsomely illustrated and otherwise acceptable to the eye, contains much of the matter the writer has been accumulating in study and putting forth, piece by piece, in the periodicals during the last twenty years. The record of work now before us is of a most substantial nature.

*Polychrome Meisterwerke der Monumentalen Kunst in Italien* is the title of a magnificent work that has been brought out in numbers by the firm of Baumgärtner, of Leipzig. The pictures are accompanied by explanatory text by H. Köhler, translated into four languages, for it is hoped that this work will have a world-wide interest. The monumental works depicted are:—San Giovanni in Fonte, Ravenna; San Miniato presso Firenze; La Capella Palatina in Palermo; Il Duomo di Orvieto; La Cappella Sistina nel Vaticano, Roma; Camera della Segnatura in Roma; Stanza d'Eliodoro in Roma; Le Loggie di Raffaele nel Vaticano; San Pietro in Roma; La Libreria in Siena; Loggia nel Palazzo Doria in Genova; and Sala del Collegio nel Palazzo Ducale in Venezia.

#### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

THIS exhibition, filled with small pictures of landscape and *genre*, very few of which are not skilful in execution and pleasant to the eye, is like a little backwater of art. Everything, or nearly everything, is pretty and quiet; there are no large glaring canvases to disturb the sight, no efforts of great ambition to distract the reason, no flowers of eccentric genius to puzzle the critical faculty—all is restful and comprehensible without effort, and the visitor can wander at will from little picture to little picture, sure of variety within certain limits and pleasure of a true but unexciting sort. So many of the pictures are so tiny and hung so close to the ground that it needs the eyes and back of a botanist to investigate carefully the lowest tiers; but the patience of the collector will be rewarded when he comes upon such uncommon little specimens as Mr. B. H. Nicholls' *Fruitseller* (47) with her red umbrella, Mrs. Gosse's *Fort Beauregard, Besançon*, or Mr. F. D. Hardy's *Highland Cares* (69).

In comparison with a number of such minute canvases Mr. Heywood Hardy's *Old Squire's Favourite* (157) looks quite a large picture at the end of the room; and Mrs. Koberwein Terrell's *In Maiden Meditation* (253), although but a slight lady, looks down upon her smaller sisters like the most sweet and refined of giantesses. The majority of the pictures are, however, not remarkable for minuteness either of area or scale, but, like ordinary inhabitants of the dwarf world of cabinet painting, preserve a mean proportion between the two extremes. Among these will be found some very choice specimens of well-known skill. Mr. Leslie has never been more dexterous and charming than in his two pretty girls, *Cherry Ripe* and *Apple Dumplings* (150 and 169) (lady-helps evidently), who are

making pastry in the kitchen, and out of whose commonplace surroundings—pie-crust, rolling-pins, cheap crockery, and wooden dressers—the artist has managed to concoct dishes of line and colour nice enough to satisfy an epicure. Mr. Marks is not less delightful or less thoroughly artistic in a different way in his figure of a mediaeval poet in red tunic and trunk hose who is *Studying Impromptu* (211) *sub tegmine fagi*. It is difficult to know which to admire most—the richness of his colour or the dryness of his humour. Firm is the flesh and twinkling the eye of his *Miller of Dee* (221); but the face, though full as it should be of *nonchalance* and good-nature, is perhaps suggestive rather of the old soldier than the grinder of flour. His smile is not born of the “murmuring sounds” of wheel and water. To the same class of art belong Mr. C. W. Nichol's humorous and highly finished studies (22 and 259) and Mr. Cotman's (89 and 257). M. Léon Lhermitte, in his two contributions, *Le Déjeuner* (200), a breakfast scene in a peasant's cottage, and *Le Calvaire de Mont St.-Père* (190), is at his best, tender and poetical in feeling, faultless in tone, and perfect within his severely limited scale of colour. Simple, almost commonplace, as the latter is in subject, with its uneven lines of gray-walled and red-roofed cottages, its tree and stone cross, and its gray sky, there is no picture on the walls which is more satisfying to the mind and eye—a painted poem of indefinable charm.

A very different artistic impulse has led Mr. Hamilton Macculum to study for us so carefully and draw and paint so finely his group of bare-legged boys watching the *Luring of a Tide-leaf Conger* (75) from its haunt under a rock in a pool on the sunny shore. The different attitudes and expressions of suspense are natural and unforced; and the ripple made by the line, half in broad sunlight and half in the shadow of the rock, is very cleverly done. Consummate in its way, both in expression and rendering of texture, is Mr. Burgess' pretty *Spanish Lady* (61); it is also one of a good many little pictures here, such as M. Villières' (117), which are remarkable for their beauty of colour. Remarkable for this and other attractive qualities is Mr. Waterhouse's *Flower Stall* (336).

Mr. McWhirter's *A Summer Storm—Venice* (255) is a picture to be thankful for, as it shows us in a novel light the well-known view of the Doge's Palace, &c., as seen from the Canal. It has a black cloud overhead and a gray cloud behind, bringing out the pink walls of the palace, and throwing their pink reflections and the white reflections of the houses to the right into sunless water, richly shot with purple and green. His *Thunderstorm on the Grand Prairie* (107) also shows a search after unhackneyed effects, and an effort to grapple with difficult atmospheric phenomena. Its truth must be taken on trust; but any yachtsman can vouch for that of Mr. Overend's *Towing Home* (386) (a masterly study of moonlight and mist on an oily sea), which looks equally strange at first sight.

While the pictures already mentioned appear to me to contain most of the more remarkable, I have left unnoticed many—such as Mr. J. E. Hodgson's beautiful *Haven of Rest* (105)—which sustain a well-earned reputation; and many by less celebrated hands—as Mrs. Florence Martin's *Nuremberg* (413) and Mr. E. N. Downard's *Couple of Cheesetasters* (451)—which add to the interest and variety of the exhibition.

It is somewhat remarkable that this collection contains no tale of love, not even the ordinary lovers in a boat; no scene of hate, not even a duel; no picture of contemporary “society;” and that nature is generally painted carefully, but with little emotion. Mr. Rooke's melancholy maiden closing a harpsichord is almost the only example of

very refined sentiment. Thoroughly in character with the general spirit of the exhibition are the clever and affectionate studies of animals in terra-cotta by Miss Alice Chaplin and Miss Hannah Barlow. The only work that threatens any disturbance of the pulse is Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's *Study of a Head*. This, with its elevated beauty and distinction, seems almost as much out of place here as a goddess at a flower-show.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### NOTES FROM FLORENCE.

Florence: Nov. 17, 1880.

On Sunday last an exhibition of ancient art was opened under the auspices of the Società Donatello in the Refectory of the ex-Convent of S. Croce and two adjoining rooms. The Refectory, from its large size and noble proportions, is admirably adapted for the exhibition of the admirable series of tapestries which has been got together. Of these the finest are those representing the story of Adam and Eve, which have been brought out from their comparatively narrow surroundings in the galleries of the Pitti Palace. The designer is unknown, but they were undoubtedly executed at Brussels for the Medici, and are first mentioned in the archives of that family in 1553. In a small adjoining chamber is exhibited a splendid Flemish arras of the fifteenth century, representing a marriage. In the midst of the Refectory, in table cases which permit of their minute examination, are no less than 514 drawings and designs of various masters from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. Among them are specimens by Donatello, Giorgione, the Caracci, and Michelangelo. There is a large number of studies of animal life of great vigour by Stefano della Bella. The English visitor will be interested in a series of miniatures of the Stuart family, including the Chevalier Charles Edward and the Cardinal Duke of York.

With the new monstrosity obstructing the way at Temple Bar and robbing the noble pile of the Law Courts of the broad pavement which was so needful to give effect to their grand proportions, it perhaps ill becomes an Englishman to speak of vandalism committed in other countries. One cannot, however, help mourning over the destruction which is going on in the exquisite Giardino Pubblico in Milan, where hundreds of trees and shrubs have been cut down and much space curtailed to make room for the hideous sheds of the forthcoming art exhibition in that city, which all the while had been far better placed in the vast open space of the Piazza d'Armi.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the Roman villa recently discovered at Brading, by Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A., will be published shortly, with illustrations from photographs, by Mr. Elliot Stock.

WE understand that the whole of the third edition of Mr. Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers* has been subscribed for by the trade in advance of publication. The edition was limited to 1,000 copies, and will never be reproduced in its present form or with the same illustrations.

WE have received from Messrs. Tilley and Co., Talbot Road, Bayswater, M. Léon Richeton's etched portrait of Mr. Spurgeon. It is from life, and is not an inferior example of the art of etching, albeit rather needlessly sombre—as if Rembrandt had inspired the artist, and the artist had exaggerated the master's characteristics. The good, simple, and homely face of the Nonconformist divine is portrayed with sufficient

ability; and the work, having a modest share of artistic success, is, by its subject, perfectly guaranteed from commercial failure.

THE exhibition of pictures organised by Messrs. B. Rodmand and Co. at Belfast has brought forth much local talent. The pictures are mostly by Irish artists, and many of them are of considerable merit. It is thought that Belfast may become a centre for the arts in Ireland.

THE next winter exhibition of the Royal Academy bids fair to be more than usually interesting. Mr. Hope, Lord Carnarvon, and Lord Cowper have promised, it is said, the best pictures from their collections, and these alone would make a good exhibition. Beside the paintings, there will also be exhibited in one of the rooms a large collection of Flaxman's drawings, including those purchased by the Royal Academy and those belonging to the Flaxman Gallery in University College.

THE Society of Painters in Water-Colours propose exhibiting a selection of the works of their late member, Mr. Dodgson, at their forthcoming winter exhibition.

IT is announced that the Loggia del Bigallo, Florence, is about to suffer restoration; and, to go no farther than the neighbouring Duomo, we know what restoration means at Florence. It is to be hoped that Italians opposed to this reckless desecration of ancient art, who are now both numerous and influential, will look to this matter.

THE Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, Herr von Puttkamer, has, on the motion of the Central Direction of the Archaeological Institute and of the Academy of Sciences, given orders for a special survey of Athens and its environs. The pecuniary means for this operation have been granted by the Minister. The plain of Athens has been already surveyed, and the maps of it are just appearing. At the present time, the survey of the country is being extended to the east of Athens, as the whole east coast of Attica, despite its importance in the history of Greece, has hitherto remained nearly unknown to students of Greek history. This autumn, a member of the Prussian General Staff, whose head, Count Moltke, takes a very lively interest in these labours, is to start for Athens in order to undertake the triangulation of the eastern parts of Attica from Cape Sunium to Oropos.

A SLIGHT fire broke out at the Louvre last week, but was promptly extinguished. There have been two or three alarms of this sort at the Louvre lately, and yet the Government think of installing another branch of the Administration within its walls. In the present case the museum of drawings was immediately above the seat of the fire, so that had this happened at midnight, instead of midday, there is no telling what harm might have been done.

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty-seven, of the historical painter Léon Cogniet. He was a pupil of Guérin, and *prix de Rome* in 1817. He first won an undoubted success in 1845, by his picture of *Tintoretto painting his Dead Daughter*. His best works, however, were in portraiture, and among them may be mentioned portraits of Marshal Maison, Louis-Philippe in his youth, Guérin, and M. de Crillon. There is a well-known portrait of the deceased painter by M. Bonnat.

THE famous Salle du Jeu de Paume at Versailles is to be utilised as an historical museum.

THE St. Mark's, Venice, Committee have just issued the following Report:—

“The nature of the works which have recently been executed in Venice, in the way of restoration of some of the most interesting buildings which

exist there, has been such as to raise a very strong and general feeling that something ought to be done to stay, if possible, their further course. Thirty years ago the Fondaco dei Turchi was decayed and neglected, but so much original work still existed as to give it high value as a veritable monument of ancient art. The church of Sta. Maria at Murano—second only in interest to the Fondaco dei Turchi—was similarly untouched. Since that day the Fondaco has been rebuilt, and nothing of its old structure remains save a few beautiful capitals; and Sta. Maria at Murano has been so restored that its *façade* has lost almost all its charm of colour; so that whereas then everyone could go, and did go, to these two noble buildings to study their architecture, now no one cares to do so, for there is no longer an authentic record to be examined, and no longer a lovely piece of ancient coloured architectural decoration to be admired or studied. During the same time the renowned basilica of St. Mark has suffered in various parts from the same kind of treatment. The northern *façade* of the nave was refaced several years ago; the southern *façade* has quite recently been treated in the same way; a considerable portion of the old pavement has been renewed, and the old mosaics of the baptistery have been similarly, almost entirely, replaced by new works, which are but just completed; and every one of these restorations has been done in such a way as to make the new work unlike the old work, and wanting in nearly all the qualities which gave it interest.

"The distress which these restorations had caused to many lovers of ancient art for some time past found vent last year, when it seemed that the west front was to be dealt with in the same way; and an urgent memorial, most influentially supported, was sent from hence to the Italian authorities, praying for a reconsideration of the works in progress or contemplated. Most fortunately, it seems, for the moment at any rate, to have been successful; or to have been sent just at the time that Italian opinion on the subject was changing.

"This protest was made because it was felt that, while the Italian authorities were spending large sums of money with a genuine desire to render service to art, there was an unhappy certainty that the works, if completed in the way in which they had been so far conducted, could end in nothing less than the destruction of almost all the artistic, historical, and architectural value of the most precious monument of its period in Europe.

"The more the recent restorations at St. Mark's are examined, the more clearly does it appear that those who are responsible for their execution had quite determined to carry them further in the same spirit. It is impossible to doubt, for instance, from the evidence of the portion already executed at the south-west angle, that the architect who has just rebuilt the southern front of the nave contemplated rebuilding the western front also, and on new lines; while the mosaicists would undoubtedly be ready to carry on their works on pavement, and ceilings, and walls, with precisely the same justification as before. This being the case, and recognising the widespread and extraordinary love for this great church among educated men of all countries, specially among students of art, and the real and profoundly sad sensation which has been produced among them by these restorations, it is felt that the only course open to those who wish to prevent such a calamity as the completion of such works would certainly be to join themselves together in a committee, with the sole object of using all possible means for the preservation of the genuine character of St. Mark's. The exceptional nature of the danger seems to justify what is no doubt an exceptional proceeding. The object will be to use every means for promoting a sympathetic co-operation with those numerous and influential Italians who hold the same views.

"The committee, individually and as a body, being actuated by the most cordial and friendly feelings towards the Italian nation, extreme care will be taken to act as delicately as possible, by friendly representations, and with every determination not to wound any national susceptibilities, or to take exception to what are plainly necessary repairs.

"A conference on the subject was held at the Hall of the Society of Arts on the 31st of May, and

a committee was then appointed with power to add to their number. The committee now appeal to all those who sympathise with their object to join them. It is of great importance that when they venture to speak they should do so in the name of a large body of those most entitled to give an opinion, and therefore most likely to be listened to on such a subject; and the Honorary Secretary [Mr. Henry Wallis, 9 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.] will most gladly receive the names of all who may be disposed to join them in their endeavours."

### THE STAGE.

EDWIN BOOTH.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, in the opinion of many, is better made for *Richelieu* than for *Hamlet*. To our mind he shows in both much the same qualities, and we cannot agree that his deficiencies are less perceptible in the part which is the less profound. It has been argued—and very ingeniously—that the greater satisfaction which the public seem to have in the performance of *Richelieu* than in that of *Hamlet* as Mr. Booth gives it them is due to the fact that whatever is artificial and obviously mannered in the artist clashes least with an obviously mannered and artificial play. We should hold, rather, that seeming naturalness—apparent spontaneity—in the actor is all the more requisite when the piece approaches Nature but remotely. *Richelieu* is neither highly real nor highly poetic; all the more, then, a delicate hand, and a hand of genius, is required to make it seem to us either true or romantic. It is the breath of life that has to be breathed into it; and it is not because an actor is artificial that he can give vitality to moribund work. Mr. Booth's performance of *Richelieu* is interesting and almost satisfactory, not because he is a little mannered, but because he is extremely intelligent. All his qualities are brought to bear upon the performance—and he has great qualities. One thing—call it what we will—"genius," "electrical power," the "*cela*," *presque inexprimable* which is in all work of art that moves us profoundly—one thing is lacking to it.

Physically Mr. Booth has every kind of advantage, so that his exhibition of the character is entirely picturesque. He has mental gifts that enable him to enter into the fullest comprehension of the character he assumes. But somehow the performance has more the air of a criticism than a creation; it elucidates the author, it does not inform him. It is a pleasing and finished critical study.

We said that physically Mr. Booth had every kind of advantage. Height and liteness of figure, expressive hands, a fine head, with features delicate, yet decided, and facial mobility to a degree not often seen—these are substantial assistances, and the skill of the practised actor has taught him precisely how to use them. His voice is flexible and at need powerful; there is sweetness in it, bitterness and dryness too. He manages his organ with complete art; veils it, for instance, during the greater part of the performance of *Richelieu* with the chronic bronchial cold of a sexagenarian—does this, if anything, a little too much and too visibly. And every phase of the character he has carefully comprehended. The paternal affection for Julie de Mortemar is hinted at in that restrained fashion which is all that the author's dialogue

will allow. The hard jesting with her lover, De Mauprat—a jesting that ends in kindness—is adequately given, and the sly satire and the senile admiration for Marion de Lorme and the dominating devotion to the welfare of France. The satire and cynicism, though well understood, do not, it is true, receive that full effect which a contemporary actor—Mr. Irving—gives to them. Seemingly the temperament of the performer counts for something in this—Mr. Irving's relish for human weakness, his genial and amused observation of it, gives great piquancy to passages of satire in the parts in which he acts. Mr. Booth, it may be, is more habitually dignified—as dignity is generally understood. But admirable and accomplished as is his art, we cannot, thus far, find it moving. It is always thoughtful, but yet visibly theatrical. Crowded with touches which reveal a complete understanding of the requirements of the scene, it is not rich in touches which reveal keen studies from the life. All is done duly; but the moments are few in which you are tempted to believe that the theatre has vanished, and that it is actual history that is before you. You do not often say of the delivery of a phrase, or of a passing gesture, that that would have been thus exactly had you been living through the scene. The performance is deeply intelligent, almost faultlessly correct, splendidly regular. What is it that you want and have not got?

While to the *Richelieu* of Mr. Booth very much praise may be given, there is little to be said in favour of the cast generally. Mr. Gooch might conceivably have done far better. There is no need to introduce into the performances in which the famous American takes part the detestable system here still so much in vogue of giving us on the stage one man and a crowd of puppets. Nor, indeed, at the Princess's are things quite so bad as this. Mr. Edmund Leathes presents us with a fair Louis the Thirteenth. Mr. Ryder is an entertaining as well as a discreet Joseph the Capuchin, *Richelieu's* confidant. One or two other players have merit. Miss Temple exercises the proper fascination in virtue of which Marion is a successful spy and a worthy recipient of *Richelieu's* gold. Miss Gerard is an ingenuous Julie, but not quite a satisfactory one. Because Julie in the play is tender, passive, somewhat characterless, the part is generally assigned to an agreeable-looking young woman, who is not encouraged to make display of any substantial art. But for the very reason that the part is singularly lacking in colour and vivacity, it should be assigned to an actress spontaneously vivacious. The deficiencies in the creation, such as it is, of the author should be made good by the character of the interpreter. That which is true of the play as a whole—and we called attention to it at the beginning—is true of a particular part. Miss Gerard is attractive and intelligent. It is no reproach to her to say that she was not born to atone for the sentimentality and the feebleness of Lord Lytton in his youth. Far more serious deficiencies than any she exhibits are apparent in one or two of the performers, whom it is a charity not to name. The pronunciation, not of the French language in general, but of the par-

ticular word most constantly recurring—Richelieu—is ludicrous. “Rishloo” is not the fashion in which the great Cardinal’s name is uttered in the nineteenth century, nor is there any reason to suppose that it was thus uttered in the seventeenth. Again, the bearing and intonation of at least one actor is grotesquely amusing. There is a performer who offers us—albeit unconsciously—almost as good a caricature of Mr. Irving as that which, through the skill of Mr. Royce, entertains the town at the Gaiety.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

### STAGE NOTES.

Of the performance of the new farcical comedy at the Criterion, adapted by Mr. Albery from the German, and produced two or three nights ago, we shall next week be able to speak.

MDME. MODJESKA’s next character in London is apparently to be that of Adrienne Lecouvreur. The choice seems likely to prove a wise one. The part, like the Polish actress’s first part in London—that of the heroine of the *Dame aux Camélias*—is one in which her difficulties of accent will be less a drawback than in many pieces they would necessarily be.

THE visit of the Meiningen theatrical company to London is at length formally announced.

MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT is under engagement to re-appear in London in June next. Her performances in the United States continue to be among the chief events of the day.

*Don Juan Junior* is the name of the burlesque now performed nightly at the Royalty Theatre, which, with pardonable licence, announces itself as the “ancestral home of burlesque,” in virtue, probably, of the success of *Ixion* there about fifteen years ago. But the Royalty’s strict claim to the title, “the ancestral home of burlesque,” might fairly be disputed by the Strand, where, longer ago than fifteen years, one of the best comic actresses of our day—Mrs. Bancroft—was charming audiences in the earlier extravaganzas of Mr. Byron. Nay more, even the Lyceum Theatre, if any failure in its more legitimate ambitions drove it back upon the credit of its earlier aspirations, might lay claim to the title. It was at the Lyceum that Mdme. Vestris made burlesque elegant and extravaganza graceful. But be that as it may, no one doubts that the Royalty has succeeded of late in identifying itself with the order of burlesque most popular at the present day. *Don Juan Junior* is not bad of its kind, and it is very well acted. To begin with, there is Mr. Edward Righton with his full rich voice and unctuous humour—a comedian who is always on the best of all possible terms with himself and with the public. Then there is Miss Emma Ritter, who lends to the performance whatever it possesses of refinement. There is Miss Kate Lawler, who sings a comic song as well as anybody, and trills a music hall ditty—the burlesque of the day seeks its inspiration in music hall ditties—with as much good taste as the material is capable of. She is, moreover, distinctly spirited. Furthermore, there is a sufficient bevy of less known performers who, in a sense, adorn the stage, and whose presence justifies the performance in the eyes of the theatre’s most substantial patrons. There are pieces and pieces. It is conceivable that *Don Juan Junior*, with its army of chorus singers and *figurantes*, might not be among those first recommended for performance for the public edification did we possess a subsidised theatre. But on the principle laid down by an eminent authority, who claims that a theatrical manager is little but a “licensed dealer in short skirts,” there is every reason for the existence of such enterprising

productions as that now visible in Dean Street. The eminent authority has himself proved that these things pay. It would be Quixotic to suggest that any other form of entertainment should take their place. Among burlesques of the day, *Don Juan Junior* is as good as another.

FROM the West of England there is reported the possible advent of a new actress of tragedy. At the fashionable little theatre of Torquay, the performance of a young actress, Miss Latham, as Lady Macbeth, is spoken of by the local papers with unwonted enthusiasm.

MRS. BATEMAN is gradually making it “the thing” to go to New Sadler’s Wells, and certainly nothing could be more provocative of public interest in the theatrical doings of Clerkenwell and the New River head than the series of legitimate performances to which for some time Mrs. Bateman has been devoting herself and the strength of her company. *The Road to Ruin*—Holcroft’s admirable comedy, well enough played at the Vaudeville six or seven years ago—is, while we write, the latest of Mrs. Bateman’s revivals. It is not the least successful, for, while the cast is generally complete and bears evidence of careful choice, the part of young Dornton is played by Mr. Charles Warner with all the dash and spirit and seeming impetuosity which distinguished his acting of it several years since, and it is played now with added discretion. Miss Isabel Bateman, too, does skilfully as Sophia—not a good part, and a part in which Miss Amy Fawcett, who had till then done brilliantly at the Vaudeville, first began to fail. It has been objected to Miss Bateman’s performance, in certain quarters, that she exaggerates what is hoydenish in the character. But Sophia is nothing if not hoydenish; and it is at least a proof of rare versatility and variety in an actress that one week she should be too sentimental for *The Lady of Lyons*, and another too hoydenish for Sophia in *The Road to Ruin*. We have heard of some victories which are as bad as defeats. There are also, it seems, defeats which are as good as victories.

### MUSIC.

#### RECENT CONCERTS.

MR. CHARLES HALLÉ’s name will be associated in an indelible manner with the posthumous rehabilitation of the French composer, Hector Berlioz. The *Damnation de Faust* was given for the third time (in complete form) in London, at St. James’s Hall, last Saturday, and the very large audience assembled proved that public curiosity is beginning to be aroused in this matter, and the success of *Faust* will doubtless be the signal for the production of some other compositions by this hitherto neglected genius. His published works are few in number, but of great importance. It is to be hoped that we shall soon hear the beautiful *trilogie sacrée*, *L’Enfance du Christ*, and his three-act opera, *Benvenuto Cellini*, which was given only once at Covent Garden in 1853, under the direction of the composer. The performance of *Faust* last Saturday was very good, but certainly not equal to those given in London last May. We missed the volume of tone and enthusiasm of the Manchester choir—replaced on this occasion by London singers. Miss Mary Davies was again the Margaret and Mr. Lloyd the Faust; Mr. Pyatt took the part of Brander, while Mr. Santley distinguished himself as Mephistopheles. Mr. Hallé conducted with great energy and ability, and must have been pleased with the cordial reception given to him at the close of the evening. We do not propose to speak in detail of the performance, but must just mention the magnificent rendering by the orchestra of the three tone-pictures—the “Hungarian March,” the “Ballet of Sylphs,” and the “Dance of

Will-o’-the-Wisps.” *Faust* will be repeated on Saturday, December 11.

Berlioz wrote an opera entitled *Les Troyens*. The second part, “*Les Troyens à Carthage*,” was performed twenty times at the Théâtre Lyrique in 1863; the first part, “*La Prise de Troie*,” has never been given. At the Crystal Palace last Saturday Mr. Manns produced the “*Pas des Lutteurs*” and the “*Marche triomphale*” from this first part. They are both interesting specimens of Berlioz’ music, but not particularly striking. It is, however, difficult to judge of the value of pieces detached from a work. Mdme. Frickenhaus made her first appearance at the Crystal Palace, and gave a very good performance of Mendelssohn’s *Serenade and Allegro Gioioso* (op. 43). She has excellent fingers, and plays with taste and finish.

Mr. Eugene d’Albert (Queen’s Scholar, National Musical Training School, and pupil, we believe, of Herr Pauer) made his *début* at the Monday Popular Concert on November 22. He played Schumann’s *Etudes symphoniques* for pianoforte alone. Mr. d’Albert, who is at present only sixteen years old, bids fair to become a very great pianist. He possesses a very fine technique, and plays with great intelligence and wonderful vigour. It was a bold venture to attempt these extremely difficult variations, but he passed safely through the ordeal, obtained a marked success, and was loudly applauded. The variations were, however, not equally well played; the most successful were the fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth. Some parts of the *finale* were very finely rendered. We do not hesitate to predict a brilliant future for this gifted youth, if he will only continue to work hard, and not allow himself to be spoilt by the flattery of friends or by public applause.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association gave their first concert of the season at Shore-ditch last Tuesday. Mendelssohn’s *Hymn of Praise*, with Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Guy as soloists, occupied the first part of the programme. The second contained two novelties—an *Ode to the North-east Wind* by Alice Mary Smith, and Schumann’s *Nachtlied* for chorus and orchestra. The *Ode* contains some very pleasing writing, and the music is simple and easy (we might even say too easy) of comprehension. Far different is the case with Schumann’s deep and subjective *Lied*; more than one hearing is necessary to appreciate its latent beauty and merit. The concert was conducted as usual by Mr. E. Prout. We have heard in past seasons so many excellent renderings of difficult works by this choir that we always go to these concerts fully expecting a fine performance, but we cannot say that the singing last Tuesday was quite up to the mark; we are judging the choir by their own high standard, and they must be responsible for the high reputation which they have acquired. In criticising the singing, it is perhaps only fair to mention the sudden and unfavourable change of temperature last Tuesday.

Mdlle. Janotha gave a pianoforte recital at St. James’s Hall last Wednesday afternoon. This lady is certainly heard at her best in music by Chopin and Schumann, for she thoroughly enters into the spirit of both these composers. She gave, with exquisite taste, a *polonaise* and *nocturne* by Chopin, but we regret to say that Schumann was not represented. Mdlle. Janotha is a pupil of Mdme. Schumann; let us hope that she will one day give us a Schumann programme. His music is now understood and appreciated, and it would not be difficult to select from his numerous pianoforte works a programme of the greatest variety and interest. Mdlle. Janotha gave a fine rendering of Mendelssohn’s *fantasia* (op. 28). She played also Beethoven’s pastoral sonata, his variations on “God Save the King,” and an *Echo* by Bach. J. S. SHEDLOCK.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

No. 448, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B.*  
By Louis Fagan. In 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

It is always difficult to review a biography inspired by a deep personal affection. Criticism becomes invidious and analysis unkind, and any distinct difference of judgment respecting the character or conduct of the subject of the work may readily seem perverse and possibly malignant. In the case of the many private, or all but private, Lives that it is now the fashion to deliver to the public, it is certainly best to leave them in the twilight of natural partiality; but when we are dealing with a man who has been important even within a narrow sphere, and whose ventures in life have seriously affected the fortunes or happiness of others, it is well that he should be written about candidly, or not at all. Mr. Fagan must not expect a universal consent to his delineation of the character of his hero and friend. The difference, however, will be rather of kind than of value. It will not affect the estimate either of his intellectual power or moral conduct; but, while attributing his great success in life to a combination of happy opportunities and of a signal power of taking advantage of them, it may even produce in some minds a higher notion of his peculiarities of disposition and a more decided admiration of his remarkable career than they entertained before. It was one of Savage Landor's stupendous exaggerations that "it had pleased God to make the Italian people inevitable scoundrels and inevitable gentlemen;" and in this extravagance he no doubt had in his mind the general amenity of manners of the Tuscans of all ranks of society with whom he lived, and who did not always come up to his standard of individual probity. But there are Italians and Italians; and it was to a very different type of morality and temperament that Mr. Panizzi should be assimilated. His character is to be found in the vivid representations that Literary History has preserved to us of the intellectual Gladiators of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in that series of the heroes of the Renaissance extending from Filolfo through Valla and Poggio to the complete type of the assumed personality of Della Scala, and whom we know so well in the full grandeur of Julius Caesar Scaliger. The restless energy,

"Nil actum reputans, si quid superesset agendum," the versatility of acquirement, the passionate friendship and fierce animosity, the ineffaceableness of kindness or injury, combined with a susceptibility that made neither impression

absolutely secure, the inability to see any good in an opponent, and the consequent unscrupulousness of controversy, were all reproduced in the temperament and manners of Antonio Panizzi, with the modifications of a more constrained society and a milder age.

If these energies had been left to take a political direction, the name of Panizzi would have been known as that of either a champion or a victim of Italian independence. Probably the latter; for the aspirations of liberty were at that time in the dim region of secret conspiracy, with little definite intention or reasonable hope of success. In 1828 Dr. Panizzi, at that time an inspector of public schools at Brescello, in the Duchy of Modena, became a member of the sect of Carbonari, and in the following year, having been arrested and having escaped by a lucky accident to Cremona, took refuge at Lugano, and there printed the "Processi di Rubiera," a fortress between Reggio and Modena, where the trial of various supposed conspirators against the Grand Duke and his government had taken place. The book bears the imprint of "Madrid, 1823," and displays much historical and forensic ability. Only two copies of it are known to exist, both left by Panizzi, one to the British Museum, the other to the library of the Italian Senate at Rome. He was formally condemned to death in July 1823, and executed in effigy, but the indictment contained no specific accusation beyond his Carbonarism and the admission of other members to the Society. Yet he must have enjoyed considerable political notoriety, for he was not allowed to remain at Geneva or in France, and had no resource but to take refuge in England, where several of his countrymen were then in exile, including Ugo Foscolo and Mundella, the father of the present Vice-President of the Council. He soon left London for Liverpool, where he laid the foundation of his fortunes; but we believe the story of his acquaintance with Mr. Roscoe to have been somewhat different from that given by Mr. Fagan. He was standing in the street with a very lugubrious appearance when he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him whether he was not an Italian. He answered in the affirmative, and some conversation ensued, in which he made no concealment of the difficulties of his position. The Englishman, following his natural impulse, offered him some money, which Panizzi civilly declined, but added that he should be very grateful for some employment. "What can you do?" was the next question. "I am a man of education, and could give lessons in Italian or in Latin." "Can you really?" said Roscoe, and repeated a line in Virgil, which Panizzi instantly capped. "You shall come home and dine with me," was the rejoinder, and thus began that bond of beneficence and gratitude which resulted in the closest friendship. The intervention of Ugo Foscolo was so far useful that a reference to him satisfied Mr. Roscoe of the truth of Panizzi's statements and gave an immediate sanction to the intimacy.

It soon became evident that Panizzi's acquirements were beyond those of an ordinary Italian master. He showed himself an excellent Latinist, and was able to give considerable assistance in that curious recrudescence of the taste for Italian literature

and history which had developed itself among certain eminent persons in the Whig society of that time, which extended from Holland House to the wealthy merchants of Liverpool, and of which there are some amusing details in Mr. George Trevelyan's recent work on *The Early Life of Charles James Fox*. But there could be no stronger proof of his industry and faculty for language than his delivery of lectures on Italian literature in good English at the Royal Institution of Liverpool in 1824-25. This knowledge he sedulously improved, though he always spoke with a decided accent.

But however admired or beloved he might have been in a provincial centre, it was his intimacy with Mr. Brougham, then in the heyday of his legal and political fame, which opened to him a sphere at once of literary importance and social distinction. The London University was not only a great educational experiment, but a test and lever of party action; and to place in its chair of Italian literature, not only a scholar and competent lecturer, but a sufferer for Liberal opinions, was to make an appointment of especial significance. Of his lectures in that capacity Mr. Fagan tells us nothing, and not much of the more serious work which enabled him to take an active station in the world of letters. In 1828 he published *Extracts from Italian Prose Writers for the Use of Schools*, and soon after an *Italian Grammar*, and began to contribute to the periodical literature of the day, especially to the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, which then contained articles of high merit. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Fagan does not give us any indication of Mr. Panizzi's contributions; there must be somewhere either a collection or list of them, and they are valuable as being his chief claim on English literature. The specimen Mr. Fagan has given of his article on Carlo Botta's *Storia d'Italia* is by no means favourable; Panizzi objected strongly to the writer's Napoleonic tendencies and dislike of England, but that was no reason why he should depreciate to the utmost what was at that time, and what even now remains, the best record of the historical relations of France and Italy.

In 1830-34 he published, interspersed with dissertations and memoir, the *Orlando Innamorato di Bojardo ed Orlando Furioso di Ariosto*, in nine volumes, beautifully printed—a work most creditable to him at the time, though now superseded by the large and accurate attention given to Italian literature both in Italy and other countries. That he should have set aside with something of the fifteenth-century action the misapplied learning and fantastic ingenuity of Rossetti's Commentary on Dante is really creditable to his practical sagacity; but all the literary temperament of that old time came out in his attack upon his old friends of the *Foreign Quarterly* for the admission of an article by a former friend and fellow-worker in Italian literature—a Mr. Keightley—which the biographer himself designates as "a burst of indignation and menace which, had it been carried into execution, might have brought him into collision with the laws of his adopted country."

These last words are probably Panizzi's

own; for it became at that time, and indeed continued to the last, either an impulsive or designed habit with him to throw off his Italian nationality and insist on being an entire Englishman. Until he accepted knighthood he would be nothing but "A. Panizzi, Esq.," and treated all allusions to him as a foreigner as personal insults. To a certain extent this conduct was politic, and might be taken as a graceful acknowledgment of the kindness he had received; but, as in all such factitious situations, the reaction was inevitable. When Italian affairs came to occupy the attention of English politicians, and the officious intervention of Mr. Gladstone grew into a factor in the relations between England and the Continent, Panizzi was as good an Italian as need be, and by his active sympathy won the affectionate esteem of his fellow-countrymen and a large repute among English Liberals. And yet at the same moment he was maintaining himself as the fair and natural competitor with English men-of-letters for the few and scanty prizes that the profession in this country affords, and was not only surprised, but indignant, at any remonstrance, or even observation, on his exceptional position. Assuredly it was right and honourable that he should hold to the patriotism of his early years, of which he received the latest recognition in being the honoured host of Garibaldi during his triumphant visit to this country; but it was an unreasonable demand on the cosmopolitan spirit of the English people that they should submit without complaint or demur to the attainment by this favoured stranger of important posts, as against Englishmen who could fill them with equal abilities, while Panizzi had no claim to any such European repute as made Casaubon a prebendary of Westminster.

In 1830 Mr. Brougham, becoming by his elevation to the woolsack an *ex officio* Trustee of the British Museum, took the earliest opportunity of placing his Italian friend in that establishment, under the title of Extra Assistant-Librarian—a perfectly unobjectionable appointment. In so large and multifarious an establishment an intelligent foreigner would naturally find full scope for the special facilities which his nationality afforded; and, when to these he added the exhibition of that adaptive readiness and ingenuity which is a characteristic of his countrymen, it is no wonder that not only were his services fully acknowledged, but that his bibliographical knowledge was expanded into a literary reputation. The backs of books are themselves no indifferent teachers when critically examined; and the art of cataloguing, to which he sedulously applied himself, requires a combination of clerkly accuracy with certain perceptions of learning, wide rather than deep, but which must be real as far as they go. That after two years' experience of the Museum he should have undertaken the revision of the catalogue of the Royal Society, which was necessarily of an avowedly scientific character, showed almost an audacity of self-confidence; and the stormy dispute which resulted seems to have turned rather on Panizzi's treatment of persons than on any professional shortcomings. The *ex parte* statement here given does not leave exactly the

impression that Mr. Fagan desires; and it would take a further investigation to convince the general reader that such men as the Council of the Royal Society and their Royal President would have acted towards anyone they employed not only in an ungentlemanlike but a dishonest spirit.

Mr. Fagan seems quite unable to perceive that Mr. Panizzi's position in the Museum was one of considerable delicacy. In every such body there is a certain recognised gradation of offices, and no circumstance of nationality would justify the supersession of any officer who had faithfully discharged his duties. But assuredly this is the whole of his claim; and when Panizzi was appointed Keeper of Printed Books and Under-Librarian, on the resignation of Mr. Baber in 1837, over the head of a most amiable and distinguished man of letters, it is not surprising that there was a considerable clamour. It was not as if the successful candidate had been a favourite in the establishment. As Mr. Fagan puts it mildly, there was no friendship between him and Sir Henry Ellis, the Principal Librarian: he was at open war with Sir Frederick Madden, the Keeper of Manuscripts, and on bad terms with the Secretary, Mr. Forshall. Meetings were held by the recalcitrant officials; and Mr. Cary, the translator of Dante, did not make way for the clever countryman of his beloved poet without a struggle. His weak health had been considered an objection to his appointment; but this had been overruled by an engagement on his part to resign the moment his infirmity rendered him unfit for his task. On Mr. Panizzi's nomination he wrote a vigorous remonstrance to the Lord Chancellor, couched in the following terms:—

"I feel that I owe it not merely to myself, but to my fellow-countrymen, to protest against your present decision, to call publicly for an enquiry into the mode in which my duty in the Museum has been performed, and into the particulars of what I have done, which may be ascertained by means of our monthly reports, and to demand for what reason a person in an inferior station has been preferred to me, in opposition to the only one of the three nominators who regularly inspects the minutes of the establishment, and is at all likely to have an intimate and accurate knowledge of its concerns, and to be capable of forming a just judgment concerning them."

But besides the apparent injustice, there were two very evident causes of the ill-will of the establishment. Good as Mr. Panizzi's work had been for the last five years, it was not to that that he owed his advancement, but to his social influence and connexions—and, as we have already indicated, with a close relation to his Italian nationality. The political sympathies with the oppressed peoples of the classic peninsula were certain to come to the front in the foreign politics of the immediate future, as they did in the mission of Lord Minto, in the remonstrances of Lord Palmerston, and, above all, in the indignant pamphlets and passionate speech of Mr. Gladstone. By the constitution of the Museum, not only the chief but all the appointments down to the servants rested practically with the official Trustees, and, with this powerful protection and earnest sympathy, what might not be the position of this strong-willed and

hot-tempered intruder into the only dignified asylum of English letters? Nor was this feeling confined to the officials of the library alone, for, by the curious agglomerative process of the foundation of the Museum, all other departments, however heterogeneous, fell under the authority of the Librarian, who thus required, above every other quality, an unusual niceness of touch in dealing with a large number of persons, each considering himself independent in his own department, and inclined to resent an official interference which could not in the nature of things be accompanied by the special knowledge of all. And these expectations were fully realised. The Royal Commission of 1847–48, under the presidency of that accomplished nobleman, whose ill-health alone prevented him from acquiring the highest positions in the State, the first Lord Ellesmere, recommended the full independence of each section of the Museum under its separate head, and the investment of the supreme authority in a person of high social *status*, assisted and advised by certain Trustees. This sensible arrangement was never effected, and, when in the course of time the resignation of Sir Henry Ellis caused a vacancy, the anomaly was continued by the appointment of Mr. Panizzi as his successor. There was no doubt a feeling in the Museum itself against the appointment of an outsider, which would account for the place not being more vehemently contested, though such men as Mr. Kemble, the author of *The Anglo-Saxons*, and Mr. Donne, afterwards Licensor of Plays, were candidates, and within the establishment the predominance acquired by Mr. Panizzi, combined with the conviction of his powerful support from social and political relations, disheartened all possible opposition. The strangeness of the selection was felt more in foreign countries, where anything approaching to it would have aroused a national indignation, than in our own. The protest of Mr. Bolton Gurney against it as "an act of injustice towards English candidates, a satire on the character of the nation, and a discouragement to the pursuit of its antiquity and its literature," passed unnoticed; and an attempt to raise a discussion on the subject in the House of Commons, made by a member of the Commission already mentioned, who by his signature to the Report had done every justice to Mr. Panizzi's official merits, met with no response.

The result was much what might have been anticipated. On the side of Panizzi there was great practical energy, of which the best proof is the present Reading Room, built on the model of a huge spider's web with the observer's eye in the centre, and of which he was really the author, in opposition to the alternative plan—not without its aesthetic attractions—of exhibiting the larger antiquities under the crystal roof of the central court. The application of the electric light will soon add another advantage to this peculiar structure. On the side of the officials placed under his rule there was discontent that grew into animosity, misunderstandings that engendered accusations, and disputes ending, at least in one case, in the loss of a valuable public servant. There could indeed be no better proof of Mr. Panizzi's unfitness to hold the first literary post in

England than his behaviour to Mr. Carlyle. The delicate nervous organisation of that great writer was known by all his friends entirely to incapacitate him for many ordinary forms of study—among others for all gregarious reading. His application, through some influential personages, for the use of a quiet apartment by which alone he could avail himself of the advantages of the Museum was refused without apology—nay, with the discourteous statement that he (Panizzi) knew of no private room in the building, and that, even if he did, he did not think that in a public library, supported at the national expense for public use, any person should enjoy advantages and facilities denied to the generality. This pedantic pretence can hardly have been sincere; but, even if we allow this discredit to his good sense, he might have remembered that there was not a librarian in Europe who would not have given up his own apartment to the necessary accommodation of so eminent a student. He did not see that the Trustees in their public capacity might not be able to grant any such special indulgence, but that he himself could have done it with a good grace, and with a certainty of the approval of every gentleman, if the fact had ever become known.

Mr. Fagan's book contains a great deal of extraneous matter bearing on the public events in which Mr. Panizzi took an interest, but in none of which he was in any degree an actor, except in those relating to his native country. The Neapolitan State prisoners of 1848–49 had been fortunate enough to excite a deep sympathy in England; and his visit to Naples in 1851 had something of a diplomatic character, of which, however, Mr. Fagan does not supply any peculiar details. Even of his interview with the King and of his remonstrances against the treatment of Poerio and Settembrini and their fellow-sufferers he tells us nothing but his Majesty's characteristic parting words, which evidently had a touch of Neapolitan humour about them, "*Addio, terribile Panizzi!*" He paid another visit to Italy in 1857, and at that time saw once again the scene of his birth and early days. The letter he wrote from thence to a friend at Rome should, in justice to their writer, have been given in the original language, as indeed, should other pieces, especially the remarkable letter of Poerio in 1859, in which the probabilities of a Napoleonic kingdom in Italy under Prince Jerome after the Peace of Villafranca are shown to have been far greater than is generally known. The Brescello letter exhibits an emotional tenderness consistent with that rough Italian nature of which Panizzi is so strong a type, and of which there is other evidence in the attachment he inspired among those who at once served his interests and satisfied his affections. This is its commencement:—

"British Museum:

"Oct. 22nd, 1857 (evening).

"MY DEAR MINZI,—How many things have happened during the past thirty-five years! It was on this very day, thirty-five years ago, that you accompanied me, with Zatti and Montani, to embark for Viadana. It was then that my travels began. What changes! What fortune!

"How many sleepless nights! What follies!

What ardent passion! What sufferings! What risks! But no more of this.

"You know that I have been at Brescello, but you cannot conceive how dear such a visit was to me. Indeed, it is impossible to describe my feelings. I can only say that no town, temple, or theatre, or palace, afforded me such joy as I felt when I saw Brescello; the church of Brescello! the theatre of Brescello! and the Municipal Hall of Brescello! The very house where I was born, yours, Montani's house, and that of Francesco Panizzi. These sights almost brought tears to my eyes."

The specimens of his general correspondence given in these volumes will disappoint expectation. The letters of M. Thiers on the Spanish Marriage were evidently written to be shown about in the London world, and are an additional proof how much personal acrimony had to do with that question, of which the importance is now felt by politicians to have been very much exaggerated, and in which the motives of the chief actors are now seen to have been greatly misapprehended. Of the correspondence with M. Mérimée, which will shortly appear in a separate volume, some specimens are given by Mr. Fagan, with the odd admission that they will all be reprinted, and therefore he does not give more of them. To those who not only appreciate M. Mérimée's style, but know how much he was behind the scenes in a certain political circle, the announcement of the forthcoming publication will be deeply interesting; but, unfortunately, we shall only see what the editor—M. Sommerard, Mérimée's friend and colleague—thinks fit to give us, and we dread the excision of many pleasant portions that a factitious personal regard and the sense of fidelity to a fallen House will incline him to make. Panizzi's share of the correspondence was lost in the strange misfortune of the entire destruction of M. Mérimée's library by the burning of the end of the Rue de Lille during the Commune, which, happily, he himself did not live to witness.

Of the miscellaneous letters there is none more interesting than the short one from Mr. Gladstone on the death of Lord Palmerston, with which we will close this notice of a book written with an amiable intention, but which will hardly fulfil the desire of the writer to exhibit his friend and patron as other than a man to whom success was the main object of life, and who attained it rather by vigour of character than by positive desert.

"*Ei fu!* Death has indeed laid low the most towering antlers in all the forest. No man in England will more sincerely mourn Lord Palmerston than you. Your warm heart, your long and close friendship with him, and your sense of all he had said and done for Italy, all so bound you to him that you will deeply feel this loss. As for myself, I am stunned. It was plain that this would come; but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and there is no surplus stock of energy in the mind to face, far less to anticipate, fresh contingencies. But I need not speak of this great event. To-morrow all England will be ringing of it, and the world will echo England. I cannot forecast the changes which will follow, but it is easy to see what the first step should be. I cannot write on any other subject.

"Yours ever, and most warmly,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

HOUGHTON.

*Endymion.* By the Author of "*Lothair*." (Longmans and Co.)

ENDYMION not of Latmos but Mayfair; climbing his way to the First Lordship of the Treasury, not sighing for the moon; his story told in adroit prose; not the poet's Endymion, but Endymion of the man of tact and talents, of fantasy and affairs. We quarrel with the name not of the hero, but of the novel. Why ever be forced to ask the question "which '*Endymion*'?" so bringing into absurd juxtaposition this medley of worldly-wisdom, irony, and jest with the first wild and lonely imaginings of a great poet? "I never wrote one line of poetry with the least shadow of public thought," said the creator of the first "*Endymion*;" and if Lord Beaconsfield were in a confessing mood he might tell us that no line of his was ever written save to attract, to dazzle, to repel, to baffle, or to bewilder his contemporaries.

The book is bright not alone in its scarlet casing and silver lettering; there is not a dull page from cover to cover. The brightness is not that of a flower; it has neither softness nor envioning perfume. Is it that of a jewel? Has this plaything of the hour that inward fire and glow which remain untouched by time? Or is it an ornament of less precious crystals set by a cunning workman, crystals owning virtue enough to flash ironical gleams at the gazers in the brief illumination made for its sake? Perhaps it were to take things too seriously to apply canons aesthetic and ethical to a novel "by the author of *Lothair*." At least, the book brings a pleasant provocation, it piques our curiosity, it makes us smile. "Sir, there lies such secrets in this fardel or box, which none must know but the King"—whence, of course, we hear of a "Key," as readers of *Vivian Gray* heard of Keys to unlock that slender casket fifty years ago. "We must allow," said a critic of *Vivian Gray* in 1826, "that the author has copied with considerable fidelity the tone of drawing-room life, and transmitted to us with great truth, by means of a few felicitous strokes, a number of portraits, which will easily be recognised as resemblances of living originals." It might seem to matter little how the lion of drawing-rooms under George IV. conceived his contemporaries; his sketches circulated by force of their cleverness and their fine effrontery, as those of a precocious instructor of our own age have recently gone the round. But to know what features in his great fellows have most struck the imagination of an illustrious actor in State affairs is like learning a curious piece of history. We shall better understand the Berlin Treaty if we can make out how its framers, no mere representatives of States, but each a breathing athlete, eyed one another as they stripped for the encounter.

Lord Beaconsfield loves youthful heroes, for it is the career of ambition that he delights to present. Three young friends, two in distressed and one in modest circumstances, wander through woodland and country lanes. Nigel Penruddock is by-and-by a Cardinal, Endymion Ferrars is a Cabinet Minister, and Myra is a Queen. Why not? The author has known as singular events in real life, and nothing less would satisfy an imagination that craves for miracles of terrene conquest

and material magnificence. Here, as in earlier tales, we enjoy a splendid existence; we dine on ortolans stuffed with truffles, dressed under the eye of the most celebrated chef in Europe; we sit between a countess and a duchess; the gems of Golconda glitter around us; the costumes are consummately designed. "He hath ribbons of all colours i' the rainbow; inkles, cadisses, cambrics, lawns; why, he sings 'em over as they were gods and goddesses." If Lord Beaconsfield's homage to purple velvet be a jest, it is one well sustained during fifty years; if it be a foible, it is a foible of which he is not ashamed. We cannot doubt that pomp flatters his fancy, and he is persuaded—not without some show of reason—that purple velvet has played a part of importance in the world's politics.

Though in things of a superficial kind there is a want of verisimilitude in *Endymion*—and for this we arrange on opening the book by a ready concession—in the main it keeps near to life and reality. The author writes neither in his style of *pseudo-Ossian* nor his style of *pseudo-Junius*. We get no philosophy such as in the days of Tory-democracy and Young England was needed to educate a party. We hear but once of the influence of race and the genius of the Semites. The excellence of *Endymion* lies in its numerous sketches of persons, drawn in lines swift, keen, and unflinching. No new type is created, as with Charlotte Brontë; no character of man or woman is studied, and searched, and tortured into the light, as with Hawthorne; there is no profound sympathy with the large humanity, the man in men, as with George Eliot. But we make acquaintance with an assemblage of highly interesting persons; we note the figure each presents in the great world, his bearing, fashion of speech, qualities, and defects as related to success in life; and we sometimes catch the actor in undress, see him in his less strenuous moods, in his hours of tenderness, and are instructed how to piece together the statesman and the man. The spectacle is entertaining; and edifying if you choose.

Keen the portrayal of character is rather than subtle; the lines are sharply drawn, but often they are neither delicate nor difficult lines. Nigel Penruddock—the Anglo-Catholic divine, something between a young prophet and an Inquisitor, a remarkable blending of enthusiasm and self-control, that deep and eager spirit unwilling ever to let a votary escape, and absorbed intellectually by one vast idea—Nigel is presented in picturesque phrases, but his character is conceived in a broad and commonplace manner. St. Barbe, the writer of novels, "the vainest, the most envious, and the most amusing of men," wearies us; his vanity is that of a silly, his envy that of a dull person, and he is but once amusing. If this be intended for a distorted portrait of a man of genius, it must be set down as a signal failure. It is pleasant to observe that Lord Beaconsfield's kindest sketches of character are his best. If there be an exception, there is but one—the Earl of Montfort. Considered apart from any supposed original, viewed merely as an imaginary being, Lord Mont-

fort—if we pass by Waldershare—comes as near being a distinct creation as any person in *Endymion*. A cynic without malignity, persecuted by ennui, yet possessing a charm which he hardly cares to use.

"Lord Montfort was the only living Englishman who gave one an idea of the nobleman of the eighteenth century. He was totally devoid of the sense of responsibility, and he looked what he resembled. His manner, though simple and natural, was finished and refined, and, free from forbidding reserve, was yet characterised by an air of serious grace."

Waldershare, a free study from George Smythe, with touches, it may be, drawn from Lord John Manners, is presented with that rare quality—a genial irony. He is the only child of a younger son of a patrician house, a brilliant and vivid organisation, witty and fanciful, and, though capricious and bad-tempered, able to flatter and caress; a Cambridge votary of the new Oxford heresy:

"Waldershare prayed and fasted, and swore by Laud and Strafford. He took, however, a more eminent degree at Paris than at his original Alma Mater, and, becoming passionately addicted to French literature, his views respecting both Church and State became modified—at least in private. . . . Waldershare was profligate but sentimental; unprincipled but romantic; the child of whim, and the slave of an imagination so freakish and deceptive that it was almost impossible to foretell his course. He was alike capable of sacrificing all his feelings to worldly considerations, or of forfeiting the world for a visionary caprice. . . . Waldershare knew all about Endymion's historic ancestor, Endymion Carey. The bubbling imagination of Waldershare clustered with a sort of wild fascination round a living link with the age of the Cavaliers. . . . Waldershare, whose fancies alternated between Strafford and St. Just, Archbishop Laud and the Goddess of Reason, reverted for a moment to his visions on the banks of the Cam, and the brilliant rhapsodies of his boyhood. His converse with Nigel Penruddock had prepared Endymion in some degree for these mysteries, and perhaps it was because Waldershare found that Endymion was by no means ill-informed on these matters, and therefore there was less opportunity of dazzling and moulding him, which was a passion with Waldershare, that he soon quitted the Great Rebellion for pastures new, and impressed upon his pupil that all that had occurred before the French Revolution was ancient history. The French Revolution had introduced the cosmopolitan principle into human affairs instead of the national, and no public man could succeed who did not comprehend and acknowledge that truth. . . . Unconsciously to himself, the talk of Waldershare, teeming with knowledge and fancy and playfulness and airy sarcasm of life, taught Endymion something of the art of conversation—to be prompt without being stubborn, to refute without argument, and to clothe grave matters in a motley guise. . . . 'You are in the precincts of public life,' said Waldershare, 'and if you ever enter it, which I think you will,' he would add thoughtfully, 'it will be interesting for you to remember that you have seen these characters, many of whom will then have passed away. Like the shades of a magic lantern,' he added, with something between a sigh and a smile. 'One of my constituents sent me a homily this morning, the burthen of which was I never thought of death. The idiot! I never think of anything else. It is my weakness. One should never think of death. One should think of life. That is real piety.'"

If this is not a reminiscence, it is finely invented.

Hardly less excellent than Waldershare is Lord Roehampton, so bright and winning in his holiday hours, his conversation a medley of graceful whim interspersed now and then with a very short anecdote of a very famous person; so flexible in sympathy and ideas; yet a very severe man in business, with brows knit, penetrating you with the terrible scrutiny of his deep-set eye; more than stately, austere. Nor is Florestan, the conspirator Prince, an unsuccessful sketch, with his gentle and tender manner, his unobtrusive sympathy, his silence and abstraction, his masked, inflexible purpose, his faith in his star, and that principle of Historical Necessity which Her Majesty's Ministers cannot recognise—till he is successful. The reader must make acquaintance for himself with the great banker, Mr. Neuchatel, "a poor City man;" and Mr. Rodney, the humble friend, now a reduced gentleman, in whose house Endymion lodges—"That is Mr. Ferrars," he would say in a low tone, "in a certain sense under my care; his father is a Privy Councillor; he was my earliest and my best friend." In better days Mr. Rodney had been the most official person in the Ministerial circle, he considered human nature only with reference to office. And Mr. Vigo must not be overlooked, the great tailor who has measured swells physically and intellectually, who admits all styles except the shabby genteel, and who consults his young clients, before their costume can be decided upon, as to whether their future destiny be that of Prime Minister or Poet Laureate. Nor, last, Job Thornberry, the North-country Liberal, who, abhorring feudalism, and assailing it in persuasive eloquence, is yet fated to be called Squire Thornberry, to restore a mediæval chapel, and to see his son John Hampden a disciple of Cardinal Penruddock.

The hero, Endymion, is hardly the protagonist. With a mounting—not a soaring—ambition, a steady intellect, a character that grows gradually firm and well-knit, he acts less than he is acted upon. But then he is the beloved of his great sister Myra, and of the dearest and most charming of women—Lady Montfort. Sufficient acknowledgment is made in this novel, as in earlier ones, of the power of woman; but the queens of society here are none of them prophetesses like Sybil the inspired of the people. To restore through her brother the fortunes of her fallen house is the one aspiration of the imperial Myra. Her speeches are all characteristic: "Ah, you are soft, dear darling"—she is speaking to Endymion—"I never cried in my life, except once with rage." And again: "Dear darling, if you are to be a clergyman I should like you to be a cardinal." "I fear papa is not daring enough; however, if we get out of this hole it will be something." And when Endymion is promised a clerkship in the Foreign Office or the Treasury: "It seems a chance from heaven for you. I pray every night it may be the Foreign Office." "However humble even my lot, if my will is concentrated on one purpose, it must ultimately effect it. That is my creed," she said, "and I hold it fervently." People could not conceive, as Mr. Neuchatel ex-



plained, how so beautiful a woman had a headpiece strong enough to manage the affairs of Rothschild.

The graceful Imogene, and the gentle Adriana, fearful that no one can truly love her, she is so great an heiress, look somewhat faint beside the prouder figures of Myra and Lady Montfort. Unlike Myra, Lady Montfort's ambition does not domineer over her heart; she is meant to be a living harmony of beauty, tenderness, and pride. Mrs. Neuchatel, the great banker's wife, widens the vista beyond the world of politics and money-making; she would rather see M. Arago or M. Mignet at her table than the everlasting gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and hopes that at least the Government will not go out before money is voted for the observation of the transit of Venus.

The novel is another lesson in the art of getting on as understood by its author. First, he would say, conceive clearly the aim of your ambition; issue, once for all, a fiat of your will. Then be inexhaustible in perseverance and the power of waiting; have imagination enough to save you from suicide, but not enough to lead you into erratic courses; observe the characters of men; cultivate flexibility and tact; hate the rabid abstractions of the *doctrinaire*; conceive politics as the play of man with man and party with party, yet remember that in this gambling the wariest calculation may be overset by the whim or passion of a people; come into contact with the leading actors of the time; study their habits, prejudices, superstitions, social weaknesses, even their health; if you are aided by the love and sympathy of women you will be fortunate; finally, leap at opportunity. "Great men should think of Opportunity, and not of Time. Time is the excuse of feeble and puzzled spirits. They make time the sleeping partner of their lives to accomplish what ought to be achieved by their own will."

The book is not cynical; it is as genial a study of life as its author is capable of. Homage is done, in the author's fashion, not insincerely, to "those feelings which still echo in the heights of Meilleraie, and compared with which all the glittering accidents of fortune sink into insignificance." But, since we must, after all, apply ethical standards, a book which recognises nothing above or behind the play of individual men and parties always impresses me as non-moral. It may be Providence, or it may be a "stream of tendency making for righteousness," or it may be a self-evolving life of the human race; but something my spirit craves which shall save this world of joy and strife and sorrow from unreason, and to which all that we see may have reference. Otherwise, what is all this human scene but a circle of glittering snakes which rear the head to sting, or fawn upon one another in amorous spirals?

But these are grave thoughts, and Lord Beaconsfield has given us a book of pleasant vivacity. Let us take heart for ourselves, and have a pride in this "gay grandsire" of fiction "skilled in gestic lore," who, worn by fatigues of office, yet gallantly

"Has friek'd beneath the burden of threescore."

EDWARD DOWDEN.

*Ballads, and other Poems.* By Alfred Tennyson. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

It is a very great pleasure for Mr. Tennyson's old admirers to receive a volume from his hand which, after many days, they can read with unstinted admiration. Much excellent work of various kinds has appeared since the book which took its title from *Enoch Arden*. But perhaps there has never been during those sixteen years any single volume which a lover of Mr. Tennyson's poetry brought up on that poetry in its palmiest times could praise except by allowance. In these *Ballads and Poems* we are glad to recognise such a volume. It may be that there is nothing in it which quite approaches the flawless excellence of "The Voyage," and "In the Valley of Caunterets." But the general level of its work is exceedingly high, and save in one remarkable and unfortunate instance, which everybody will know before we mention it, and which we shall therefore not mention at all, there is hardly anything contained within the covers which is unworthy of one whom the most formidable of his younger rivals has justly called the leader of living English poets. We shall go further, and say that there is little which any age of English literary history need have been ashamed of as proceeding from its acknowledged leader in matters poetical.

The majority at any rate of the larger pieces in the present volume are either in dialect or else are concerned with some subject in which there is a good deal of local colour and, to speak an ugly word, of realism. Four at least deserve one or other of these descriptions—"The First Quarrel," "Rizpah," "The Northern Cobbler," and "The Entail." All four are good, but the first is not so good as the other three. "The First Quarrel" is in the vein of "The Grandmother," with an additional mixture of the rather easy pathos which death and parting and the other common accidents that time and change inflict on all men enable the poet to give. Noticeable, however, is the phrase, "I was a child and he was a child," which the Laureate, doubtless unconsciously, has borrowed, save one letter, from Poe's *Annabel Lee*. But "Rizpah" rises altogether out of the commonplace, even out of the commonplace made uncommon by sheer force of poetry. We do not know that, for actual strength, Mr. Tennyson has ever done anything so good. The heroine is dying, and the usual consoler visits her, with the usual well-meant and futile consolation; but the great agony of her life breaks through the forms of ceremonious respect. Long before, her son has been hanged and gibbeted for robbing the mail in a wild fit of boisterous daring rather than of criminal greed, and she has taken his bones one by one from the accursed tree, and buried them. The thing is not quotable, because any quotation would spoil the directness and force of it as a whole; but perhaps one touch—the phrase describing the gibbet, where

"They set him so high,  
That all the ships of the world could stare at him,  
passing by"—

may give an idea of the vigour of the language and imagery. So, also, "The Northern Cobbler" is scarcely to be criticised

by quotation. Its title gives a pretty clear idea of it, but its theme is sufficiently original. The Northern Cobbler is addicted to drink, and one night, in his drunken unconsciousness, he beats his wife, and very nearly kills his baby. The morrow brings something more than ordinary repentance. He goes to the public-house, buys a quart of gin, puts it in the window, and begins a lifelong wrestle with the enemy in this bodily form. It is always there, and he will never touch it, and by degrees it becomes a kind of household god—a diabolic presence become divine. An interesting point of casuistry crops up in the Cobbler's narrative—

"Wouldn't a pint ha' sarved as well as a quart?  
Naw doubt;  
But I liked a bigger feller to fight wi', and fowt it out."

One is almost sorry that magnums of gin, or even jeroboams and tappit-hens, are not commonly vended in the public-houses of these kingdoms, that the excellent cobbler's sense of his enemy's bulk and of the magnitude of his own victory might have been greater still. Last, and longest, of the dialect poems is "The Entail" or "The Village Wife," an ingenious but rather sickening picture of the village wife's greed and malignity, but, at the same time, a solemn warning to all squires, and a moral tale as to the land laws. The old squire wasted his money on books, which his housemaids, with great promptitude, made valueless by tearing out leaves to light the fires. *Ergo*, when the books were sold they fetched nothing. Charley, the heir, would not "cut off his taail," but got drowned as he was out riding, and his sisters had to go off to beggary or worse, and the new squire came "wi' 'is taail in 'is 'and," and the village wife is exceedingly anxious for his custom and desirous that he shall not go the evil way of book-larning. Then we have the two famous ballads, "The Revenge" and "Lucknow," already known to readers of the *Nineteenth Century*, but not before presented for serious criticism. "The Revenge" is very unequal. For its short rhyming lines, or hemistichs, we confess that we have but little fancy. But, when the poet gets free of this mannerism and sails along in the full swing of the alternate anapaests and spondees (for that seems the true rhythmical arrangement of the poem) nothing can possibly be more worthy of his admirable subject—indeed, the single line

"And the sun went down and the stars came out  
far over the summer sea,"

is an "O of Giotto" for anybody who knows anything about poetry. On the other hand the Lucknow ballad has the advantage of possessing an inestimable refrain:

"And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of  
England blew,"

which must make every Englishman's blood leap in his veins. Indeed, unequal as these ballads are (and it is not to be denied that they are unequal), nothing approaching them in this same quality of blood-stirringness has been written since "The Battle of the Baltic," and nothing before that since Drayton's "Agincourt." They are far more effective than the Balaclava imitation of the last-named poem, and the best parts of them, such

as the two lines just quoted, are intrinsically and in sheer poetical merit equal to anything their author has ever done.

We care less, we must admit, for "The Sisters" and "Emmie," which, in the text, intervene between some of the poems just noticed. "The Sisters" is of the style of which "Dora" is the best-known example, neo-idyllic; and for the neo-idyllic we confess but a very small affection. Nevertheless, it is good of its kind; so for the matter of that is "Emmie." A little girl, in a child's hospital, threatened with a kill-or-cure operation by a ferocious materialist doctor with a red face, prays that she may rather die, and dies. We cannot quite recognise the *dignus vindice nodus* in face of the simple fact of chloroform, but perhaps this objection is materialist like the doctor. These two poems, however, are as likely to be popular as any two in the book, and they may take their popularity without a blush. But next after "Lucknow" follows one of the very best things of its kind in the volume, "Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham." Here, too, quotation is not easy, because the charm is in the spirit of the whole and in little scraps and fragments of expression not detachable from the context. It is followed by a somewhat similar poem on Columbus—Columbus *δεσμότης*—which is also fine, though more diluted. And then we have what, with "Rizpah," is undoubtedly the jewel of the book, a poem which, unlike "Rizpah," allows itself to be quoted, and which depends on nothing but the most genuinely poetical sources for its charm. The strange Irish Odyssey which is embodied in "The Voyage of Maeldune" meets one in one form or other constantly in the poems of the thirteenth and later centuries—sometimes where it would least of all be expected, as in the late crusading epic of *Baudouin de Sebourg*, as well as in pieces specially devoted to St. Brendan and his isle. As Mr. Tennyson has given it to his readers it is as follows:—

"I was the chief of the race—he had stricken my father dead—  
But I gathered my fellows together, I swore I would strike off his head.  
Each of them looked like a king, and was noble in birth as in worth,  
And each of them boasted he sprang from the oldest race upon earth.  
Each was as brave in the fight as the bravest hero of song,  
And each of them liefer had died than have done one another a wrong.  
He lived on an isle in the ocean—we sailed on a Friday morn—  
He that has slain my father the day before I was born."

But the wind blew them away from the traitor's hold, and they came to the Isle of Silence,

"Where a silent ocean always broke on a silent shore,  
And the brooks glittered on in the light without sound, and the long waterfalls  
Poured in a thunderless plunge to the base of the mountain walls."

And here the unbearable stillness almost made the heroes fall on each other for wrath. But once more they smote the gray sea with the oars (or at least one feels inclined to read the famous line into Mr. Tennyson's verse) and came to the Isle of Shouting, where intolerable birds gave cry at intervals, and

whenever they cried ruin and destruction fell on the island, and men seized each other and slew. This fate befel Maeldune's companions, and the rest, grieved at heart, sailed away.

"And we came to the Isle of Flowers: their breath met us out on the seas,  
For the Spring and the middle Summer sat each on the lap of the breeze;  
And the red passion-flower to the cliffs and the dark-blue clematis clung,  
And starred with a myriad blossom the long convolvulus hung;  
And the topmost spire of the mountain was lilies in lieu of snow,  
And the lilies like glaciers winded down, running out below  
Thro' the fire of the tulip and poppy, the blaze of gorse, and the blush  
Of millions of roses that sprang without leaf or a thorn from the bush;  
And the whole isle-side flashing down from the peak without ever a tree  
Swept like a torrent of gems from the sky to the blue of the sea;  
And we rolled upon capes of crocus and vaunted our kith and our kin,  
And we wallowed in beds of lilies and chaunted the triumphs of Finn."

Mr. Tennyson has produced no set piece equal to this since the famous passage in *Enoch Arden*, ending

"The scarlet shafts of sunrise but no sail."

But they tired of the flowers, and ended by wasting and destroying them because they bore no fruit, and they sailed away and came to the Isle of Fruits (which is more gorgeously described, if possible, than the foregoing, and where Maeldune's companions were maddened like Lucian's in the *True History*), and the Isle of Fire, which caused them to fear so that they passed it by, but yet some cast themselves therein; and over the Island under the Sea whither three of the crew plunged in a calenture, and to the Bounteous Isle where plenty bred mischief, and to the Isle of Witches where were sirens by the hundred, and to the Isle of the Double Towers where a portent caused many of the few remaining men to fall on each other yet once more. And then they came to the isle of a saint who had sailed with St. Brendan of yore, and he turned Maeldune from his deadly purpose, and assoiled him, and bade him sail back again, and he did so, and saw his enemy, but let him pass scatheless, and landed once more with but a tithing of his men. Which things are an allegory, and, what is more, make up one of the most delightful poems that even Mr. Tennyson has given us.

Of the six pages which immediately follow we prefer not to speak, nor do we care very greatly for the four sonnets on the *Nineteenth Century*, to the late Mr. Brookfield, on Montenegro, and to Victor Hugo. Some persons have affected to discover hidden excellences of the highest type in Mr. Tennyson's sonnets, but we are not of these, nor do we consider these particular sonnets the happiest of their kind. We could have exchanged them very gladly for the charming lines on Mr. Charles Turner's death which figure at the head of the recent edition of that writer's sonnets, and which do not re-appear here.

The last division of the book consists of translations. There is one of the "Song of Brunanburh," which is good, but which hardly comes up in the handling of this

peculiar style of verse to the late Charles Kingsley's charming *Longbeard's Saga*. Then there is a Homeric snatch, "Achilles passing the Trench," which does not reconcile us to blank verse as a suitable medium for the purpose. Lastly, three epigrams, in the proper sense of the word, to the Princess Frederica of Hanover, to Sir John Franklin, and to Dante close an admirable and delightful volume of verse. Of the general characteristics of Mr. Tennyson's poetry, as here and elsewhere shown, there is no need to say anything, because they now need introducing to no one who cares at all for the subject; while the time is, let us hope, far distant yet when they must be summed up and weighed as a whole for the purpose of assigning the author his rank in English literature. Before that time comes may he give us many more volumes, and, if none of them be worse than these *Ballads*, we shall have much cause to rejoice. "Rizpah," "The Revenge," "Lucknow," and "The Voyage of Maeldune" (perhaps we should add "The Entail" and "Sir John Oldcastle") display a vigour and a variety of talent the former of which few, and the latter of which none, of living English poets could equal. GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

*Early Hebrew Life: a Study in Sociology.*  
By John Fenton. (Trübner & Co.)

MR. FENTON has already indicated the method, and a good deal of the matter, of this small but instructive book in various articles, published during the last three or four years in the *Theological Review*. But short as it is, this book is much more than a mere recasting of those articles. It is scarcely a work of original research; it does not pretend to give either a continuous history of the social life of Israel or a complete picture of any one period in it; but it is a well-timed protest against the assumption that any history of Israel can be complete or final the method of which is merely critical, dealing only with the evidence of documents and monuments, and ignoring the illustration afforded by the comparison of analogous institutions and forms of society elsewhere. Especially important is the suggestion that land tenure among the Hebrews, as among almost all other nations, is sure to have been originally on a communal not an individual basis. Mr. Fenton points out that this gives an intelligible meaning to the institutions of the Sabbatical year and the Jubilee; it is remarkable that he does not notice the phrase *לְבָרֵךְ אֶת הָעָם* so frequent in the Book of Ruth but not confined to it, which is all but decisive proof of the *לְבָרֵךְ* being subject to periodical re-allotment (see *Church Quarterly Review*, No. 20, art. 6).

While for a social history of Israel the comparative method is absolutely necessary, it is able to throw a good deal of light even on some purely critical questions—notably on that of the origin of the Pentateuch. On this point, Mr. Fenton very rightly protests (p. 63) against the assumption "that of two contradictory enactments one must be earlier or later than another. . . . In all countries," he says, "which have passed through several stages of social life,

institutions of all periods exist side by side." But he is prepared to surrender to the philologist the right of deciding the comparative date, not of the law, but of the book in which the law has come to us; now though philological arguments are no doubt here the chief ones, the philologist ought still to consult the comparative historian before deciding; not only the original but the redaction of a law must date from a time before the law was obsolete.

Mr. Fenton does not, however, enter into any of the critical questions to which his method might be applied; he does not go far into any of the historical ones, nor, to tell the truth, is he always happy when he enters on them. Very valuable indeed is the suggestion that among the Hebrews, as elsewhere, there existed, "side by side with the free village communities, others whose freedom is limited by the authority exercised over them by a superior lord," and that in 1 Chron. vi. 40, 41 (55, 56), we have an account of the terms on which Caleb (we remember that Nabal was of the house of Caleb) became baron of Hebron. But the attempt to bring the *shofetim* into connexion with these barons is hardly successful. The village judges whom we hear of as co-ordinate with the village elders are surely chosen for their personal merits; their jurisdiction is neither heritable nor based on property. Even when the communes draw closer together, and the judicial authority grows centralised, it is still the *vir pietate gravis ac meritis* who becomes a king like Deioces or a king-maker like Samuel.

A few other points might be mentioned in which Mr. Fenton seems to misconceive the historical point of a story or to overrate the significance of a phrase. But some crudity is inevitable in a work that is such a mere sketch as the present. We have to thank Mr. Fenton for very useful hints as to the method that students of Israelite history must follow; we may hope that in time he will follow them out more completely himself.

WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX.

*Etienne Dolet, the Martyr of the Renaissance: a Biography.* By Richard Copley Christie, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

ON the 3rd of August 1546 there was executed on the Place Maubert, Paris—first strangled and then burned—a comparatively young man, who, during his short life, of which not less than five years was spent in prison, had devoted himself to the advancement of letters, and whose services in the cause, both as a printer and an author, if not so great as he himself believed, were nevertheless of considerable value. It was Etienne Dolet, "the martyr of the Renaissance." Born at Orleans in the year 1509—banished from Toulouse, where he had been elected orator of the French nation in the university for his violent invectives against the barbarism and bigotry of the place—an ardent member of the Ciceronian sect, and as such aspiring to enter the lists with the great Erasmus himself, who, however, would vouchsafe no reply to what he called his "dialogus furiosus"—a printer, and on that account alone, had there been no other reason, liable to be suspected of

heresy—condemned to the stake by the Inquisition for, among other crimes, eating flesh in Lent and publishing forbidden books, and, in spite of the royal pardon which delivered him on the first occasion, again arrested, tried for blasphemy and sedition, found guilty, and put to death—the memory of this unhappy man has been pursued by the furies that take vengeance on advanced thought and indifferent verse. The name of Dolet, or Doletus, barely mentioned by Hallam, who seems to have been acquainted only with his essay on French pronunciation, has heretofore been known in this country, when known at all, chiefly, it is probable, through Bayle's short article and Jortin's contemptuous notes. Mr. Walter Besant, indeed, has done him more justice in a paragraph in his essay on Rabelais contributed to the "Foreign Classics for English Readers;" but there was ample room for such a complete biography as Mr. Christie has supplied in the volume before us. If it be doubted whether one whose title to fame has heretofore obtained such scanty recognition can be worth the labour which has been spent upon him—labour extending, we are told, over eight years, involving the hunting up of *libri rarissimi*, and frequent journeys abroad—the book may safely be trusted to vindicate itself. It shows us, at least, that Dolet was a man of vigorous mind and enthusiastic temper, an ardent student, a warm friend and supporter of learning and fearless opponent of those who desired to crush it; and, if it is clear that he was also egregiously vain, rash, indiscreet, and, perhaps, somewhat quarrelsome, his wretched fate alone entitles him to more attention than he has hitherto received. The history of his life, as told by Mr. Christie, cannot fail to be read with interest by anyone who takes it in hand, and, as containing information otherwise extremely difficult of access, his book will receive a special welcome from the student of the Renaissance.

One of the principal stigmas attaching to the memory of Dolet is that of plagiarism in connexion with his largest and most important work—the Commentaries on the Latin Tongue; but for this accusation, prompted originally, it is probable, by jealousy and malice, there seems to be really no substantial ground. It was stated, it would appear, by certain persons who had seen the Commentaries in MS., that before the publication of Stephens' Thesaurus they were no larger than the *Elegantiae* of Laurentius Valla, whereas the first volume alone, in its printed form, consists of 1,708 columns folio; but if this were anything more than merely hearsay evidence, it is not easy to see what could be inferred from it. The fact is that the first edition of Stephens' work, which appeared in 1532, was itself less than half the size of Dolet's volume, and the second greatly enlarged edition was published also contemporaneously with it. There were also one or two more specific charges, but it does not seem to be proved that Dolet was guilty of anything more than making a judicious use of the labours of his predecessors. Mr. Christie has examined this matter with some care, and the conclusion he comes to is that the charge of plagiarism

"is not justified, and that although it is evident that Dolet was well acquainted with the works of those writers [viz., R. Estienne, Nizolius, Riccius, and Calepinus], yet that he has only rarely borrowed anything from any of them, that he has not made more use of them than (as he himself says) is inevitable for writers of such books as dictionaries and commentaries to make of the labours of his predecessors, that the Commentaries is a substantially independent and original work, and that the author is no more open to the charge of borrowing from others than are Robert Estienne, Nizolius, or Calepinus."

In truth, originality in a dictionary can hardly be considered a merit; or, if it is, Dolet's may claim it in more ways than one, not only as being one of the earliest published, but as adopting an arrangement not according to the alphabetical order, but based on the natural and grammatical relations of words.

Probably the general reader, should he be induced to look at this book at all, will turn with the greatest interest to the chapter on Dolet's "opinions and character," where he will find both discussed with fairness and impartiality. If there is an impression that he was an atheist, or a materialist, or that he denied the immortality of the soul, all that can be said is that there is no proof of it in his works—no proof, that is, that would be considered of the slightest value at the present day. The evidence on which he was convicted of blasphemy, and which has now been brought to light for the first time, turns out to have been flimsy in the extreme. It consisted, in fact, of three words, which did not in the least alter the sense of the original, inserted in a translation into French of a spurious dialogue of Plato's, but perverted by the ignorant judges into a denial of the immortality of the soul on the part of the translator. At the same time it is not pretended that he was a Christian in any orthodox or ordinary sense of that word; still less that inwardly, and in his heart, he held the creed of the Church to which he was compelled outwardly to conform. In his heart, Dolet, like most of the greatest scholars of his time, was certainly more than half a Pagan. His mind was imbued with the faith and the philosophy of Cicero, and if he was a believer in God and immortality it was in Cicero's sense rather than in that of the Church. This, however, does not lower him in the eyes of his biographer, who not inappropriately asks,

"What was there to attract him in Christianity as displayed by its chief ministers and adherents, by Cardinal du Prat with his wealth and his avarice, by Cardinal de Tournon with his massacre of the Vaudois and his suppression of everything like freedom of thought, by Noel Beda who considered Greek and Hebrew as in themselves heretical studies, by Pierre Lizet with his hands red with the blood of martyrs, by the most Christian King oscillating between devotion and debauchery, and by Calvin with his narrow and rigid system of doctrine and his persecuting spirit?"

Mr. Christie gives us a few specimens of Dolet's verse, which, if they do not rise to any great height of excellence, are, at any rate, respectable, and show that he did not quite deserve the savage abuse with which he was overwhelmed by Scaliger. But an atheist was fair game for anyone, and it may well be, besides, that Dolet provoked this attack not

only, as Bayle suggested, by presuming to write on a subject which Scaliger had made his own—the defence of the Ciceronians against Erasmus—but by his intolerable vanity and self-assertion. The unfortunate man seems to have seriously believed himself to be a great poet—no one, at least, who looks at his face will think him capable of a joke—and boasts that he could beat Sappho herself in her own stanza. It must be regretted that Mr. Christie has not added one or two examples of his Latin prose; but, with that exception, he has omitted nothing to enable the reader to form his own judgment of the man and his work. The book contains two portraits, and a reduced copy of the title-page to the Commentaries. The Appendix, containing the most complete list which has ever been made of the books written, edited, or printed by Dolet, and naming some which have been hitherto quite unknown, will be invaluable to the bibliographer.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Grandidiers: a Tale of Berlin Life.*

By Julius Rodenberg. From the German, by William Saville. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Prince Fortune and Prince Fatal.* By Mrs. Carrington. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Mericas, and other Stories.* By Clementina Black. (W. Satchell & Co.)

*We and the World.* By J. H. Ewing. (G. Bell & Sons.)

*Peggy Ogilvie's Inheritance.* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.)

THE alternative title of *The Grandidiers* ought rather to have been *A Tale of the Franco-German War*, for in truth, although the greater part of the scenery is placed in Berlin, there is not much from which a foreigner, at any rate, who desired to learn anything of Prussian home-life, or of the special ways of its own which Berlin has, just as London, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg have theirs, could glean information. But as a story of 1870, the book is more satisfying, and Herr Rodenberg has very skilfully availed himself of one of the most striking contrasts which the great struggle brought out—namely, the ardent Prussian loyalty of the French-descended Huguenot "Colony" in Berlin, settled there by the Great Elector after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in virtue of his own rival Edict of Potsdam; and the equally ardent, nay, far more impassioned, French loyalty of the German-descended and German-speaking inhabitants of Strassburg and Alsace in general. It is true that he has made the former sentiment pervade the whole of the "Colony," while he embodies the latter in a single character only; but the requirements of the story would scarcely permit more, as it is with the Prussian aspect of politics and society that the plot is busied. The leading motive of the story is slight, and is as follows:—The head of the *Grandidiers* is a successful Berlin tradesman, of a family who were batters when expelled from France, and con-

tinued in the same business for two centuries; while his enterprise and diligence have enabled him to extend the business from very narrow dimensions to being the first in the country, with several shops depending on the central warehouse. His hereditary pride in his trade makes him look forward with eagerness to his son's entrance on it, in view of at last succeeding him; but the lad is an artist born, with no turn for commerce; and after several quarrels with his father, both being hot and dogged, breaks away and goes to Paris to study art. On his return, an attempted reconciliation fails, and leaves things rather worse; but a severe wound which the lad receives in one of the battles of 1870 brings his father in search of him, and the difficulty is made up. There are some love-scenes, and some mildly humorous sketches of character, but the historical interest is the chief one; and though Herr Rodenberg writes from a strongly national point of view, he has the good taste to refrain from language of depreciation towards France; indeed, the strongest censure he puts into the mouth of any of his characters is one which the events of the last few weeks only too thoroughly justify. It is this:—

"Yes, France perhaps is great, and she can be generous also. But one thing France cannot be—equally just to all. Every Frenchman is at heart a tyrant, and even freedom becomes, in the hand of her rulers, the instrument of absolute government and terrorism."

*Prince Fortune and Prince Fatal* is a promising title, which recalls the memories of Perrault, of Mesdames d'Aulnoy and Leprince de Beaumont, and of Mdlle. de la Force, with dear old J. R. Planché's extravaganzas and Miss Thackeray's not less delightful adaptations. But alas! the reader is doomed to disappointment; for no playful, delicate fancies await him, only a long and somewhat dull society novel about a young lady of rank who marries a handsome, ill-conditioned, selfish young Guardsman, when she might have had an elderly naturalist for whom she felt a dawning preference, and who had been her true knight from babyhood, but who is killed off in the first volume. The highly probable title of Earl of Bellarmine is given to the Scottish father of the heroine, who bears the equally likely North British name of Lady Laure Lucie; her ill-chosen mate is an Irish gentleman of Celtic race, with similar happiness called Claude Lorraine; and the elderly lover is Mr. Mildew. This accurate presentment of probabilities entirely squares with the author's skill in reproducing dialect. She is good enough to give us what she supposes to be Irish conversation more than once, and is obviously proud of her success. Of course, it is no ground of blame for anyone not to be familiar with provincial dialects, but Mrs. Carrington's ignorance is so perfect that she cannot have been quite unaware of it, and ought to have refrained from the clumsy blundering whereby she mixes up pure Cockney and Lowland Scotch with some scraps of conventional stage Irish which she has picked up at random. Thus we have, in a single sentence, put in the mouth of an Irish game-keeper, the words *eno', pore, mither*, and *'im* along with *childher* and *musther*, the first of

these words being Midland and Western English, the second and fourth Cockney, and the third Scottish. The admixture of some of Hans Breitmann's "Pennsylvania Dutch" and Mrs. H. B. Stowe's Virginian negro dialect would not make dialogue of this sort one whit more impossible. There are readable scraps here and there in the story, and, cut down to a single volume, it might have been even a taking book; but there is a great deal too much size, dye, and gum laid on the very thin silk thread to make a satisfactory fabric.

*Mericas, and other Stories*, are very slight, but have merit and ease, albeit the costume of the first, in the middle of the last century, has not had quite enough study given to it. The best of the four tales is the second, "An Artist," concerning a painter married, what is called happily, to a handsome, clever, affectionate woman, who, with a house-keeper's eye to the main chance, turns him from ideal art into the more saleable and popular grooves of *genre* and portraits, in which he achieves that distressing technical effectiveness, devoid of all real soul, which is a weariness to the flesh every year in the waste acres of the Academy, and more especially in the canvases of one who could do incomparably better if he pleased, whose declension from his original standard is not obscurely figured in the sketch, though there is no further or personal reference.

Mrs. Ewing has gone farther a-field than her wont and addressed a somewhat different audience in her newest story. Hitherto her narratives have been strictly domestic in scenery; and, though greedily perused by readers of both sexes, have been primarily constructed with a view to the younger members of her own. This time we have a tale of adventures by sea and land, and the boys are the intended listeners. The first half of the volume is indeed all English in locality, and brings the hero past his early childhood, through very unsatisfactory school-days, and hard times at an office as clerk. The second part sees him getting off from Liverpool as a "stowaway" in a steamer bound for America (thereby gratifying a longing for the sea which has grown with his growth), and introduces him to the two companions of his wanderings—one a Scottish stowaway, like himself, the other an Irish lad picked up off a wreck after they have been some time at sea. They have experiences in Nova Scotia, in the United States, and in the West Indies, and so home again—none of a very sensational character, but all written in the vivid, cheery, humorous style by which the author's well-earned reputation has been made. And, in marked contrast to Mrs. Carrington's novel, the Irish characters do talk like Irish people, and the Scotch boy like a Scotchman, though in his case there has been no attempt at the specific Aberdonian in the midst of which he was reared, and which he would have naturally spoken, had his station in life been somewhat lower. The same unaccountable capacity, so rare even in men, so all but invariably absent even in the most motherly of women, of getting inside a boy's mind, thinking his thoughts, and being then able to put them down on paper so that everyone at



once recognises their photographic truthfulness—just as in George Eliot's peasant talk—which Mrs. Ewing has displayed before, is evident here. It is scarcely found at all in *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, much overpraised as that book has been for this very quality; it is to some greater extent in Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. But most books avowedly written for boys about boys entirely fail to exhibit it. The curious loss of memory as to how we felt as children, under which most of us labour, nearly always overpowers the literary effort at reproduction; and it is perhaps the greatest charm of Mrs. Ewing's delightful books that it is otherwise with her.

*Peggy Ogilvie's Inheritance*—seemingly a reprint from one of the many magazines issued by its publishers—is a homely, unpretending, and meritorious little Scottish story of fifty years ago, which can be read with moderate contentment, and be relinquished without serious regret. The best piece of writing in it is a sketch of the Revolution of July 1830, in the streets of Paris, whither the hero has gone in search of the heroine.

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Linguistic and Oriental Essays.* By Robert Needham Cust. (Trübner.) It has frequently been said that the old school of Anglo-Indians, however efficient as administrators, were somewhat wanting in the possession of literary culture. To those who entertain such an opinion, we recommend the perusal of this volume of essays, and we undertake to say that they will be converted. But it is not as a man of letters that Mr. Cust would chiefly desire praise. He wishes to be regarded as a friend of the people of India, and as a student of everything connected with the history and religions of the East. A subaltern of the two Lawrences, he witnessed the conquest of the Punjab, and took part in its organisation as a British province. At a later day he passed through the stormy period of the Mutiny, but not even the provocation of that terrible crisis could make him forget the teaching of his chiefs, "Be kind to the natives." We have recently read that Outram's last public words in India were to the same effect. But with the Lawrences and with Outram, the guiding motive was the performance of duty—the characteristic spirit of an imperial race. Mr. Cust combines with this motive that of a student's passion for research, which leads him to regard the natives, not only as our fellow-subjects, but also as the heirs of an ancient and honourable civilisation. This we take to be the keynote of all his essays. He desires to contribute his share towards the better understanding of the people of India. To this end his philological studies have been directed; to this subject alone he devotes his skilful pen. From this point of view we hope that he will not be offended when we say that we prefer his oriental to his linguistic papers. He would be the first to admit that others are more deeply learned than himself in the Sanskrit, Dravidian, and Himalayan languages. In reference to them, his function has been to combine the monographs of scholars and to interpret their results to the general public. But in his descriptive sketches of Indian life, he tells us what he has himself seen, and heard, and done. He lived in the country of the Sikhs when their religion was yet a fanatical reality. He has collected the land revenue in one part of India, and has administered justice in another. So indeed have many others. But we know none

who has described Indian life, especially the life of the natives, with so much learning, sympathy, and literary talent.

*Gods, Saints, and Men.* By Eugene Lee-Hamilton. (W. Satchell and Co.) This is an odd book in almost every way. Mr. Lee-Hamilton has got together a curious assortment of subjects, he has treated them in verse which is frequently eccentric, and he has had them very oddly illustrated. But the oddity is accompanied by very considerable merit of a fitful kind. His general poetical inspiration Mr. Lee-Hamilton has undoubtedly got from Mr. Browning, though the mediums of expressions which he has chosen are by no means Browningsque. Too proud to take well-known legends from books, Mr. Lee-Hamilton has resorted either to oral tradition for his subjects, or else to the suggestions which have come to himself from accidents of literature or scenery. Of the first, his opening poem as to the "Last Love of Venus," in which the transformation which Wagner and Mr. Swinburne have indicated of the goddess—"grown diabolic through ages which would not accept her as divine"—is very cleverly traced. Of the last, the poem of "The Emperor of the Ledge" is a striking example. It is a pity that Mr. Lee-Hamilton has not paid more attention to the formal part of his art. He might have gone far.

*Elspeth: a Drama.* By J. Crawford Scott. (C. L. Marsh and Co.) Mr. Crawford Scott wrote a promising novel in *The Swintons of Wandale*, and this little drama has also promise, though of the same kind—that is to say, it is a dramatised tale in verse, not a drama. The story turns on the abduction or seduction of a Border farmer's daughter by James IV. of Scotland, who, like the rest of the Jameses (except his father and his great-grandson), was somewhat given to adopt this fashion of becoming *pater patriae*. It would have made a good prose tale, but Mr. Scott has hardly grasped the necessity of a strong central interest, situation, or, at least, character in the drama.

*The Collected Works of Bret Harte.* Vols. II. and III. (Chatto and Windus.) The second volume of Mr. Bret Harte's collected works contains for the most part better-known matter than the first, and needs less recommendation. "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Tennessee's Partner," and "Miss," have earned and, we may add, deserved sufficient popularity to make it unnecessary to say anything about them here. They may, indeed, as well as a good deal of the rest of the book, tempt the critic to take up the glove which Mr. Bret Harte threw down in his Preface as to his moral tendency, but by this critic, and at present, the temptation shall be resisted. The third volume contains the remainder of the "Tales of the Argonauts" and certain of the miscellaneous articles which the author has of late years contributed to English and other magazines. "My Friend the Tramp" and "With the Entrées" are good examples of the latter. In the list of the former are included several of Mr. Bret Harte's very best pieces of work—hardly, if at all, inferior to "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." "Mrs. Skaggs' Husbands," "Wan Lee the Pagan," and part of "Roger Catron's Friend" certainly deserve this description. Some of the other pieces are, perhaps, too elaborately funny with the peculiar American—and, to some extent, German—drawing out of a joke until the thread is, in the vernacular of the former nation and also in ordinary English, altogether "too thin." But one must take the defects with the qualities. Mr. Bret Harte is amply provided with the latter, and we need not say that the volumes are delightful.

THE volumes of the *Sunday at Home and Leisure Hour* for 1880 seem to us to show no falling off in those qualities which have won for the periodicals of the Religious Tract Society their unique reputation. They are popular in the best sense of the word, and will at once amuse and instruct their public. They are commendably free from party spirit.

*Diocesan Histories.*—*Canterbury*, by Robert C. Jenkins. *Salisbury*, by William Henry Jones. (S. P. C. K.) Those who are in authority over the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have acted wisely in making arrangements for bringing out the series of which the first two volumes are before us. Those who are old enough to remember what was the character of the publications of that body twenty-five or thirty years ago will agree with us that a great change for the better has come over it. Its books were then not only "a trifle dull," but nearly all of them so intensely theological that they could not be used with comfort by any persons whose views did not run in harmony with the rulers of the body. This is changed now, and its publications, for the most part (for we could still find exceptions if we were captious), are not calculated to offend any cultured person. The idea of publishing a series of histories of the old dioceses into which England was divided is a good one, and, from the two specimens before us, seems likely to be fairly well carried out. Most people have but a very vague knowledge of how our old ecclesiastical divisions came to be what they were. Some fancy it was all due to the Popes; others that the Kings mapped them out with the same forethought as the poor-law unions and highway districts of modern times have been created. The Papal theory is, on the whole, the more unhistorical; but the royal one has little to recommend it. The dioceses grew up naturally in the same limits as the old kingdoms, and their boundaries fluctuated with the political state of the country. This is well explained by Mr. Jones, who has been at great pains to make his readers comprehend the differences in area between the dioceses of Wessex, Sherborne, Ramsbury, Old Sarum, and Salisbury. The *Canterbury History* is by far the more elaborate and, in some sort, the more thoughtful book. As an historical sketch it has many merits, and its only serious defect is that now and then—though we admit it is but seldom—the Protestantism of its author becomes somewhat too aggressive. Archbishop Craumer is dealt with with a very gentle hand; but then it must be borne in mind that so very much has been written concerning him, mostly from the controversial point of view, that little good could have been done by stirring the embers of controversy. The truth is told as to Parker without reserve, and leaves on us the impression that, as to the character of the two men, apart from the systems they supported, Mr. Jenkins much prefers Reginald Pole to his immediate successor. Incidentally many facts are given which are well worthy of the attention of all persons who read for the sake of gaining knowledge. The information given as to the origin of parishes will be new to most persons, and it is pleasant to find re-affirmed and demonstrated that the catalogue of churches given in Domesday is not to be considered as a complete list of all the churches which were in existence at that time. This is an error of old standing, which has been confirmed and popularised by the Map of Lincolnshire inserted in the late Archdeacon Churton's *Early English Church*. It is, of course, a matter of opinion, on which the best-informed persons may well agree to differ; but it seems to us that hard measure is dealt out to those who desired to free ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of the civil courts. There can be no doubt but that, if the movement had been successful, great injury would

have resulted; but one cannot justly blame men for not being before their time, and it seems obvious that at the moment the Church courts were far less corrupt than those of the State. It should be borne in mind that, when this quarrel was at its fiercest, many lords of manors had rights of *furca et fossa*. We know quite well enough the character of those men to feel that anything which removed a portion of the people from their arbitrary jurisdiction must have been a present advantage. The practice of having drinking bouts in churches is known to have existed at an early period, and to have drawn down severe censure from those in authority. It existed in the diocese of Canterbury in the early part of the sixteenth century, for, at Elham, Thomas Bigdon, evidently an adherent of the old ways of life, was accused of hindering people from practising their devotions "because drinking in the church is put down." Mr. Jenkins is mistaken in supposing that Relic Sunday was a day "rather of local than general celebration." Had he consulted Sir Harris Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, he would have found that it was the third Sunday after Midsummer-day. It was, we believe, observed all over England. We have ourselves found mention of it in dioceses far away from Canterbury. Mr. Jones's *Salisbury*, though it traces the fortunes of the see from its foundation as the Bishopric of Wessex in the seventh century, does not contain so many side-lights on general topics as the companion volume. It is, however, a careful and thoroughly honest study of an interesting and difficult subject. The author has certainly no desire to hide the evils which have come upon society by the great upheaval of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He quotes a letter, written in or about 1686, from Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, to Archbishop Sancroft, in which the former prelate says that he never saw "so ill churches, or such ill parishioners. In one the Sacrament has not been administered since the Reformation; in another very seldom." A strange mistake occurs at p. 161; so wonderful is it that we cannot explain it otherwise than as a printers' error. Speaking of John Capon or Salcot, Bishop of Salisbury during the stormy times of the Reformation, he says, "He saw the fall of Cromwell [the Earl of Essex], the final suppression of the *Jesuits*, the confiscation of chantries and colleges." The italics are ours.

*The Trial and Death of Socrates*: being the "Euthyphron," "Apology," "Crito," and "Phaedo" of Plato. Translated into English by F. J. Church. (Macmillan.) Human interest in the life and death of Socrates will be perennial. About two years ago we noticed a translation of the "Apologia" by an American hand, which was well calculated to reach the class who cannot read Greek. Mr. Church has here undertaken a somewhat more complete, and therefore more ambitious, task in translating all four of Plato's Dialogues which treat of the last days of Socrates; and he has prefixed a judiciously written Introduction, giving all that is known from other sources about his life. We cannot profess to have carefully compared the English rendering with the original, but we have read enough to be justified in bearing testimony to its general faithfulness and, what is more, to its pure style and easy flow. The Master of Balliol has given to our generation the opportunity of studying in English the entire body of Plato's works. Messrs. Davies and Vaughan have produced the standard translation of the Republic, for which all Oxford men, at least, ought to feel grateful to the sister university. But there is room for Mr. Church's work, which appeals to the general public, not after the slipshod fashion of many popular manuals and schoolbooks, but as a piece of sound scholarship covering a subject that forms in itself a liberal education. To

avoid confusion, it may perhaps be as well to add that Mr. F. J. Church is a son of the Dean of St. Paul's, and that he has already served his apprenticeship to literature by translating the *De Monarchia* for his father's book on Dante.

*Haworth, Past and Present: a History of Haworth, Stanbury, and Oxenhope*. By J. Horsfall Turner. (Brighouse: Jowett.) Had this little volume been called a handbook we might not have found it in our hearts to say much about it, further than that it was not a compilation of a high order of merit. When it is called a history the conviction is forced upon us that its author has yet much to learn as to what history means. No one is capable of writing a history of the most obscure village in England without long preparation, not in reading printed literature only, but also by working steadily among local records and the vast stores in Fetter Lane, the British Museum, and the two great universities. There is little to show that Mr. Turner has done this, and much to indicate that he has not rightly construed some things that he has read. Holy wells were not necessarily sanctuaries where criminals were safe. Does the author imagine that they were? His allusion seems to imply this. Barclay's *Ship of Fools* is a satire, and, as such, by no means to be taken as an exact authority for the manners of the unreformed Church. That excommunication "was feared more than death" is a strange misinterpretation of the mediæval mind. Nothing is more surprising than the recklessness with which people who undoubtedly fully received the Church's teaching braved excommunication and its supposed consequences. We have not strayed beyond a single page to cull the above, and on the very next we find the assertion that "there were no seats in the churches before the Reformation." Surely Mr. Turner might have consulted some book on Church architecture (almost any would have done) before he rushed into print. There are probably hundreds of churches in which mediæval seats exist at this moment. We have ourselves seen from twenty to thirty examples during the past few months. To criticise further a book of this kind would be time misspent.

*The Land and the Book*; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery, of the Holy Land, Southern Palestine, and Jerusalem. By William M. Thomson, D.D. (London, Edinburgh, and New York: T. Nelson and Sons.) An old acquaintance in a new dress. It is twenty years since *The Land and the Book* stepped into a wide popularity with the public of Bible-students; and, let it be candidly stated, the qualifications of the writer, for many years a missionary in Palestine, entitle him to speak with authority. To scholars, of course, the conversational style and the somewhat narrow view of the Bible constitute serious objections; but, for all that, even scholars will continue to use the book until a second Lane arises to describe in a more historical style the manners and customs of modern but not yet modernised Palestine. The older work included North as well as South; a larger print (that beautifully clear type with which American printers gratify their clients) and new and admirable illustrations, together with additions mainly drawn from the researches of the Palestine Fund, account for the increased bulk of the volume. In many circles of the religious and some, perhaps, even of the artistic world the work will be a welcome Christmas visitor.

*The History of Acadia, from its First Discovery to its Surrender to England by the Treaty of Paris*. By James Hannay. (Sampson Low and Co.) Mr. Hannay appears to be a professional man at St. John's, New Brunswick, where this book was evidently printed and

originally published. He has made an interesting volume, because the history of Acadia, if treated with any degree of skill, could not fail to be interesting. His literary style is agreeable, and he has probably done the best that could be done with the materials at his command. As a rapid and comprehensive narrative, the work may be commended to those who desire a general knowledge of the country and the period of which it treats; but beyond this it adds little or nothing to what was already well known to historical students. Mr. Hannay does not claim to have made any original researches, but contented himself with verifying, when possible, the statements of such authors as Champlain, Lescaurbot, Denys, and Wintthrop, whose printed volumes are common to all respectable libraries. He does not appear to know that a single document exists in the Public Record Office in London which would throw light upon his subject; and still less does he seem conscious that in the archives of the States of Maine and Massachusetts there have been discovered records of the utmost importance in connexion with the history of Acadia, which are now in process of treatment by a Boston historian.

*A Christmas Child*. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Macmillan.) The numerous readers who have been fascinated with *Carrots* and *The Cuckoo Clock* would indeed be disappointed if Mrs. Molesworth failed to supply them with a Christmas treat. This is rather a sad one, whether or not it is right to think so, and many a little reader, and some big ones, will shed tears over the early death of dear little Ted—tears which, we fear, will not be checked by the very firmest belief in the happiness of the place where good little boys go to when they die. Mrs. Molesworth is one of the few writers of tales for children whose sentiment, though of the sweetest kind, is never sickly; whose religious feeling is never concealed, but never obtruded; whose books are always "good," but never "goody." Little Ted, with his soft heart, clever head, and brave spirit, is no morbid presentment of the angelic child "too good to live," who is certainly a nuisance on earth; but a charming creation, if not a portrait, whom it is a privilege to meet even in fiction. The story of little Sunshine and the sunless forest which is introduced into the middle of the book is worthy of Andersen.

*Familiar Friends*. By Olive Patch. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) The illustrations to this book are capital—dogs and horses, cats and ducks, and many other familiar friends drawn and grouped with great spirit. Some of them are "familiar friends" in a double sense, especially a group of dogs' heads, taken from well-known pictures by Landseer, but represented, we are sorry to say, as inmates of the Dogs' Home. We should be sorry to accuse either Miss Olive Patch or the very respectable publishers of such a "wicked story;" but we fear that one or other of them must be responsible for it, and that it will thoroughly deceive a large number of innocent children.

*Andrew Harvey's Wife*. By L. T. Meade. (Isbister and Co., Limited.) A very pretty, well-balanced story, pointing the old moral that deference to a husband's wishes is a wife's first duty, and must take precedence of the loyalty due to the hearth she has left. Many husbands will envy the hero's composure, who, when direfully angry with his wife, retires to his library as "he has some articles to write." The action is carried on pleasantly throughout this little volume, and the reader's interest does not flag to the end. We could wish the dénouement were not brought about through the hackneyed incident of being surrounded by the tide. The illustrations, too, are utterly unworthy of the gracefully written text,

*A Nest of Sparrows.* By M. E. Winchester. (Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) Written with the philanthropic purpose of calling attention to the wretched lives of gutter children in our great cities generally, and Liverpool in particular, the object of this book avowedly shelters it from criticism. Nevertheless, the authoress may be grateful for a warning to avoid too free a use of infantile language in books intended for adults. A simple story, too, is easily marred by fine writing, or by the glaring bad taste which can write of a poor woman dying in poverty, while the sun shines into her humble room—

"It seemed as though he pitied the misery of the dying woman and the squalidness of her home, for, like Midas of old, he transformed with his magic touch the rays of its threads into precious metal, and encircled the weary head with a halo of sparkling light; as though he would fain whisper into her ear some hope of the living, never-setting Sun beneath whose life-giving rays she might grow into immortality."

*A Banished Monarch, and other Stories.* By Jeanie Hering. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) The fight with a red deer, the Banished Monarch of this reprint, is not very probable. "Ivan and the Wolf," however, with its excellent moral, is a well-written little story.

*Tom Heriot.* By Edwin Hodder. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) This and the next three on our list are reprints from the publishers well-known *Little Folks*. Tom Heriot is a boy who goes to sea and meets the usual adventures of storm, fighting, mutiny, and the like. It is neither better nor worse than hundreds of similar stories.

*Little Empress Joan,* by M. B. Hunt, turns on the familiar incident of burning a will. Much confusion and many misunderstandings ensue; but, thanks to an honest heart and an open confession, all comes right for the little heroine in the end.

*Poor Nelly* finds an Irish boy in a ditch, and being afterwards herself lost in a wood, is finally discovered by his mother wit and gratitude. It is a carefully told story, somewhat disfigured by too free a use of italics. The Irish brogue, too, is occasionally overdone.

*Aunt Tabitha's Waifs,* by M. B. Hunt, introduces us to more shipwrecks and rescues. A boy runs away to sea, and is disenchanted by the hardships of life on board a merchantman. At length a recognition takes place, parents find long-lost children, and all ends happily.

THE Fan Library, comprising the next four books, which have also been previously issued in Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s serial publications, takes such rose-coloured views of life that we begin seriously to ponder whether any kind of villany ever prospers, and whether poets, moralists, and even experience are not wholly mistaken in painting the troubles and mishaps of existence. Such a glamour is cast over us by these beguiling fictions that we are half-persuaded that, the more wretched and calamitous are anyone's fortunes, the more certainly will they terminate in general reconciliation and lasting happiness.

*The Young Berringtons; or, the Boy Explorers,* by W. H. G. Kingston, is a characteristic example of this lamented writer's style. Its scene is laid in Queensland; while kangaroos, 'possums, fights with the blacks, emu hunting, and the like furnish agreeable incidents, terminating, of course, with the inevitable flood. This may be recommended as a thoroughly healthy and well-illustrated book for boys.

*The Girl with the Golden Locks* is a somewhat improbable story of a wilful little girl who joins a circus, but is brought to a better frame of mind by an accident.

*Jeff and Luff* will suit the very little ones. It

contains several artless tales of children, dogs, cats, and home-life.

*Through Flood, Through Fire,* is not much to our mind, being a collection of more or less sensational adventures in runaway express trains and the like, whereof the story of a mild-mannered artist going up by mistake in a balloon in company with an escaped galley-slave—a desperado armed with knife and pistol—is certainly not the least exciting.

### THE PAUSE.

#### I.

So deep her dream of coming good,  
So vast her gaze down passion's flood  
By sunny reach and shadowy wood,  
So bold and shy in maidenhood  
On fancy's treacherous steep she stood,

Her will perforce must sleep:  
The life behind was flat and gray;  
Before, a swelling prospect lay;  
And one was whispering her to stay,  
And one was beckoning her away—  
It was not hers to say him nay;  
And yet—she falls to weep.

#### II.

In piteous tremour by her side  
The voice to each warm wish replied  
With words of duty, home, and pride—  
Here, certain peace—there, hopes untried;  
And now she mused, and now she sighed;  
But scarce she strives to speak.

For on her wrist she felt a hand,  
So softly strong its master-band;  
A flattering breath her forehead fanned  
With vows 'twere treason to withstand  
Or be they wron on rock or sand.  
Yet—dare she then be weak?

#### III.

Poor child! from such a dream to wake!  
One word the maiden spell shall break—  
One step her moment's empire shake.  
This heart shall glow, but that shall ache;  
And fain she neither would forsake—  
By either would be won.

So at the blushing of the skies  
The sun in jewelled cradle lies;  
Day cannot be unless he rise:  
He lifts—the painted magic flies—  
He clouds at noon—at eve he dies—  
And yet—it is the sun.

E. PURCELL.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

EARLY in February Messrs. Williams and Norgate will publish the first two volumes of a new work by Mr. Gerald Massey, upon which he has been engaged for ten years. It is to be entitled "*A Book of the Beginnings*": containing an Attempt to recover and reconstitute the Lost Origins of the Myths and Mysteries, Types and Symbols, Religion and Language, with Egypt for the Mouth-piece and Africa as the Birth-place." The first volume will contain "Egyptian Origins in the British Isles." The second "Egyptian Origins in the Hebrew, Akkado-Assyrian, and Maori Mythology and Languages."

MESSRS. C. KEGAN PAUL AND Co. have in the press a *Guide to the Study of English History*. The first part, which is by Prof. S. R. Gardiner, consists of a sketch of the social and political progress of the country, in which special attention is directed to the growth of those new ideas which have from time to time exercised the most marked influence on the development of the nation. The second part, which is by Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, is designed to furnish a concise critical account of the original sources, and also of the best modern authorities, for our knowledge of successive periods—particular attention being given towards assisting the student to discriminate the comparative value

of different writers, and the considerations which serve to qualify our estimate of their impartiality and credibility. The object of the whole work is to meet the requirements of those who, having already gone through the ordinary handbooks, are desirous of making the history of their country the subject of more thorough and systematic study.

MR. SPEDDING will substitute a paper "On Mr. Swinburne's Theory of the Composition of *King Henry VIII.*" for that before announced for him at the next meeting of the New Shakspeare Society (December 10). The paper on *Romeo and Juliet* will be by Mr. Joseph Knight, on foreboding and prevision in that play, the warnings of their coming fate which those who die in it are given or give. Dr. B. Nicholson will add some further notes on the *Hamlet* "Hebenon."

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish early in January the first volume (concluding with the fall of the Yuen or Mongol Dynasty) of a *History of China*, by Mr. Demetrius Charles Boulger. The author has endeavoured to make his work suitable for the general reader, at the same time that he narrates the course of Chinese history in considerable detail. Sir Rutherford Alcock has accepted the dedication.

MR. THOMAS BREAR, of Bradford, intends publishing in the second week of December a *Complete Edition of the Dialect and other Poems of B. Preston* (the Yorkshire Waugh). As a provincial poet, his productions are highly esteemed by a large circle of readers for their homely illustrations, deep pathos, and quaint modes of expression; but they have never previously appeared in a collected form. A small volume containing some of his best pieces was published in 1872 by Mr. Abraham Holroyd, of Saltaire, and attracted the attention of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who gave a genial notice of the author, with extracts from his poems, in *Yorkshire Oddities*, vol. i., pp. 267-79, adding that he was "a very remarkable man, whose poems deserve to be better known and more widely read than they are at present." The credit of bringing together and arranging for the first time every known piece from newspapers and periodicals is mainly due to Mr. Thomas T. Empsall, president of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. A short Glossary and Index will be added, and an autotype portrait from a recent photograph by Mr. E. Passingham. Two editions will be issued at the same time for the convenience of purchasers—in crown octavo and small foolscap octavo.

THE reprinters of the Globe Shakspeare in the United States, where it is called the "Acme," announce a fresh reprint of it in three closely printed post-octavo volumes. We hope the English reprint, which has been in contemplation so long, will appear in six or seven volumes when it does come. The edition is wanted for reading as well as reference.

WITH reference to the proposed statute of the Oxford Commissioners upon the duties of professors, concerning which some discussion has already appeared in our columns, we understand that the following memorial to the Commissioners has received many signatures, especially from the college tutors and younger fellows:—

"We believe its tendency would be to confine the work of a professor to the giving of such lectures as would bear immediately upon the examinations of the university, since it would be impossible for him otherwise to obtain classes for lectures given as frequently as the proposed statute requires. We think that a man eminent enough to be elected to a professorship should not by such regulations as are proposed be compelled to lecture habitually for the schools, but rather enabled and encouraged to give his time to serious work in the subject of his chair, and that he should be left in the main free to put the results of his studies into the form of lectures

or of books as he may himself think best. We believe that the one essential thing is to secure as far as possible the election of the most competent man, and that such a man, if elected, may in the present day be trusted not to turn his office into a sinecure."

DR. FRANZ FRITSCHÉ has just published at Halle an interesting investigation into the sources of the *Image du Monde* of Walther von Metz in 1245. The matter concerns us, inasmuch as in 1480-81 was produced *Thymage or Myrrour of the worlde, translated out of french into english by me simple person Wyll. Caxton*; and in our Egerton MS. 10,015 the book is called "Livre de Clergie, qui est apelés l'ymage du monde en roumans." Dr. Fritsche shows that the main sources of Walther von Metz's poem were the *Imago Mundi* of Honorius Augustodunensis and certain chapters of the *Historia Hierosolimitana* of Jacobus Vitriacus or Jacques de Vitry.

DR. FRANCIS DAY, late Inspector-General of the Fisheries in India, is about to publish an important work on the fishes of Great Britain and Ireland. It will deal with the structure of fishes generally and their geographical distribution, and with the economic uses, modes of capture, diseases, breeding, and life history of the fishes of Great Britain. The work will consist of over two hundred plates and letterpress of about seven hundred pages, and it will be published in parts of about twenty-five plates and letterpress at intervals of six months, the first to appear immediately. The author has limited the edition to 250 copies, and when it is disposed of he will still be a considerable loser. Messrs. Williams and Norgate are to be the publishers.

A NEW work of travel, entitled *Our Holiday in the East*, by Mrs. George Sumner, edited by the Rev. G. H. Sumner, Hon. Canon of Winchester and Rector of Old Alresford, Hants, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Walford has ceased to be connected with the *Antiquary*.

THE Historische Gesellschaft of the canton of Aargau has made a laudable attempt to popularise antiquarian study. It holds its meetings by turn in one or other of the little old provincial towns of the Aargau, and invitations are sent out to the factory-owners, artisans, and the communal authorities of the surrounding villages. At the meeting in Wohlen a week or two ago, Prof. Hunziker lectured to a crowded audience upon the old "Alamannische Wohnhaus," illustrating his subject with plans and drawings of neighbouring buildings. In almost every larger village of the Aargau there is a tradition of the existence of an earlier "Heathen town," or "Roman town," and remains from Roman settlements are constantly being brought to light by the plough, or in pulling down houses or constructing roads. Rector Faller gave a useful elementary lecture in Kulm upon the implements of the Stone Age and the Roman period, and succeeded in arousing the interest of a crowded audience for a subject which was wholly new to them, while the materials for more penetrating study of it lie at their doors. The society has felt that a movement for the popularisation of local antiquarian study ought to have been commenced many years ago. Great quantities of valuable productions of art and the art industries have been carried out of the Aargau towns and villages, often by foreigners, and for the meanest price, simply through the sheer ignorance of the people as to their great importance and value. Splendid glass paintings and wood-carvings which were in the possession of Aargau churches and houses within the last two or three decades are now adorning foreign palaces and collections. There is a powerful

local patriotism in the Old-German Swiss communes, and the surest way to protect and save what remains, as the society now perceives, is to make antiquarian study interesting to the democracy, and not to reserve it for a specialist intellectual aristocracy.

THE next meeting of the German philologists will be held at Carlsruhe. Dr. K. Bartsch will be president and Dr. O. Behaghel vice-president.

THE Catalogue of the library of Baron James de Rothschild is to appear immediately.

PROF. DAVID SWING's new book, to be entitled *Club Essays*, will contain papers on "Augustine and his Mother," "A Roman Home," "The History of Love," and "Literature, the Greatest of the Fine Arts."

THE Report on the Manchester Free Libraries for 1879-80 states that the issue of books has been greater by 111,000 than that of any year except the preceding one. The action of the council in authorising the opening of the free libraries during a portion of every Sunday seems to have given satisfaction, if we may judge from the increasing number of readers on that day. The boys' libraries have likewise been very successful. It is hoped that the Index of the Reference Library Catalogue, containing upwards of 140,000 entries of names and subjects, will shortly be at the service of the public.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will issue very shortly a selection of the idylls for children of the Finland author, Z. Topelii. They are being translated by Albert Alberg, and will bear the title of *Whisperings in the Wood*.

PROF. STENGEL, who has lately put forward a new theory of the proper arrangement of Shakespeare's Sonnets, has in the press, for speedy publication, his new and critical edition of the Italian *Fierabraccia*, with various readings, a concordance, &c.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS's *Lord Brackenbury* is appearing, in German, in Hallberger's *Illustrierte Romane*, under the title of *Die Brautdiamanten, oder Lord Brackenbury*. The same author's early novel, *Barbara's History*, admirably translated into French by Mlle. Anna Petit, is also running through the *feuilletons* of the *Moniteur Universel*.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN has just completed a new volume entitled *Merv, the Queen of the World and the Scourge of the Man-Stealing Turcomans*. Beside containing a history of Merv and the Turcomans, the work embodies all that has been written by English and Russian travellers about the Turcomans; including an account of Akhal and Merv by Gen. Petrovsevitsh, now Governor of Krasnovodsk, and a military description of Merv, and the Turkestan march routes thither, by Col. Kostenko, chief of Kaufmann's staff at Tashkent. None of the latter information has yet been placed before the English reader. Petrovsevitsh's description of a short, easy road from Askabat to Merv, avoiding Rawlinson's route past Sarakho, and his account of Russian annexations in Khorassan, are likely to occasion some sensation. Mr. Marvin appends to his compilation an exposition of the Khorassan question, arguing that Russia has designs on Meshed as well as on Merv, and that the solution of the Russo-Indian frontier question cannot be accomplished without an English occupation of Herat. Ten maps accompany the work, besides a Turcoman glossary, and a Turcoman chronology from the foundation of Merv to the present time. Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have arranged with the author for its immediate publication.

ONE of the darkest periods in the history of religious opinion in Germany is that shortly

before the Reformation, embracing the growth of the German Mystics. Some very interesting contributions to the history of the leading mystics, Tauler and Eckart, have lately been published by a Dominican monk, Denifle, whose work on Tauler appears to give quite a new direction to the researches into the life and opinions of this great preacher. Denifle has just finished a round of visits to a number of German libraries and archives, where he has discovered some bulky Latin writings of "Meister Eckart," while until now only German works of Eckart were known. Increased information and larger knowledge of Eckart's doctrine—which, on account of the small number of his original productions, was understood only by a few scholars—is furnished by the new works. The terminology which prevails in his German writings—"creation," "Trinity," "imago," "Gottesgeburte," &c.—will now, through the newly discovered books, find a sufficient and certain explanation and confirmation. It is clear that the "Liber Positionum," which went under Meister Eckart's name, must be changed into a "Liber Quaestionum," which very likely was written in Latin.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will issue during December a new novel by Mrs. Hous-toun, author of *Recommended to Mercy*, &c., called *Fixed as Fate*, in three volumes.

THE *Orlov Vyesnik* draws attention to several important collections of rare books and MSS. in that government, which exist for the most part in a very neglected state. In the village of Moldovan, district of Karachef, which at one time belonged to Teplof, Secretary of State during the reign of the Czarina Catharine II., there is a valuable library containing several packets of a correspondence between Voltaire and Teplof, hitherto unpublished and even unknown. In the village of Alexandrovsk, district of Volkhov, and on the Baryshnikof estate, there is also a large library containing a unique collection of Russian works on freemasonry.

THE *Deutsche Romanzeitung* of Otto Janke in Berlin opens its new volume with contributions by two of the first German authors—"Das Fräulein v. St. Amaranthe," by Rudolph Gottschall, and "Franzi and Heini," by Leopold Kompert. Robert Hamerling has a short story, "Die Waldsängerin;" C. Wilms the beginning of a novel of artist-life by the Lower Rhine, "Palette and Pen;" and A. Brook of a novel which breaks a lance for the good qualities of the middle classes.

THE Russian Minister of Education proposes to found a professorship of the Comparative Grammar of the Slavonic Dialects at the University of Dorpat. The Rector of the University has intimated that the number of students devoting themselves to this branch of philology has considerably increased of late. Up to the year 1870 the candidate's degree had never once been adjudged. During the last fifteen years the number of students had increased from sixty to one hundred and eighty, and there had also been a gradual increase in the number of diplomas conferred. The total number of students at Dorpat University last year was 1,106, and its influence was extending far beyond the limits of the Baltic Provinces.

MR. SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE is now re-editing, for the Early English Text Society, Sir David Lyndesay's *Monarchie*, for the society's reprints of the years 1865 and 1866. For this edition the Lambeth MS. of the poem, hitherto unused by editors, has been collated. Mr. J. Small has also collated for it the Edinburgh University MS. But the basis of the new text will be the old black-letter edition, as, on the whole, the best, though the Lambeth MS. has several new lines and improved readings.



A NEW critical paper has been started in Germany, by the publishing firm of Weidmann, in Berlin, under the editorship of Dr. Max Roediger, *Privatdozent* at the University of Berlin. At the head of the first number, which appeared on October 2, the editor says that the new journal is not intended to serve any special branch of literature or science, but to be a means of furthering the ends of the "Gesamtwissenschaft," by giving, in its columns, reviews of books in the whole range of literature. There are also reviews of foreign books promised, "as far as they have a connexion with German research;" only in the department of *belles lettres* the reviews will be confined to the more important German publications. In the first four numbers, of English books only A. Gilman's *Chaucer* has come under notice, of French books two, of Italian five. The whole journal, in its arrangement and even in its size, seems an imitation of the well-known *Literarische Centralblatt*, edited by Prof. Zarncke of Leipzig, of which it will become, as some predict, a dangerous rival. It appears every Saturday, and the subscription is seven marks per quarter.

ON the question of Spelling Reform, and against some of the objectors to it, Dr. Murray, the editor of the Philological Society's *Dictionary*, speaks very plainly in his forthcoming Annual Address to the Society:—

"I need hardly add that my dictionary experience has already shown me that the ordinary appeals to etymology against spelling reform utterly break down upon examination. The etymological information supposed to be enshrined in the current spelling is sapped at its very foundation by the fact that it is, in sober fact, oftener wrong than right, that it is oftener the fancies of pedants or sciolists of the Renaissance, or monkish etymologists of still earlier times, than that are thus preserved, than the truth which alone is *ἐτυμολογία*. From the fourteenth century onwards, a fashion swept over French and English of refashioning the spelling of words after the Latin ones, with which rightly or wrongly they were supposed to be connected; and to such an extent has this gone that it is, in nine cases out of ten, now impossible, without actual investigation, to form any correct opinion upon the history of these words—the very thing which the current spelling is supposed to tell us. The real history is recovered only by marshalling the phonetic spellings of earlier days, as the Philological Society's *Dictionary* will enable everyone to do, piercing through the mendacious spellings of later times to the phonetic facts which they conceal or falsify, and thus reaching a genuine *ἐτυμολογία*. The traditional and *pseudo*-etymological spellings of the last few centuries are the direst foes with which genuine etymology has to contend; they are the very curse of the etymologist's labour, the thorns and thistles which everywhere choke the golden grains of truth, and afford satisfaction only to the braying asses which think them as good as wheat."

What the Philological Society's late president says is what most men who know their business say. Germany, the nation of philologists, has partly reformed its spelling, and is preparing further reforms. In the American spelling reform movement, Profs. Whitney, Marsh, and all the leading scholars in the States take part. In France Prof. Paul Meyer and men of his rank regret the incubus of the *Académie*, which renders all hope of reform void.

We have received *The Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul*, by James Smith, Esq., F.R.S., fourth edition, revised and corrected by Walter E. Smith, with a Preface by the Bishop of Carlisle, and a Memoir of the Author (Longmans); *The Dragonnades; or, Asylum Christi*, by the Rev. E. Gilliat, new edition, and *John Holdsworth, Chief Mate*, by W. Clark Russell, third and cheaper edition (Sampson Low and Co.); *Nothing to Wear, and Two Millions*, by W. A. Butler, new edition (Sampson Low and

Co.); *Some of the Latest Fruits of Darwinism*, by J. F. Fisher (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.); *Old Jonathan: the District and Parish Helper*, Vol. V., third series (Collingridge); &c.

#### OBITUARY.

THE retirement of Dr. Guest from the mastership of Caius College, which he had held since 1852, was quickly followed by his death. He had been in failing health for some years, and his decease was not unexpected. His death took place in his country house at Sandford near Heyford in Oxfordshire, a charming old manor-house with a marvellous yew labyrinth in its garden. Dr. Guest will be long remembered for his *History of English Rhythms*, which was originally published in 1838 and afterwards re-issued at a reduced price in 1855. This is the recognised text-book on the subject, and it will probably long continue to hold that honourable position in English literature. He was the author of several articles in the *Archæological Journal* and the *Philological Transactions*, one of which, on the Early English Settlements in South Britain, was struck off in a separate form in 1850. Dr. Guest took much interest in university education, and is said to have been the author in 1871 of a pamphlet on university tests.

THE death is likewise announced of Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, better known as "Stella," one of the early friends of Edgar Allan Poe, and author of *Suppho*, &c.; and of Mr. G. W. Yapp, compiler of the Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851 and of *Art, Pictorial and Industrial*, &c.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains [what we regret to learn will be the last of the papers upon "The Chace: its Laws and History," by the late Sir A. Cockburn. The first of these papers, in October, stated that the intention of the writer was

"to pass in review the leading incidents in the history of the chace, and the laws which have regulated its exercise, or determined the extent to which property could be asserted or acquired in the wild animals which it is beyond the art or foreign to the purpose of man to domesticate."

Unfortunately an undertaking from which so much might be expected has been prematurely cut short. We have the history of hunting in Assyria, Egypt, and Persia, in Greece and Rome, expounded with the elaborate carefulness of a judicial summing up of evidence; but no more. Just where the real interest begins, the work stops. The law of the subject and, what is more, the principles that have influenced its development, have not yet been reached; and not only jurists, but all students of political history, must mourn over what they have lost. Hunting as a means of providing food, and hunting as an aristocratic pursuit, are widely removed from one another. It is only with the former of these that Sir A. Cockburn here deals. In these days of rapid and utilitarian press work, when one writer is practically as good as another, it is refreshing to find an old man going back to the classical studies of his youth, and not only quoting fluently from the well-known authors, but pouring forth a flood of erudition about everything connected with his subject. We must go back to the middle of the last century to find in some of the essays of David Hume such a burden of classical lore carried lightly on the shoulders of a writer of vigorous English.

THE *Revue des Etudes juives* is a most welcome addition to the literature of special knowledge in France. To judge from the first number, it will attract a wider circle of readers than its

able and brilliant, but somewhat heavy, predecessors in Germany. The society whose organ it is proposes to publish first of all this quarterly Review, and then a series of original works, both texts and translations. Its object is purely scientific—to discover and reconstitute the history of the Jews and of Judaism. M. J. Derenbourg contributes the first article of this number; it contains detached reflections on the Book of Job which do not much interest us. M. Halévy follows with a really important article on "Cyrus and the Return from Exile." It is a study on two cuneiform inscriptions relating to the reign of Nabonidus and to the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, and was read before the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*. Our readers will remember the letter of Prof. Sayce in these pages (October 16), which was concerned with the same two inscriptions, and arrived at the conclusion that Cyrus, being born king of the non-Aryan people of Elam, was not a Zoroastrian, but a polytheist. M. Halévy has independently made the same inference from the clear statements of the cylinder-inscription. It appears that the principle of the Achaemenid dynasty was from the first purely indifferentist. The return of the Jews was a necessary consequence of this. When ordaining the restitution of the foreign divinities, Cyrus at the same time naturally permitted their worshippers to accompany them to their shrines. M. Halévy argues that this result disposes of the theory, so much maintained of late, that the Biblical writers derived doctrines or legends from an Iranian source; the Medo-Persian beliefs were not less narrow in their range than the Persian language. He also endeavours, with much ingenuity, to fix the dates of certain parts of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Psalms in accordance with the new historical discoveries; and he points out that Belshazzar (= Belsarutsur in cuneiform), the son of Nabonidus, never came to the throne. Nabonidus was the last King of Babylon, where he died a prisoner a week after the capture of the capital by Cyrus. M. A. Darmesteter, returning to the field of inscriptions, gleams some valuable facts relative to the history of the Jews under the Roman Empire. M. H. Derenbourg shows that not only the religion, but the proper names of the Old Testament obtained a complete ascendancy in Yemen; he gives us a list of names from the Himyaritic inscriptions with their parallels in Hebrew. M. Loeb produces evidence as to the Jewish population of Paris in 1296-97, and discusses the meaning of the Rabbinical "City of Hyssop" (probably Orange). M. Cahen describes the efforts of M. Roederer, of Metz, in 1787 to get the Jewish emancipation question properly discussed. Notes and miscellanea and bibliography complete the number.

#### THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

##### SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, the Dean of Westminster in the chair, to take into consideration the survey of Eastern Palestine. The survey of Western Palestine—that is, west of the Jordan—being now finished, the society propose to begin that of the Eastern side. The American Palestine Exploration Society made a slight survey of this region, but it was only a *reconnaissance* of the ground, and has not the exactitude of the splendid map of Western Palestine which has just been published by the Exploration Fund in this country. The eastern side of the Jordan is not less important than the western, and archaeological remains are far more plentiful; there are vestiges of large and well-built towns of the Roman period, many of them with striking architectural ruins. As the survey will include the Moabite

country, the find of another Moabite stone is far from improbable. Bashan is full of wonderful remains. There are numerous sites over the whole region connected with the Bible which it would be most valuable to have identified. Excavations are to be carried on at the Sea of Galilee, where some important points may be cleared up. This will be done as one of the first parts of the survey, along with the Land of Gilead. How far the survey will be extended depends upon the support which may be given by the subscribers to the fund. The necessity for such a survey was a point all the speakers were perfectly agreed upon; the Dean of Westminster stated as his feeling that this part of the work was far more important than the survey of Western Palestine. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Glaisher, chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. John Macgregor; Mr. Eaton; Mr. D. W. Freshfield; Col. Warren, R.E.; Prof. Hayter Lewis; Dr. Ginsberg; Prof. Palmer; and Lieut. Conder. Lieut. Conder will be at the head of the survey party when it starts; his long experience in the former survey makes him peculiarly qualified for the work.

#### THE R. W. BUSS PLATES IN "PICKWICK."

THE *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, as being the first of that wonderful series of works of fiction which issued from the facile pen of Charles Dickens, will naturally excite more interest in the minds of book-collectors than any of those which followed, although these latter were in many respects superior to the first production of his genius. Yet comparatively little is known of it. Mr. Forster's account may be read in his *Life of Charles Dickens*, vol. I., chap. v. And to this we propose to add some additional particulars, some of them not hitherto made known to the public, having special reference to the part which Mr. Buss played in the production of this famous work. At his death in 1875 he left behind him a collection of papers and etchings giving in detail an account of the actual facts connected with the origin of the book, from which the following has been extracted:—

Seymour, the original illustrator of *Pickwick*, had been educated in his father's work-shop as a pattern-draughtsman, and in this way had learnt to adopt a neat and minute style of drawing, which proved of great use to him in his after-career as an artist. But he was bitten with the mania for high art, at that time prevalent among art-students; and, in conjunction with an assistant of his father's named Work, rented a room at the very top of the old tower ascribed to Queen Elizabeth at Canonbury. High art indeed! This room they furnished with casts from the antique, and there assiduously studied. The pursuit of high art, however, proved in Seymour's case a disappointment and a failure, as later on was the case with B. R. Haydon. Accordingly, Seymour descended from his fool's paradise, and took to designing on wood; he obtained employment as a humorous designer on *Figaro* and on *Bell's Life in London*, at prices, however, which barely sufficed to procure for him the necessaries of life.

At this time he was living at Islington—the Islington of many years ago, when green lanes and a really rural aspect had not given way to miles of brick and mortar. In this attractive neighbourhood cockney sportsmen were wont to wander, indulging in a grotesque taste for sport, and giving rise to many an absurd and comic incident. To this we owe the numerous designs of this character which abound in Seymour's sketches.

Towards the end of 1835, the *Squib Annual* was published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the illustrations being executed by Seymour. During the progress of the work, Seymour

consulted with them about a scheme he had for a long time had in his mind, which was to publish some cockney sketches, not as isolated sheets, but to be developed into a consecutive series as a *Club of Cockney Sportsmen*, the illustrations to be tacked together with some comic letterpress, so as to form a book. After some delay, the proposal was favourably received by the publishers, who looked over the collection he had made, and finally assented to the plan. The work of providing the letterpress was then proposed to Leigh Hunt, and declined by him; and then to other known men who wrote light articles for the magazines. But no one entered with cordiality into the idea, which was accordingly abandoned for the time. Later on, Seymour came into possession of a copy of *Sketches by Boz*, with illustrations by George Cruikshank; and, convinced that the author of these *Sketches* was the man of all others to carry out the plan he had conceived, Seymour urged upon Messrs. Chapman and Hall to communicate with Dickens. The offer was made in person by Mr. Hall, and was accepted, the terms being £14 for each monthly part. Dickens's own account of the interview is as follows:—

"The idea propounded to me was that the monthly something should be a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour; and there was a notion, either on the part of that admirable humorous artist, or of my visitor, that a NIMROD CLUB, the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these."

The result of this interview was the appearance of the first number of *Pickwick* in March 1836.

At this time, of the two men employed on the *Pickwick Club*, Seymour was the better known, a long career as a humorous artist and as a caricaturist in *Figaro* having gained him a reputation, while his coadjutor "Boz," whose literary efforts had been mainly confined to his duties as a Parliamentary reporter, was only then beginning to attract public attention as the author of the *Sketches by Boz*. The first number contained four illustrations by Seymour, the second number three only, for the artist's career had been suddenly brought to a close. The constant strain caused by his numerous engagements at unremunerative prices had unsettled poor Seymour's brain, and produced a state of insanity, during which he took his own life. This deplorable event took place in a summer-house in the garden at the back of his residence in Liverpool Road, Islington. He had attached a string to the trigger of a fowling piece, and by this means had sent the charge through his head. This melancholy termination to the career of a favourite provider of "fun" created a sensation among the public generally, and the readers and admirers of his designs for the *Pickwick Club* in particular. It became a serious question to the publishers as to what was to be done at this juncture of affairs.

In Forster's *Life of Dickens* Mr. Buss's share in *Pickwick* is disposed of in one sentence. "There was at first a little difficulty in replacing him [Seymour], and for a single number Mr. Buss was interposed." Without a word more, he passes on to Mr. Hablot Browne, whose subsequent connexion with Dickens's works has created for him a world-wide reputation. We propose to supply the *hiatus* with facts now for the first time made public, though the account has been on record in writing for many years past, in a book circulated privately among the friends of the artist.

The question of finding a successor to Seymour became pressing. The suicide had taken place soon after the publication of the first number; but the second number was already provided with three out of the four etchings required,

the last of them having received its final touches only the night before he died. Time was rapidly passing on, and the third number must be provided for. But to supply the place of Seymour was no easy matter. At this time the only artist-etcher of his own designs, capable of stepping at once into the vacant post, was George Cruikshank. Whether the work was offered to him or not, we do not know; but with the reputation he had already achieved in his own peculiar branch of art (for etching was at this time a novelty), it was not very likely that he would consent to follow in the footsteps of Seymour. Messrs. Chapman and Hall were not without offers from artists anxious to share the honour of contributing to this famous publication, some of them being willing to undertake the work without any payment whatever. Among these applicants was W. M. Thackeray, who had practised etching for some years, having received instruction from Mr. Roe, of Cambridge, during his undergraduate course at that university. But his proposal was declined. Thackeray himself mentioned this episode in his life at one of the Royal Academy dinners:—

"I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works, in covers which were coloured light green, and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings; and I recollect walking up to his chambers in Furnival's Inn, with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable."

The illustrations to the third number were still unprovided for, when Mr. John Jackson, the well-known wood-engraver, who was at the time engaged upon one of Messrs. Chapman and Hall's publications, happened to call at their office; and, being asked if he could help them in their dilemma, at first replied that he knew of no artist, except Cruikshank, who could etch his own designs; but, after some consideration, he suggested that application should be made to Mr. Buss. This artist was at the time engaged in preparing a picture for exhibition, and was greatly surprised at receiving a visit from Mr. Hall, and still more so when the nature of his errand was explained. Mr. Hall placed the position of affairs before Mr. Buss, and urged him to undertake the illustrations for the ensuing number of *Pickwick*. Mr. Buss's first impulse was to decline the work, for, though he had for some years been engaged in the production of humorous subjects, many of which had been engraved, he had never yet held an etching-tool in his hand, and was, consequently, ignorant of the mechanical details of the art of etching. The publisher replied that due consideration would naturally be shown for want of practice in etching. On hearing this an agreement was verbally concluded, and the nearly finished picture was put aside, Mr. Buss devoting his whole time to acquiring the peculiar touch required for etching on steel, and to practising the various mechanical processes of preparing the ground, biting in, and burnishing. His first essay was on the subject of Mr. Pickwick at the review being forced back into the crowd by a soldier pressing the butt-end of his musket against him. This plate was seen by the publishers and approved by them, but was afterwards spoilt through the use of a fresh piece of emery-paper scratching its surface, and producing the effect of rain.

The next two subjects selected, and afterwards adopted, were the "Cricket Match" and the "Fat Boy watching Mr. Tupman and Miss Wardle in the Arbour." The designs for these subjects were also submitted to Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who returned them, at the same time expressing their approval. Nervously anxious not to delay the publication of the next monthly number, Mr. Buss determined to place his designs in the hands of an experienced

engraver to be etched and bitten in. The result was that, though the mechanical part of the plate was admirably executed, much of the original drawing was irretrievably lost, especially in the treatment of the figures, where the freedom of touch which the artist would have displayed had he completed his own designs was almost entirely lost. These two etchings were sent in good time to the publishers, and, after passing through the hands of the printer and the bookbinder, finally reached the public. And thus, through the force of circumstances, Mr. Buss's name appeared to designs, not one touch of his own being on the plates. His intention was to cancel these two illustrations before the appearance of the next number, and, as far as possible, to withdraw them from circulation, substituting in their stead two fresh illustrations, not only designed but also etched by himself. This intention, however, was frustrated.

When a fortnight had passed away, and the time was approaching for the appearance of the next number of *Pickwick*, a curt note from Messrs. Chapman and Hall announced that they had, without previous consultation with Mr. Buss, placed the work in the hands of Mr. Hablot K. Browne; and thus Mr. Buss's connexion with the *Pickwick Papers* was brought to an abrupt termination. A verbal agreement only had been made, and there was no remedy. The sum paid for the two illustrations was 30s., Seymour having received only 10s. per plate.

Mr. Hablot Browne had at first the same difficulties to contend with as Mr. Buss; but allowance was made in his case, and, after a while, his designs were eminently successful, as all the world knows; and as Mr. Buss's would no doubt have been, had the same allowance been made for him.

Soon after the *Pickwick* episode, Mr. Buss was engaged by Messrs. Bentley, Colburn, and Saunders and Otley, and produced for them a series of etchings in illustration of *The Widow Married*, *Peter Simple*, *Jacob Faithful*, *The Court of James II.*, and other works.

SEPTIMUS BUSS.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ASHE, Major, and Capt. the Hon. E. V. WYATT-EDGELL. The Story of the Zulu Campaign. Sampson Low & Co. 16s.
- BLAIR, W. G. Memoirs of the Personal Life of David Livingstone, LL.D. Murray. 15s.
- BRICKWICH, E. Zwischen Jacob u. Wilhelm Grimm aus der Jugendzeit. Hrg. v. H. Grimm u. G. Hinrichs. Weimar: Böhlau. 10 M.
- BURDACH, K. Reinmar der Alte u. Walther v. d. Vogelweide. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Minnesanges. Leipzig: Hirzel. 5 M.
- GILCHRIST, A. Life of William Blake. New and enlarged Edition. Macmillan. 42s.
- HAHN, L. Fürst Bismarck. Sein polit. Leben u. Wirken. 3. Bd. bis 1879. Berlin: Besser. 11 M.
- HAYES, A. H. jun. New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 9s.
- HAYWARD, A. Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers, with other Essays. Murray. 28s.
- JACOLLIOT, L. Voyage au Pays des Fakirs Charmeurs. Paris: Dentu. 4 fr.
- LALANNE, M. L'Étude du Fusain. Paris: Bernard. 220 fr.
- LINDE, A. v. d. Das 1. Jahrtausend der Schachliteratur (850-1880). Berlin: Springer. 5 M.
- LITZMANN, B. Zur Textkritik u. Biographie Johann Christian Günthers. Frankfurt-a-M.: Literarische Anstalt. 3 M. 60 Pf.
- MURRAY, A. S. A History of Greek Sculpture from the earliest Times down to the Age of Pheidias. Murray. 21s.
- QUIPHANT, L. The Land of Gilead. Blackwood.
- ROBEY, C. An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset. Longmans. 36s.
- RAVASSON-MOLLIN, O. Les Manuscrits de Léonard de Vinci. Le Manuscrit A de la Bibliothèque de l'Institut. Paris: Quantin. 100 fr.
- ROHLFS, G. Neue Beiträge zur Entdeckung u. Erforschung Afriacas. Cassel: Fischer. 3 M.
- ROLLAND, E. Faune populaire de la France. T. 3. Paris: Maisonneuve. 10 fr.
- SARTORIUS, the late Mrs. Past Hours. Bentley. 12s.
- SCHIRMANN, H. Ilios. The City and Country of the Trojans. Murray. 50s.
- VERZEICHNISS der Incunabeln der Stiftsbibliothek v. St. Gallen. St. Gallen: Huber. 10 M.
- WARD, T. H. English Poets: Selections, &c. Vols. III. and IV. Macmillan. 15s.

### THEOLOGY.

- BÉVILLE, A. Prolégommes de l'Histoire des Religions. Paris: Fischbacher. 6 fr.
- BÉVILLE, E. Le Concile de Nicée d'après les Textes coptes et les diverses Collections canoniques. Paris: Maisonneuve. 12 fr.
- VERNES, M. Mélanges de Critique religieuse. Paris: Fischbacher.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BERGER, E. Les Registres d'Innocent IV.: Recueil des Bulles de ce Pape. Fasc. 1. Paris: Thorin.
- BONNIN, Th. Cartulaire de Louviers. Rouen: Métairie. 60 fr.
- GAIRDNER, J. Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Vol. V. 1531-32. Rolls Series. 15s.
- HYMAN, L. Histoire parlementaire de la Belgique de 1831 à 1880. Brussels: Bruylant-Christophe. 75 fr.
- KAWERAU, G. Johann Agricola v. Eisleben. Berlin: Besser. 6 M.
- LECHSNER, E. Histoire d'Arras depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789. T. 2. Arras: Imp. Rohard-Courtin.
- QUEUX DE SAINT-HILAIRE, Le Marquis de. Lettres de Coray au Protosaltas de Smyrne, Dimitrios Lotos, sur les Evénements de la Révolution française (1782-93). Traduites du Grec. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 6 fr.
- RICHTHOFFEN, K. Frh. v. Untersuchungen üb. friesische Rechtsgeschichte. 1. Abthg. 1. Thl. Berlin: Besser. 15 M.
- SCHIAPARELLI, L. Le Stirpi Ibero-Liguri nell' occidente et nell' Italia antica. Turin: Loescher. 5 fr.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BISCHOPF, Th. L. W. v. Das Hirngewicht d. Menschen. Bonn: Neusser. 7 M.
- BRICKWICH, E. Zwischen Gauss u. Bessel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 16 M.
- CHANTRY, E. Premier Age du Fer: Nécropoles et Tumulus. Paris: Baudry. 60 fr.
- CLÉVE, P. T. u. A. GRUNOW. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der arktischen Diatomeen. Upsala: Akademische Buchhandlung. 14 M.
- DARWIN, C. The Power of Movement in Plants. Murray. 15s.
- GAUCKLER, Ph. Les Poissons d'Eau douce et la Pisciculture. Paris: Germer-Baillière. 8 fr.
- GUENTHER, S. Die Lehre v. den gewöhnlichen u. verallgemeinerten Hyperbelfunctionen. Halle: Nebert. 12 M.
- HARTMANN, R. Der Gorilla. Zoologisch-zoötom. Untersuchg. Leipzig: Veit. 30 M.
- MAIAFFY, J. P. Descartes. Blackwood. 3s. 6d.
- MARKHAM, Clements R. A Popular Account of Peruvian Bark. Murray. 14s.
- MUELLER, H. Alpenblumen. ihre Befruchtung durch Insekten u. ihre Anpassungen an dieselben. Leipzig: Engelmann. 16 M.
- NIRNER, Th. Die Rose. ihre Geschichte, Arten, Kultur u. Verwendg. Berlin: Wiegandt. 30 M.
- SERROHM, H. Siberia in Europa. Murray. 14s.
- WILLKOMM, M. Illustrationes florae Hispaniae insularumque Balearum. 1. Lfg. Stuttgart: Schweserbarth. 12 M.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BIBLIOTHECA scriptorum classicorum. 8. Aufl. 1730-1878. Bearb. v. E. Preuss. 1. Abth. 1. Hälfte. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
- DIWAN, der d. Lebid. Nach a. Handschrift zum ersten Male hrsg. v. Juseuf Dija-ad-Dia al-Chalidi. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 7 M.
- LANG, L. Spicilegium criticum in Cicero's orationem de domo. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 20 Pf.
- MOLINA, F. A. Vocabulario de la Lengua mexicana. Publicado de nuevo por J. Plazmann. Edición facsimiliar. Leipzig: Teubner. 50 M.
- OPUSCULA Nestorianae syriace tradidit G. Hoffmann. Kiel: v. Maack. 20 M.
- ORPHI lithica. Accedit Damigeron de lapidibus. Rec. E. Abel. Berlin: Calvary. 5 M.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE ROMAN INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED AT BROUGH-BY-STANEMORE.

Ahornstrasse 4, Berlin, W.: Nov. 20, 1880.

The monumental slab with a Roman inscription published in your number of November 13 was found in or before September 1879, by the Vicar of Brough, near Penrith, in pulling down the porch of Brough Church. Very likely it may have come thither from the well-known Roman *castellum* of Plumpton Wall or Old Penrith, where the *cohors II. Gallorum equitata* seems to have had its head-quarters at least from the time of Hadrian's downwards. On a very accurate photograph, which Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, was kind enough to send me shortly after the find, I can read, with sufficient clearness, the following letters:—

I M P C A E S A  
SEP SEVERO PI  
ACI AVG ET  
NTO CAES

E N D E C

The vacant spaces may be filled up very easily in the following manner:—*Imp (eratori) Caesa [ri] L. Sep(timio) Severo pi [o] Pertinaci Aug(usto) et [i] M. Aur(elio) Anto(nino) Caes(ari) [i] coh(ors) II. Gallorum [i] instante Ael [i] (io) Cle[m]ente dec(urione).*

The provincial stone-cutter (perhaps a soldier of the Gaulish cavalry there stationed) did not care very much for a symmetrical disposition of the words in the single lines, nor for the straightness of the lines or the elegance of the form of the letters. In the blank after the fourth line I have supplied, only *exempli gratia*, the name of that military *numerus* or *squadron*, which most likely was employed in building or restoring the *castellum*. In the last line, the letters DEC seem to me pretty discernible. Certainly, I cannot detect anything of COS (or COSS, which would have been a blunder). The name of the officer who superintended the work is also filled up only, of course, as a guess; the office of *decurio* fits the cavalry *numerus*. The inscription belongs to the year 197, as does that of Ilkley, in Yorkshire (*C. I. L.* vii. 203), unfortunately now lost, Caracalla not being yet styled Augustus. The inscription is an interesting but not very unexpected addition to our knowledge of Severus' important military works executed by him south of the wall, on it, and north of it, of which so many other testimonies are preserved in your country.

E. HÜBNER.

### SPELLING REFORM.

9 Red Lion Square, W.C.: Nov. 29, 1880.

Although I see no reason to apprehend that the proposals for spelling reform put forward by a committee of the Philological Society will make their way into acceptance during my own lifetime, yet I would fain say a few words in deprecation of them, or, at any rate, some of them, despite the eminent names which champion them.

I may assume that practically the one argument in their favour is that they will make the art of reading easier and quicker of acquirement, and thereby smooth the path to learning. I confess I do not believe a word of it. No doubt there are many perplexing anomalies in English orthography, some of which might profitably be regulated. But French is comparatively free from such vagaries, and yet I have often read letters by ill-educated Frenchmen which, for eccentricity of spelling, would compare with the wildest efforts of the sort in English. Again, several of the recommendations of the committee, while sinning grievously against history and etymology, do not in the very least facilitate spelling for stupid children.

Take the word *receipt*, for instance. It is proposed to make this *receit*. There is a serious etymological loss here (as in the vulgar and now common spelling *chestnut*, which loses the *t* of *castana*, its local etymon); but there is nothing gained in real easiness, for there is no reason why a dull child should overcome the difficulty of the position of *e* and *i* in the word, or indeed avoid spelling it *reseat*. Even a sound and wholesome correction may introduce a fresh error. I am certain, for instance, that when we get *could* justly corrected into *coud*, we shall have *would* unjustly altered into *woud*.

But details of this kind do not touch the chief difficulty of all, which seems never to have occurred to the gentlemen concerned. I mean that we are not starting fresh, as African or Red Indian missionaries might, with a language having no written literature. We have a literature of vast extent, and unrivalled save by that of Greece alone in merit and brilliance. It is all spelt in the traditional manner. Now, the effect of making the changes proposed is that we at once put all the printed literature of the

sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries as entirely out of the reach and understanding of the average reader brought up on the new principle as Chaucer or a Caxton is now. Only such books as would commercially pay for reprinting in the new fashion, at the sacrifice of all the extant stock, would survive for the masses. Is the game worth *that* candle?

I am convinced that there are only two reforms in the matter of any practical value—though I have no objection to subordinate corrections of single words—namely, an amended nomenclature for the letters of the alphabet, which shall disentangle the puzzle of *see-aye-tee* spelling *cat*; and a much earlier age than is now usual for beginning to read. Much mischief has been done by mothers and physicians in confusing two things which are perfectly distinct, the slight and almost painless effort—save for the very dull—of a very young child in learning the earliest rudiments, and the mental and physical strain produced by untimely cramming and forcing. Every year that the rudiments are delayed, the brain grows less plastic, and the task harder for the child; but if he be taught them as a mere baby, and just not allowed to forget them, he will learn other things far more easily in due time. I was never myself taught to read as a child, but only shown my letters, precisely to prevent too early application, and I picked up the rest voluntarily, so to speak, from experience.

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.  
 5 p.m. London Institution: "The Relation of Morality to Literature," by Mr. Leslie Stephen.  
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," III., by Prof. A. H. Church.  
 8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "On the Modern Science of Religion," by the Rev. G. Blencowe.  
 8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Spinoza," by Mr. J. Fenton.  
 TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Different Modes of erecting Iron Bridges," by Mr. T. Seyrig.  
 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Book of Hades," by M. A. Lefebvre; "Notes on a New List of Babylonian Kings," by Mr. Theo. G. Pinches.  
 WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of Man," III., by Mr. J. Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "London Fogs," by Dr. A. Carpenter.  
 8 p.m. Microscopical: "Floucularia trifolium, n.sp.," by Dr. Hudson; "Some Structural Features of Echinometridae," by Mr. C. Stewart; "Notes on the Movements of Diatoms, the Construction of Object Glasses, Swinging Substages, &c."  
 8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "The Photophone and the Conversion of Radical Energy into Sound," by Mr. W. H. Freese.  
 8 p.m. Education Society: "Anthropometric Observations on School Children," by Dr. F. Lesshaft (St. Petersburg).  
 THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 4.30 p.m. Royal.  
 7 p.m. London Institution: "The Germination and Propagation of Disease," by Dr. Lionel S. Beale.  
 8 p.m. Mathematical: "Note sur la Dérivation des Déterminants," by Prof. Teixeira (Coimbra); "On the Solution of the Inverse Logical Problem," by Mr. W. B. Grove; "Motion of a Viscous Fluid," by Mr. T. Crisp (U.S. Coast Survey); "The Binomial Equation  $x^n - 1 = 0$ : quinquisection," by Prof. Cayley.  
 FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 8 p.m. Quaker.  
 8 p.m. New Shakespeare Society: "On Mr. Swinburne's Theory of the Composition of *King Henry VIII.*," by Mr. James Spedding; "On Foreboding and Prevision in *Romeo and Juliet*," by Mr. Joseph Knight; "Further Notes on 'Hebeon' in *Hamlet*," by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson.  
 8 p.m. Folk-Lore Society: "The Birth of a Deity; or, the Story of Unkulunkulu," by Mr. J. Fenton.  
 SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 p.m. Physical: "On the Rate of Loss of Light from Phosphorescent Surfaces," by Lieut. L. Darwin; "On the Determination of Chemical Affinity in Terms of Electromotive Force," by Dr. Aldis Wright.

#### SCIENCE.

*Siberia in Europe: a Visit to the Valley of the Petchora in North-east Russia; with Descriptions of the Natural History, Migrations of Birds, &c.* By Henry Seebohm, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. With Map and Illustrations. (John Murray.)

Few persons, beside ornithologists, are aware of the fact that a considerable number of our

migratory birds breed only in the remotest parts of the Arctic regions. About twenty years ago an enthusiastic naturalist, Mr. John Wolley, spent the greater portion of several successive years in Lapland for the purpose of discovering the breeding grounds and obtaining the eggs of some of these birds. He was very successful, securing, among many others, the nest and eggs of the waxwing, a bird which is found abundantly in the winter season over all temperate Europe and Asia, but whose breeding-place had never before been discovered. Notwithstanding these and other researches in Northern Europe, extending even as far as Archangel on the shores of the White Sea, there remained six British birds whose eggs were quite unknown. These were the gray plover, the little stint, the sanderling, the curlew sandpiper, the knot, and Bewick's swan. It was in the hope of solving this ornithological problem as regards some of these species that Mr. Seebohm with his friend Mr. Harvie-Brown, in the spring and summer of 1875, visited the Petchora valley in the extreme north-east of Russia, a region to which, from its physical peculiarities, as well as from the presence of the Mongoloid Samoyedes, he gives the appropriate name of "Siberia in Europe." In his special search he was so far successful as to obtain the eggs of three out of the above-named six birds, which he discovered breeding on the bare "tundra," near the mouth of the Petchora. He also added several birds to the list of those previously known as European, and made careful records of the date of arrival of the numerous species of migratory birds which breed in these Northern latitudes.

One of the birds whose eggs were then obtained for the first time by any Englishman was the gray plover, a species which has an enormous range, passing our islands and most European countries during its spring and autumn migrations, which extend to such remote countries as South Africa, India, South China, the islands of the Malay Archipelago, and even Australia. In all these countries it is tolerably common, yet over this vast area it never breeds; so that we must conclude that as summer approaches every bird returns, or attempts to return, over the enormous distance of seven or eight thousand miles, to the barren shores of the Arctic Ocean in order to rear its progeny. The gray plover may be taken as a type of a large class of birds which have an extensive range over Europe and Asia, and sometimes over Africa and parts of America, but which all breed in the highest latitudes; and as each species appears to be confined to a portion only of the Arctic coast—the gray plover, for instance, not breeding anywhere west of the Petchora—we can understand that they will be here congregated in vast numbers. This explains Mr. Seebohm's statement, that "birds go to the Arctic regions to breed, not by thousands, but by millions." And he tells us that the cause of this migration is the search after food, which is there provided for them with lavish prodigality.

"Seed or fruit eating birds find an immediate and abundant supply of cranberries, crowberries, and other ground fruit, which have remained frozen during the long winter, and are accessible the moment the snow has melted; while insect-

eating birds have only to open their mouths to fill them with mosquitoes."

After his return from this journey, Mr. Seebohm visited Heligoland, the most celebrated station in the world for studying the migration of birds; and one of the most interesting chapters of the book is devoted to an account of his visit. This little island is hardly a hundred acres in extent—an isolated, triangular rock of red sandstone, with perpendicular cliffs two or three hundred feet in height all round it. It is mostly cultivated, and its resident birds are hardly more than a dozen species; but in spring and autumn migrating birds make it a resting-place, and these are watched for, and shot or trapped, by almost the whole population, and the results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-five years by Mr. Gütke, an experienced resident ornithologist. The amazing result is, that as many species of birds have been obtained in this minute islet as in any country in Europe; while the vast number of the migrating flocks is shown by the fact that 15,000 larks have sometimes been caught in one night. Many most interesting facts have been ascertained by the systematic observations at Heligoland. In spring, during the first week, the flocks of migrating birds consist principally of adult males; during the second week, principally of adult females; while during the last week they are mostly crippled or defective birds. The autumn migration, on the other hand, begins with stragglers in various stages of plumage, believed to be those who have not found mates or whose nests have been destroyed when it was too late to build others. Then, when the period of migration sets in in earnest, young birds alone appear who have never migrated before, and these are followed by the old birds. This astounding fact was long doubted; but the evidence for it is now admitted to be conclusive, and more than anything else it has led to the belief in a migratory instinct determining not only the time but the direction of the flight. Mr. Seebohm, however, does not believe this. He maintains that the *desire* to migrate is an hereditary impulse, but that the *direction* in which to migrate has to be learnt afresh by each young bird, and that a large proportion of them actually go wrong. Birds migrate chiefly by night, and it is believed that in fine weather they fly very high, far beyond our sight, while in cloudy weather they are obliged to come lower in order to obtain a view of the surface of the earth, and these are the "migration nights" of the Heligoland. Mr. Seebohm thus describes the scene at the lighthouse on such an occasion:

"Arrived at the lighthouse, an intensely interesting sight presented itself. The whole of the zone of light within range of the mirrors was alive with birds coming and going. Nothing else was visible in the darkness of the night but the lantern of the lighthouse vignettied in a drifting sea of birds. From the darkness in the east, clouds of birds were continually emerging in an uninterrupted stream; a few swerved from their course, fluttered for a moment as if dazzled by the light, and then gradually vanished with the rest in the western gloom. I should be afraid to hazard a guess as to the hundreds of thousands of birds that must have passed in a couple of hours, but the stray birds which the



lighthouse man succeeded in securing amounted to nearly three hundred. The scene from the balcony of the lighthouse was equally interesting; in every direction birds were flying like a swarm of bees, and every few seconds one flew against the glass. All the birds seemed to be flying up wind, and it was only on the lee-side of the light that any birds were caught. They were nearly all skylarks."

This book is chiefly written for naturalists, and especially for ornithologists, who will find in it much valuable information on the habits and migration of birds; but it also contains some interesting accounts of life and travel in the very *ultima Thule* of Europe, some important observations on the snow-fall and the climate of the Arctic lands, and on the habits of the nomad Samoyedes, who are allied to the Finns of Europe and the Esquimaux of Greenland. The following is a curious illustration of the effects of living in perpetual daylight:—

"I had been out some hours when I met my companion, and hailed him with 'Good morning.' He answered with 'Good evening.' We both agreed the hour was seven, but we differed as to its being a.m. or p.m. I was convinced it was the morning of the morrow, whereas Brown was persuaded it was yesterday. A never-setting sun plays strange pranks with one's reckoning of time."

The volume is beautifully got up, with a number of excellent wood-cuts of scenery, incidents of travel, rare birds, &c.; while a number of old Russian silver crosses make very pretty tail-pieces to most of the chapters, and may interest the archaeologist. There are also coloured plates of the new birds' eggs. Although there is nothing either very exciting or very new in the book, it is pleasantly written, and it affords a good example of how a genuine enthusiasm for nature and the desire to search out her hidden secrets leads to the exploration of what would be to most men the least inviting and least interesting parts of the habitable globe.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

*Horace's Odes Englished and Imitated by Various Hands.* Selected and Arranged by C. W. F. Cooper. (Bell & Sons.)

This book consists of two parts. The first contains translations, the second imitations and parodies, of the Odes and Epodes. Generally the translators or parodists belong to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries; in some few cases, to the sixteenth or nineteenth. This is the merit of the volume. Readers tired of the modern styles of Theodore Martin, Conington, Lord Ravensworth, and the innumerable tribe of minor performers who have undertaken, within the last forty years, to reproduce—often most inadequately—the brevity and finish of the Roman lyricist, will turn to these earlier attempts with all the pleasure of contrast. Mr. Cooper has taken care in his selections to include a great number of distinguished, or at least well-known, names. Evelyn, Dryden, A. Brome, Sir W. Temple, Congreve, Roscommon, Dr. Johnson, Sir C. Sedley, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Surrey, Addison, Swift, Atterbury, Cowper, Miss Seward, Lord Thurlow, and many other equally or even better known writers, figure among the contributors. Several

specimens are given from Barton Holiday's version (1624), as well as that of Sir R. Fanshawe (1657). We quote from the former iii. 17, *Aeli, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo*:—

"O! Aelius, sprung from Lamia's ancient name,  
From whose stem all precedent Lamias came,  
And the family and tribe  
Which noting registers describe:  
Thou from his loyns drawst thine originall,  
Who reigned first within the Formian wall,  
And whose amply-spread command  
Raught Liris, laving Mario's strand.  
An Eastern tempest shall with furious roar  
Fling leaves in woods [? woods in leaves], and  
weeds upon the shore,  
If the aged crow descry  
A true presaging augury.  
Lay, while thou canst, dry faggots on the fire:  
With luscious wine to-morrow feed desire,  
A pig fat and tender slay,  
And let thy hindes keep holy-day."

Sir R. Fanshawe gives the conclusion of i. 18 as follows:—

"No, gentle Bassaren,  
I will not force thee, nor betray to view  
Thy vine-clad parts; suppress thy Thracian  
hollow,  
And dismal dynn, which blind self-love doth  
follow,  
And glory puffing heads with empty worth  
And a glasse bosome pouring secrets forth."

Richard Duke, of whom Johnson said, with the faintest of praise, that "his poems were not below mediocrity, nor had he found in them much to be praised," is, we think, much above mediocrity in the following from the fourth ode of book ii.:—

"See but the charm her sorrow wears,  
No common cause could draw such tears;  
Those streams sure that adorn her so,  
For loss of royal kindred flow:  
Oh! think not so divine a thing  
Could from the bed of Commons spring.  
Whose faith could so unmoved remain,  
And so averse to sordid gain,  
Was never born of any race  
That might the noblest love disgrace."

A century earlier is the following from Tottel's miscellany:—

"Who waiteth on the golden meane,  
He put in point of sickness:  
Hides not his head in sluttish coates,  
Ne shroudes himself in filthines.  
Ne sits aloft in hye estate,  
Where hatefull hartes envie his chance;  
But wisely walkes betwixt them twaine  
Ne proudly doth himself avance."

Roscommon's somewhat lengthy paraphrase of iii. 6 deserves quoting, if for no other reason than that it seems to have suggested an expression in Gray's *Elegy*.

"But soldiers of a rustic mould,  
Rough, hardy, season'd, manly, bold:  
Either they dug the stubborn ground,  
Or through hewn woods their weighty strokes did  
sound."

Sir John Mennis thus translates iv. 10:—

"Then wilt thou say with teares  
(When looking for thy fair self in a glass  
Thou find'st another there), Ah me! alas!  
What do I now perceive? Why had not I  
These thoughts when I was lovely smooth? or  
why  
To these my thoughts which I now entertain  
Do not my cheeks grow alik and young again?"

If anything calls for criticism in this book, it is, we think, that the imitations and parodies form too large a proportion. The device of moulding a classical poem into a modern adaptation which should suggest similarity in difference belongs specially to the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the

eighteenth century. In the hands of Dryden, Pope, and Swift it has, no doubt, often been successful. But, as managed by inferior artists, it is tiresome, and ceases at the present time to be thought interesting or even smart. We should have felt more grateful to Mr. Cooper if in place of the "St. George's Fields are fields no more," "The youth from his indentures freed," "While at my house in Fleet Street once you lay," &c., &c., he had reprinted more of those forgotten versions of the Odes and Epodes which lurk in a hundred unsuspected quarters, and not seldom convey the meaning of the poet in a quaint or, at least, vigorous form. R. ELLIS.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*A Popular History of Science.* By Robert Routledge. (Routledge.) Mr. Routledge has added to the popular scientific works which he has from time to time brought out this most laborious compilation, the materials of which have been drawn from a multitude of sources. No one can read the history of a physical science without at the same time learning a good deal of the developed phases of that science, such as would commonly be studied in a text-book. Thus such a treatise as the present subserves two purposes. The work has been conscientiously done. The subject-matter covers so large an area that of course some errors have crept in; but they are insignificant, and we recommend the book to all young persons who are desirous of gaining an insight into the growth of scientific ideas. The illustrations are unequal; the simple diagrams are clear and usually sufficient; the portraits of scientific men and the larger plates are often badly engraved and disfiguring to the book.

*Ferns and Ferneries.* By the Author of "Anatomy of the Earthworm," "Hairs and Scales," "Manual of Mounting," &c. (Marshall, Japp and Co.) This is a useful little brochure, of about fifty pages, on the cultivation of a fernery. The first twenty-two pages are devoted to the description of a selection from our British ferns adapted for culture, with details of their fructification and germination. Twelve figures of considerable accuracy—though 10a represents a *Lastrea*, and not *Pteris*—will aid the reader, albeit the cuts are a little rough. A selection of wild flowers suitable for growth conjointly with the ferns is a good idea. Then follow directions for securing suitable soils, &c., while the pamphlet ends with a synopsis of the chief group of British ferns.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DR. OSCAR LENZ has not only reached Timbuktou, as was announced at the last meeting of the German Geographical Society, but has got safely away, for the Governor of Senegal has telegraphed to Paris the news of his arrival at Mediné, near the Felu Cataracts, on the Upper Senegal. Dr. Lenz has thus accomplished a feat which, so far as is known, has been achieved by only three Europeans before him—Laing, Caillié, and Barth. He was sent out to Africa in the latter part of last year by the German African Society, having become favourably known by his labours on the Ogowe River, and the task assigned to him was the exploration of the Atlas Range. He started from Tangier on December 22, 1879, in company of Hadj Ali, nephew of the celebrated Abd-el-Kader, and, in order to accomplish the objects of his journey more successfully, he travelled as a Mohammedan, being disguised as a Turkish doctor of Constantinople. After experiencing many difficulties, partly from the opposition of the

Moorish authorities, Dr. Lenz, as we recorded some time back, reached the Atlas Range, and it was then, we believe, that he changed his plans and determined to push on to Timbuktu. The successful result of his journey is, no doubt, largely due to the fact of his having had Hadj Ali for his companion.

DR. JUNKER, the well-known African traveller, is stated to have reached the Niam-Niam country, where he has met with a friendly reception. He intends to push southwards to the unknown region lying to the west of the Albert Nyanza, visiting Dar Fertit among other districts.

MAJOR VAN DEN BOGAERT has recently been despatched by the King of the Belgians to the Congo on a mission connected with Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition.

CAPT. T. H. HOLDICH, who was in charge of surveys in Afghanistan, will read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on December 13 on the geographical results of the Afghan campaign.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a letter which Lieut. Fredk. Schwatka addressed to the President of the American Geographical Society, dated Camp Daly, North Hudson's Bay, August 1, 1880, on the subject of the Franklin Search Expedition under his command. This letter from Lieut. Schwatka is a manly *exposé* of his labours, and it is very much to be regretted that it should have been anticipated by the earlier publication of the newspaper report, on which we have, until its receipt, been dependent for particulars of the work done by the expedition. Without wasting words on preliminary details, Lieut. Schwatka addresses himself to the subject of the wonderful sledge journey which he and his companions so successfully performed. This journey, though comparatively barren of important results in regard to the main object of the expedition, is a most remarkable feat, of which Americans may well be proud. It is the longest sledge journey ever made, both in regard to time and distance, the party having been absent from their base from April 1, 1879, to March 4, 1880, in which period they travelled 3,251 statute miles. It is the first made throughout the whole of an Arctic winter, and that a severe one; it experienced the coldest temperature ever recorded by white men in the field, not only for a single observation—71° F.—but also in regard to protracted cold, there being sixteen days whose average shows 68° F., and twenty-seven days when the thermometer stood below 60° F., during the whole of which time the party prosecuted their journey without severe frostitis, and even in comparative comfort. Further, it is the first Arctic expedition whose sole reliance for subsistence has been placed on the game of the country, and whose experience in that respect has been spread over every month of the year. It is also particularly worthy of note that the white men of the party lived solely upon the same diet as their native allies, and yet Lieut. Schwatka has no case of scurvy to report. Finally, it has established, beyond all reasonable doubt, the loss of the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which have formed the main incentive to the various expeditions since that of Dr. Rae in 1854. The experience gained by Lieut. Schwatka in regard to the feasibility of sledge journeys of long duration, and the best method of conducting them, will, there can be little doubt, prove of the greatest value to future Arctic explorers.

MR. H. C. B. BECHER has just published (Toronto: Willing and Williamson) a handsome volume entitled *A Trip to Mexico*, which, in view of M. Désiré Charnay's present explorations, is of special interest. It consists of notes of Mr.

Becher's journey from Lake Erie to Lake Tezcuco and back again, with an Appendix, in which a mass of useful information is collected with regard to the ancient nations and races which inhabited Mexico before and at the time of the Spanish Conquest, as well as the ancient stone structures and ruins of cities found there. The numerous and interesting photographs with which the volume is illustrated are a special feature in the work.

## OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE, BART.

OUR readers must have been pained last week, in the reading of our notice of Sir Benjamin Brodie's *Ideal Chemistry*, by the consciousness that the writer had passed away from us, and that the hopes therein expressed of further development of his work could never be realised. It is thirty years since a paper read before the Royal Society and afterwards published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, "On the Condition of Certain Elements at the Moment of Chemical Change," taught scientific men to take a new view of chemical operations. At that time the Atomic theory of Dalton had, for about forty years, remained in its original simplicity, and had led to a vast development of chemical science with almost incredible rapidity—a growth without parallel in the history of mankind. But, as an almost necessary consequence of the Atomic theory, it was believed that elements must of necessity be simple bodies. One may speak of other bodies being composed and decomposed, but, "applied to the elements, these words were considered as altogether inappropriate." By a beautiful series of experiments upon per-oxide of barium, Brodie showed that "the element oxygen is in a sense compound," and with wonderful sagacity inferred that probably "here we may find a solution of the phenomena of allotropy." This memoir was the first of a series of which *Ideal Chemistry* was the last; and we can only deplore the fact that the author will never bring his work to a perfect and complete end.

Benjamin Collins Brodie was born in 1817, and graduated at Oxford in 1838, after taking honours in mathematics. Some time later, he entered the laboratory of Prof. von Liebig, at Giessen; and in 1845, at the request of that distinguished chemist, he undertook, as he tells us, the analysis of certain waxes which were the results of the experiment of feeding bees on certain kinds of sugar. From this he was led to make an investigation on the chemical nature of wax; and, in a masterly memoir communicated to the Royal Society in 1848, he published the results of his labours. But the theoretical aspect of chemical action was more attractive to him than investigations of this kind, and his subsequent work flowed naturally from the paper on chemical change above mentioned. In a communication to the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, "On the Synthesis of the Chemical Elements," he showed how the formation of hydrogen should be regarded as a true *synthesis*, and, later, pointed out that the "liberation" of hydrogen gives us no true conception of its nature. This idea furnished him with a key to the constitution of the alcohol radicles then newly isolated by Dr. Frankland.

The protean transformations of certain elements such as carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, in which one variety of matter appears metamorphosed into a substance of entirely different physical characters, were in turn the subject of his investigations. The object of the research on graphite—carbon—was to ascertain whether this difference of condition should be regarded as a purely physical or as a chemical difference of matter. If a chemical difference existed, different allotropic forms would exhibit different chemical reactions, and not improbably combine with

different combining weights. No fact of this nature was ascertained in the course of the enquiry; but the results were nevertheless of the greatest importance. This work was carried on at Oxford, in which University Brodie was appointed Professor in 1855, and where, up to the time of his retirement in 1872, on account of failing health, he was actively employed in the prosecution of his researches. The investigation of the properties of oxygen as manifested in the per-oxides of hydrogen, the alkaline and barium per-oxides, led ultimately to the discovery of the remarkable per-oxides of organic acids, which opened up an altogether new branch of chemical research. For many years also he was occupied in the study of the action of electricity upon gases; and the memoir on this subject published in the *Philosophical Transactions* is a monument of ingenious and patient labour.

"The Calculus of Chemical Operations," of which the second part was read before the Royal Society in 1876, was his last original work, having been completed after he relinquished the professorial chair at Oxford. It is a mathematical exposition and elaboration of the fundamental idea announced nearly thirty years before, that the particles of an element are themselves not simple but compound, being groups capable of re-arrangement and redistribution. From first to last his work is a development of this view, not in any sense by mere theorising, but by careful and conscientious experimentation; and to it we undoubtedly owe in large measure our conceptions of the molecular constitution of compound and elementary matter.

We have spoken only of his published contributions to scientific knowledge, but by his personal influence and exertions he helped largely in the diffusion of scientific study. In 1859 and 1860 he was President of the Chemical Society, and during his professoriate in Oxford the new laboratories in the University Museum were opened. Such buildings, with their convenient appliances and helps to study, were before that time unknown in this country. But Prof. Brodie claimed for scientific studies the highest rank as instruments of education, and by his own treatment and example sought to maintain this position for them. His pupils will well remember the clearness and enthusiasm with which he taught, and his kindly good-will and sympathy with the difficulties of a student will by many be recalled with gratitude and affection. He died at Torquay on the 24th ult. W. W. FISHER.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

ON November 13 a paper was read before the Physical Society by Mr. R. H. M. Bosanquet on the beats of mistuned consonances of the form  $h:1$ . The paper represents the results of the first investigations carried out in the new laboratory at St. John's College, Oxford. The object of the investigation was to clear up as far as possible the difficulties embodied in an important paper of Koenig, in which views are advocated directly controverting those of Helmholtz on many points, and supported by a detailed series of experiments. The present paper begins with a *résumé* of the history of the various points at issue, and proceeds with a discussion of the cases in which Ohm's law and the hypothesis of resultant forms are respectively applicable. An account is then given of the apparatus by which the notes required were produced and maintained, for as long as requisite, without requiring any attention. The experiments are then described, and their result formulated in the following general law:—When the beats of a mistuned consonance of the form  $h:1$  are cleared of the beats arising from the harmonics, the remaining beats consist of variations of intensity of the lower note of the pair. From this law a theory

is deduced which shows that the beats in question arise out of interference of the lower notes with the beat-notes of Koenig, or first and higher difference-tones of Helmholtz, which are identified with those beat-notes. An investigation follows into the objective or subjective nature of these phenomena; the conditions under which resonators can be employed for this investigation are examined; and it is found that the beats and beat-notes in question are all subjective. A mathematical investigation of the origin of the beat-notes or difference-tones is then given, from which it appears that the higher difference-tones originate directly from the primary notes, and not, as has been generally supposed, by reaction of the lower difference-tones on other notes present. This removes the principal objection of Koenig to the view which regards beat-notes as difference-tones—viz., that the higher beat-notes are strongest when the lower ones are evanescent. The theory of pendulum curves in the cases in question is then examined, and the bearing of the appearances seen in such curves on the preceding theory is explained. This part is illustrated by sheets of curves drawn by Donkin's harmonograph.

*Anthropological Society of France.*—The last part of the *Bulletins* of this society, which has recently been issued, contains a variety of interesting papers read before the Parisian anthropologists in the spring of this year. The concluding paper describes some prehistoric crania obtained from the Rio Negro by M. Moreno. They were dug up in ancient cemeteries, and represent races which had become extinct before the Spanish conquest. The most ancient race in this part of South America is believed to have lived during the Glacial period in Patagonia, but that period was probably of later date than the Ice-age in this country. The oldest race was followed by a people having skulls of the Neanderthal type, and these by a race with very prognathous faces, which, in turn, were succeeded by the Aymara type. The last number of the *Revue d'Anthropologie* contains a memoir of Dr. Broca, accompanied by an excellent photograph. On Broca's death the editorship passed into the hands of his colleague, Dr. Topinard.

MR. E. J. LOWE, F.R.S., who for the last forty years has carried on a regular series of meteorological observations at Highfield, near Nottingham, has recently purchased the Shirenewton estate, near Chepstow, and has generously offered to present the whole of his valuable collection of meteorological instruments, together with his books and papers, towards the establishment of a permanent Bristol Channel Observatory, for which he also offers to give the site, together with such stone and lime as may be required for the erection of the necessary buildings, provided a sufficient sum can be raised in the district to build the same, and to provide a small endowment towards the maintenance of a limited staff of assistants, who would, in the first instance, be under his gratuitous guidance and supervision. The site has been approved by the Meteorological Department of the Treasury; and communications may be addressed to Christopher J. Thomas, Esq., Drayton Lodge, Redland, Bristol.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

IN a recent number of the *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, Dr. Deecke subjects the newly found Etruscan inscriptions published by Fabretti and Gamurrini to a minute and exhaustive examination. The phonetic peculiarities of the language as exemplified in them are carefully classified, and the additions made by them to our knowledge of Etruscan phonology, grammar and vocabulary are pointed out. Among these

we may notice the change of initial *l* (*lh*) into *h*, of *t* into *z* after a nasal, and of *z* (from *s*) into *r*, which seems due to Italian influence. Dr. Deecke mentions the Placidian gloss discovered by Löwe: "nartheterem: auspice(m) Tuscum," with which he compares the *nelšuis* "haruspex" of the bilingual inscription of Pisaurum; and he translates *eisnev eprthnev mastrevc*, "et fuit sacerdos et Porsena et magister." As was first pointed out in the *ACADEMY*, Porsena is the Latinised form of the Etruscan *pursvna*, or "chief magistrate," and Dr. Deecke refers *eisnev* to the Etruscan *eis* or *ais*, "god." *Mastrev* must be connected with *Mastarna*, the Etruscan title of Servius Tullius, the companion-in-arms of Kaile Vipna or Caesles Vibenna.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—(Wednesday, Nov. 24.)

CHARLES CLARK, Esq., Q.C., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. F. G. Fleay read a paper entitled "The Living Key to English Spelling Reform now found in History and Etymology." The object of Mr. Fleay's paper was to show that the objections to spelling reform are principally founded on an exaggerated estimate of the amount of change required. This exaggeration has been caused by the revolutionary proposals of the leading reformers, who neglected the history of our language and the etymological basis of its orthography in favour of philosophical completeness. Mr. Fleay, on the other hand, proposed a scheme which was developed in two forms; one, perfectly phonetic, for educational purposes; the other, differing from this only in dropping the use of the accents and the one new type required in the former. He showed that, even in the vowel sounds, not one-tenth would need alteration, while, in the case of the consonants, the alteration required would, of course, be much less.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Nov. 25.)

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. John Evans gave the society an account of the proceedings of the Prehistoric Congress at Lisbon on September 20. The chief work done was the exploration of kitchen middens on the banks of the Tagus at Mugem, near Santarem. At the bottom of ten or fifteen feet of remains interments in a contracted position were found. An excursion was also made to investigate the existence of man in Tertiary times. The soil examined was of the Miocene period, when the hipparion was the only representative of the horse. Flints were found; but it was doubtful whether those which had more than one bulb of percussion were of the same age as the stratum in which they were found, and Mr. Evans had some doubts about the geological antiquity of the beds; others, however, were convinced. Mr. Evans also referred to the similarity of some flint and bronze implements which he had seen in the Lisbon Museum to types found in Ireland, as bearing on the tradition of Ireland having been colonised from Spain.—Mr. Fortnum exhibited a diamond signet-ring, which was engraved with the arms of England between a monogram of H. and M., and an R. He quoted the entry of the payment by Charles I. to a lapidary for engraving such a stone, and a passage in Tavernier's travels, stating that he showed a similar ring to the Shah of Persia. Subsequently a ring was in the possession of David Stuart, Earl of Buchan, who died in 1829, which was attributed to Mary Queen of Scots, the crossbar on the M. having been disregarded. Cardinal Wiseman is also said to have had a signet of the same Queen, which was, perhaps, the above-mentioned ring purchased by the Cardinal at the Earl's death. Recently Mr. Fortnum purchased the stone, which he exhibited, from among the objects reserved at the sale of the Duke of Brunswick's collection, and found that the device tallied with glass copies of that formerly in the possession of the Earl of Buchan. He showed that it was erroneously attributed to Mary Queen of Scots, and must, in fact, have been that made for Queen Henrietta Maria.—Impressions of other engraved diamonds were also exhibited to the society.—The Rev. F. E. Warren

gave a description, palaeographic and liturgical, of the celebrated Stowe Missal, in the possession of the Earl of Ashburnham. He disagreed with Dr. Todd's assignment of it to the sixth century, and thought that the ninth was nearer the mark. The contents show that the Roman canon was introduced into Ireland in the ninth century; but the service still showed some intermixture of earlier liturgies.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne exhibited a drawing of the stone effigy of Peter de Grandison in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral, clothed in the *cyclas*, an unusual garment.—The tapestry from St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, which represents saints and angels, and a king and queen and their Court, probably Henry VI., was exhibited in the Library. It was fully described by Mr. Scharf in *Archæologia*, xxxvi.

#### FINE ART.

*Monuments de l'Art antique.* Publiés sous la Direction de M. O. Rayet. 1<sup>re</sup> Livraison. (Paris: Quantin.)

THE French school of classical archaeology in the present day has distinguished itself by its researches in matters of historical, political, and social importance. It counts in its ranks men of the highest reputation, with others whose services give every promise of a similar distinction ultimately. In this field of study M. Rayet has already earned great praise. But the French school includes at the same time some who have devoted themselves conspicuously to the subject of ancient art, and among them also M. Rayet takes a place. He ought to stand well in it from the merits of the work now being issued under his direction, and, up to now, mostly written by himself.

In the first place it is obvious that the perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed has not been attained without the greatest care and pains on the part of M. Rayet. Better reproductions of ancient art could hardly be imagined; and thus, in contrast to the usual illustrations of books on this subject, where the reader is puzzled to find anything corresponding to the eloquence of the text, we have here illustrations that to a great extent speak for themselves. In such cases there is, no doubt, a temptation to let them do most of the speaking. But that is a mistake into which M. Rayet does not fall. He speaks both for them and of them, within carefully calculated limits, such as neither by extent alarm the lover of ancient beauty nor offend by narrowness the specialist. Of course the specialist is never really satisfied, but there is no particular reason for him to complain of M. Rayet. He might, perhaps, join with the lover of artistic beauty in condemning the opinion that the Paris metope from Olympia with Herakles and the Bull of Marathon is not inferior to even the best of the metopes from the Parthenon. That is surely a judgment which can never be upheld. Or, again, when he is describing the east pediment of the Parthenon, and, without argument, accepts as Iris the figure usually so named, M. Rayet must admit that her attitude, when compared with figures on vases, is entirely the attitude of astonishment and of a person escaping from the scene of astonishment. In no way can that suit Iris.

Two of the plates represent bronzes found at Herculaneum. M. Rayet believes them to be Greek originals of the end of the fifth century B.C. which had been transported to

Herculaneum. The natural opinion would be that they are the work of a Greek sculptor living in Roman times; and, if the style of art does not in every respect conform to what is now known of the art in those days, we might hope to live and learn more about it. But to have recourse to the idea of transportation from Greece is a proceeding which could only be justified by very marked features of style, which the statues do not possess.

The terra-cotta statuettes of Tanagra have exercised a singular fascination in France, and it is not surprising to find some of them in the present publication; indeed, they are always welcome when accompanied by explanations and discussions such as those which turn on the group in pl. 13 as a possible representation of the *Katagousa* of Praxiteles. M. Heuzey had proposed this explanation, but M. Rayet rebels against it, not without urging good reasons. Curiously, there has since been made a new and daring conjecture, that *Katagousa* is to be derived from *κατάγειν* with the sense of "to spin." Thus, the *Katagousa* becomes a "spinnendes Mädchen" (Lieschke, *Archäologische Zeitung*, 1880, p. 102). While speaking of terra-cottas, we may call attention to the exceedingly interesting archaic relief representing a funeral scene. It is the property of M. Rayet. Lastly, it is to be added that two plates are devoted to Egyptian art, with text by M. Maspero.

A. S. MURRAY.

#### REMBRANDT.

Paris: Nov. 26, 1880.

I am anxious to inform you of the publication of *L'Œuvre complet de Rembrandt*, described, with commentary, by M. Charles Blanc, and comprising a reproduction of all the known engravings of the master. These reproductions have been executed by M. Firmin Delangle, by a new process of heliographic engraving, from special *clichés* provided by M. Fillon. The publisher is M. A. Quantin, the successor to the printing business of M. J. Claye, whose name is well known to all interested in typography as a fine art.

I do not propose here to criticise the work of Rembrandt. That task has already been repeatedly performed in the ACADEMY, and doubtless my fellow-contributors will return to the subject in your columns. I would only call attention to the excellence and utility of this work, which is producing a deep impression of mingled surprise and admiration in France.

I do not know wherein the novelty of M. Delangle's process consists, but he lays great stress on the fact that the proofs are absolutely free from all retouching. The result is that they are not in every case pleasing to the eye, because Rembrandt was a skilful printer as well as an inimitable etcher. Often what are called in French "les travaux"—i.e., the special work produced on the varnish of the copper by the direction or force of the strokes of the etching needle, or on the copper itself by the strokes of the etching-needle or the *burin*—are concealed under the ink for the purpose of obtaining a more vigorous or more velvety effect. This is admirable in the original, because the mind supplies what the eyes do not discern. But it is an insurmountable difficulty in the photographic *cliché*, and in M. Delangle's proof there are sometimes grays where there should have been blacks. However, setting aside this defect, to which the student quickly becomes accustomed, we may assure ourselves that all Rembrandt's points have been respected, and that we have before our eyes a reproduction

of the originals available for purposes of minute research. This work is in some degree a classic. It furnishes abundant suggestions. It is for this reason that we regard it in France as an instrument of the highest value for public instruction, and that it is likely to take its place in our school libraries as well as on the shelves of our amateurs. The price is low, considering the explanatory text by M. Charles Blanc, which is interesting and amusing to read, and the catalogue, which likewise gives the numbers of all preceding catalogues—those of Gersaint, Claussin, Wilson, Bartsch, &c. It presents the series of 351 plates accepted by M. Charles Blanc as due to Rembrandt, or retouched by him, or at least executed before his eyes by his pupils. The compilers have managed to bring together all that was most curious or unique in the collections of Europe, whether public or private. M. Charles Blanc has added to his descriptions the chief prices recently fetched at the Firmin-Didot sale. The larger pieces are in a separate album, so that the margin may correspond to the size of the copper. The rest are contained in two folio volumes. The proofs are numbered, which enables the student to find, without the least delay, the classification adopted by M. Charles Blanc, after making trial of another, whether that of the earlier catalogues or the classification in chronological order.

I adopted the former system as soon as I had the work in my hands, and it is in accordance with this system that one can understand the peculiar utility of the publication before us from the point of view of the ultimate criticism and understanding of the master's work. His private life may be read as we read a book. We can enter his studio. He is in some sort at your side, saying, "This is mine, and that is not mine." I regretted my inability to pay a visit to London when the Burlington Fine Arts Club organised that exhibition which will ever entitle it to respect in the history of modern iconographic criticism. I received the catalogue, and Mr. Seymour Haden did me the honour to send me his notes, which he has recently given to the world in a French translation in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. But on many points I was still in doubt. Rembrandt gave me my earliest lessons in art in my youth. To his etchings I attribute my first emotions as an amateur, about 1856, at the Print Room in Paris, and in 1862, under the venerable Mr. Carpenter, at the British Museum. But since then I have studied many other things, and the rigorous classification did not present itself to my mind with its sovereign lucidity, despite all the efforts of my memory. This time, however, even in presence of these plates, which have no pretension to offer the inimitable beauty of choice proofs, but which faithfully translate their character and accidents, all the emotions of my youth return; I read in the heart and the brain of that mighty genius, and I feel greater confidence than ever in the destinies of the art which, from Rome or Florence to Amsterdam, from mediæval and eighteenth-century France to England, has assumed so many different forms and fixed so many permanent traits of human form and human passion.

One of the immediate results will be to eliminate from this marvellous life-work so many doubtful or worthless pieces which were only attributed to Rembrandt by tradition, or by the collector's desire to possess rare examples at all costs. The work will gain in power, in brilliance, in nobility. Which are these pieces? I imagine that there is great room for discussion. Mr. Seymour Haden has pointed out some with the twofold authority of a sagacious amateur and a distinguished etcher. He has left some things unsaid, and objections may be urged against him. But the dispute opened between a small

number of elect persons who have these pieces in their possession, or who have leisure to seek them out and study and compare them in private or public collections, suddenly becomes formidable—it is everybody. Heads of households in their homes, and professors in their schools, will now be able to initiate their children or their pupils, without formality, into one of the most far-reaching forms of art. The academic ideal, which admits instruction only by means of the decorative works of the Italian schools, is grievously threatened by this truly democratic revelation. No master of any period has allotted such an important part to the individual, to personality. The *Hundred Guilder Print* is a masterpiece, not only by the originality of the arrangement, the forcible *chiaroscuro*, the accuracy of the drawing; it leaves an ineffaceable impression on the memory before all by the variety of the intellectual and moral types which it brings before us, by the attention so peculiarly human in its diversity of the spectators of the scene, filled by the commanding figure of Jesus Christ.

PH. BURTY.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—WINTER EXHIBITION.

"ART at its lowest ebb" would not be an incorrect description of the great mass of the pictures here; yet, as compared with previous exhibitions in this gallery, there are one or two encouraging symptoms. The mania for portraying misshapen kittens has abated, and there are not more than two pictures of children sucking their thumbs. The "British Artists" have been at the seaside, and the ocean figures largely in the catalogue. We cannot say that the sea pictures present many features of interest. M. Gustave de Bréanski's *Making for Harbour—Coast of Dorset* (45) has, however, a carefully studied and truthful foreground of turbid waves. The sea in the middle-distance is rather spotty, but the sky is good. Mr. Edward Elliot's picture of *Southwold Harbour* (202) is sober and harmonious in colouring; and Mr. E. Ellis's *The Raft—Barmouth, North Wales* (503), like his other recent Barmouth pictures, is original and powerful, but somewhat eccentric in colour. The swirl of the water is marvellously given. One of the best landscapes in this exhibition is by this painter, *The Haunt of the Wild Fowl* (109). The scene is a wild Welsh moor, with bulrush-margined pools in the foreground and mountains in the distance. The difficult piece of foreground, and the peculiar light on the stagnant pools, are admirably given, and, but for the unnatural blackness of the nearer of the distant hills, we should be inclined to reckon this landscape a considerable success. In the smaller picture by Mr. Ellis of the same scene, *A Wintry Gleam—North Wales* (282), we have a singularly truthful representation of the chilly light of a stormy winter afternoon. These pictures appear to us to indicate imaginative power as well as considerable technical skill. Among other landscapes we should mention a clever study by Mr. Leopold Kivors, entitled *On Homewood Common* (465); a pleasant water-colour sketch of *Ponte Garibaldi, Chioggia, near Venice* (795), by Mr. James E. Grace; and a very elaborately finished and, in many respects, excellent water-colour, by Mr. W. H. Pike, *Kynance Cove, Lizard, Cornwall* (717). Mr. Pike's rocks are better drawn than his sheep, which are indeed rather strange animals. Mr. Wyke Bayliss sends several of his cathedral interiors, less "woolly" and more firmly painted than usual. Turning to figure subjects, we may notice Mr. W. Dendy Sadler's *Great Expectations* (123)—in which his well-known quaint fisherman-model re-appears—and his humorous monastic figures,



*Brother Francis, the Monastery Cellarman* (295), and *Brother Ambrose, the Monastery Gardener* (471). There is a well-painted study of *A Spanish Beggar Girl* (59) by Mr. A. Collins, and a cleverly drawn figure, by Mr. James Collinson, entitled *Meagre Fare* (158). Mr. James Hayllar has two of his spirited and characteristic heads, each entitled *A Sketch* (895 and 900).

#### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A REPORT on the condition of industrial art in France, England, and Belgium has been drawn up and published by Prince Baldassare Odescalchi and Cavaliere Raffaele Erculei. South Kensington Museum appears to have very favourably impressed its latest critics.

UNTIL further notice, the public will be admitted to the National Gallery after twelve o'clock on students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) on payment of an entrance fee of sixpence. The new regulation came into force on the 1st inst.

AN engraving of Sir Noel Paton's effective picture, *Luc in Tenebris*, which has been attracting so much attention in Edinburgh during the last two months, will shortly be published by Messrs. Hugh Paton and Sons.

THERE has recently been sold in London a drawing possessing some interest, because of the name with which it is signed and the history that attaches to it. The name is that of Louis-Philippe, and the history, as given in the *Evenement*, is as follows:—In 1845 Louis-Philippe commissioned Couder to paint a picture of vast size representing the Federation of 1790, to be hung at Versailles. Couder at once set to work, but did not think of submitting a preliminary sketch to the King. When the picture was far advanced the King went to see it, and, to the artist's dismay, coolly remarked, "Your picture is very striking, M. Couder, but it is not the Federation of 1790. You have been deceived in your epoch. The minority was not mistress of the Revolution in 1790. I was there—saw the whole scene, and it was not at all like this. I must tell you frankly that you must begin your whole work over again." The artist, of course, was in despair, for the picture was nearly finished. He got several art authorities and M. de Montalivet to intercede, but the King would not give way. He demanded another picture, and, inviting the artist to breakfast, showed him a sketch he had made from memory of the event. It is this sketch that has now been sold. It must be added that the price fixed for the painting had been 25,000 frs., and this Louis-Philippe paid for the rejected work, agreeing to pay the same for another picture painted according to his own design. "It is a dear bargain," he remarked; "but I owe it to history."

SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B., has published, in the form of a pamphlet, some important *Observations on the South Kensington Estate, the Property of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851*, addressed in a letter to the Prince of Wales as President of the Commissioners. Since 1876 a correspondence has been protracted between the Commissioners and the Government relating to the proposals of the former to erect a scientific museum, and lease and sell to the latter certain portions of their property, including the Horticultural Gardens. The termination of this correspondence by the final rejection by the Government of the proposals of the Commissioners is the occasion of Sir H. Cole's "Observations," which embody the following scheme:—(1) The Commissioners to make a free gift to the Government of all the land (value about £1,000,000) on the South Kensington Estate which is not already leased or appropriated. (2) The Commissioners to remain trustees of the whole estate, reserving in

their own hands only the northern portion, on which the Royal Albert Hall stands, with an income of about £6,500 a-year, and leasing to the Government the whole of the main square not yet sold to the Government—i.e., the Horticultural Gardens, galleries, arcades, &c.—at a peppercorn rental for 999 years. Sir H. Cole further suggests that the gardens should be placed under the Kew Gardens administration, and opened to the public at low fees (the society being allowed to hold a limited number of exhibitions), the removal of the National Portrait Gallery at once to safe galleries on the west side, the erection of a Patent Museum, and the utilising of the arcades for a Gallery of Casts of Classical Art. Sir H. Cole concludes with these words:—

"If these suggestions were adopted, the whole of the estate might speedily be put into good order, which is much needed, and be administered on a simple and responsible system. The public and students would have the enjoyment of the gardens until the wants of science and art called for any other use of them. Even the Royal Horticultural Society would be benefited, being relieved of responsibilities which it cannot fulfil. All bargaining and competition between the Government and H.M. Commissioners for this or that object to promote science and art would cease. Parliament would have the satisfaction of obtaining an individual control over the annual expenditure at South Kensington. H.M. Commissioners would only surrender the power of dealing with a portion of the land, while your Royal Highness as President would have the satisfaction of reporting to the Queen that the Prince Consort's great object in obtaining the land for buildings to promote science and art applied to productive industry had been finally secured for all time."

THE *Building News* of last week publishes Sir Edmund Beckett's design for the new west front of St. Albans Abbey. We are told that it is in the "early decorated style," but it has at least the merit of carrying its century very plainly written upon it. The only mistake a future critic is likely to make about its date is to put it at 1840 instead of 1880. Nothing of the old front is to be retained except part of the doorways. The fifteenth-century window, which, although not a work of a high class, was at least designed with some architectural knowledge, and contributed largely to the dignity of the nave, is replaced by a clumsily designed "geometrical" window inspired largely by Sir Gilbert Scott's east window at Doncaster. The effect of this will be to depress the nave as much as the old one raised it. The wings have no windows, and are covered with blank arcades, which we should not have discovered to be in the "early geometrical style" if we had not been told it. But the crowning bungle is in the gables which surmount the entrances, especially in those at the sides. It is unfortunate that so important a building as St. Albans Abbey should be sacrificed to the whim of an obstinate amateur; but the execution of his design at his own expense will be his most appropriate punishment, and the next generation will judge of the wisdom of those who have vainly attempted to stop him.

THE Manchester Society of Women Painters have this week had a small but interesting exhibition of pictures by the members and associates. Miss Isabel Dacre and Miss Annie Robinson were each represented by "amazonian work," while the graceful fancies of Miss E. Gertrude Thomson were conspicuous in an exhibition which was notable not only for the quality of the work but for the variety of style and subject. Examples of portrait, landscape, genre, the nude figure, flower, and decorative painting show that the "women artists" of Manchester have taken to art seriously. We wish them success.

WE learn from the *Scoteman* that a "cran-

nog," or lake dwelling, similar to that which was lately opened up at Lochba, has just been discovered on the farm of Mid Buiston, in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock. The locality is in the centre of a meadow which forms the basin of what is set down in an old map as Buiston Loch, the waters of which were drained off many years ago. The surface of the crannog has now and again been disturbed by the farming operations, and part of the horizontal beams removed, but it was found impossible to plough or drain it on account of the obstacles met with. The presence of the old morticed beams in the stackyard first called attention to the matter, and on Saturday Dr. Munro, a local archaeologist, made an examination of the spot, which showed conclusively the remains of an important lake dwelling. Excavations will probably be at once entered upon with a view to the discovery of relics.

THE competition for decorating the Place de la République at Paris has not been a decided success. Forty artists contributed designs in accordance with the programme issued by the Municipal Council, but the *prix d'exécution* were not awarded. Some premiums were, however, allotted.

M. ADRIEN DUBOUCHÉ, the well-known founder of the Fine Art School of Limoges, and the princely benefactor of the museum of that town, to which he has presented one of the finest collections of ceramic art in Europe, including both the Jacquemart and Gasnault collections, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. The school is to be adopted by the State.

THE Troyon Prize, instituted by the mother of the great landscapist, will be awarded by the Académie des Beaux-Arts next year. The subject set is "The Return of the Flocks in the Evening." Last year this prize, which is biennial, produced a rather brilliant display of talent among young landscape-painters.

THE sale of the Bressant collection caused a little more animation than has prevailed of late at the Hôtel Drouot. M. Bressant was an ex-member of the Comédie Française, and most of the principal members of that body, together with a number of notable persons of all kinds, attended his sale. The prices fetched, though not very high, were better than have been realised of late. The principal buyer was M. Worms, of the Comédie Française.

THE distinguished Russian painter, V. V. Vereshchagin, is at present living in the little Bulgarian town of Etropol, at the foot of the Balkans, and is engaged in making studies for a new series of pictures illustrating episodes of the late Russo-Turkish War. Another Russian artist, I. K. Aivazovski, intends exhibiting shortly in St. Petersburg a collection of about twenty paintings executed by him within the last two or three years. Among the large and most interesting of these are *The Discovery of America*, *The Mutiny on Board the Santa Maria*, &c., representing scenes from the life of Columbus. A landscape by A. I. Kuindja, *Night on the Dnieper*, now on exhibition at St. Petersburg, is attracting much attention in that city.

A PAINTING likely to create some sensation at the next Salon is being painted by M. Gustave Jacquet. *La France légitimiste* is symbolised under the form of a woman of heroic mould, who is seen issuing from the mouth of a cannon. On her head she wears a casque with a white plume, while in her hand she bears a standard with *fleurs-de-lys*. The painting is said to be very powerful and graceful, and it will be remembered that M. Jacquet has already gained fame by his pictures of *La Méditation*, *La première Arrivée*, and *La Meunet*.

In the last *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* Charles

Blanc finishes his instructive articles on bookbinding, one of the chapters in his comprehensive history of the decorative arts. M. Louis Gonsse, in a tenth article, at last finishes his elaborate study of Fromentin as a painter and a writer. He accords Fromentin a high position as a writer, for he ranks him with George Sand, Théophile Gautier, Mérimée, and Renan, "parmi les plus purs écrivains de prose de la génération qui disparaît." Another interesting article is a short sketch by Champfleury of the personifications of the old romance of *Reinhart Fuchs* in the decoration of religious monuments. The subject principally treated, however, is not Renard the Fox, but an old German poem called "The Wolf at School" (*Von dem Wolf und einem Wip*). This subject of the Wolf at School is to be found carved over the door of the choir at Freiburg, and also, strange to say, at the church of St. Paul at Rome. The other articles of the number are a long notice of the metal exhibition at the Union Centrale, and a review by M. Louis Gonsse of Rembrandt's engraved work, described and annotated by Charles Blanc.

THE Lyons Société des Amis des Arts will open its exhibition in the first fortnight of January 1881. A statue of Ampère is to be set up on the Place Henri IV., and a statue to Pierre Dupont in the Parc de la Tête-d'Or, at Lyons. A monument is to be erected to Gustave Flaubert at Rouen, in the form of a drinking fountain surmounted by a bust of the novelist, and a subscription has been opened for the erection of a monument to Garibaldi at Nice. The museum containing the collection of works of art bequeathed by Mme. Trimolet to the city of Dijon was opened on October 31.

In the November number of the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs* M. Eugène Fontenay continues his critical survey of the works of industrial art now exhibited by the Union Centrale at the Palais de l'Industrie. This instalment is upon silver.

### THE STAGE.

THE author of the new Criterion comedy is wanting absolutely in *esprit de suite*, which is remarkable in a German, though it might not be in Mr. Albery. But there is another thing in the comedy—a quality and not a defect—and which comes naturally to Mr. Albery and rarely to the Teuton. It is the quality of wit, of which there is a sufficient quantity in the curious, the disjointed but, withal, the entertaining production that has taken the place of *Betsy*. To tell the story of the new piece in any considerable detail would be a waste of time and effort. It has very little story, and, moreover, the little that it has is pretty sure to be forgotten the morning after we have seen the play; but it presents an adroit combination of laughable characters; it has sharp sayings, and it is well acted. Mr. Albery, as we hinted above, has adapted it from the German, and the stupid and trivial title which it bears is, we believe, a literal translation; but in the main the adaptation has, we are sure, been very free, and much of what proves most amusing to the English playgoer is, we doubt not, the ingenious addition of author or of actor. The piece deals with the adventures of an eccentric party staying at an inn in the Lake district. Of these persons, one—Sir Garroway Fawne, "an idler"—is played by Mr. Charles Wyndham, who fulfils his usual function of giving vivacity and amusement to the scenes in which he joins. The character he plays is nothing if not emphatic, and to be emphatic he must deal in oaths and expletives. Mr. Wyndham has the singular gift of swearing inoffensively, and greatly to the furtherance of the business of the play. He can dispose of the most difficult matters with an oath or an exclamation, after which he

has a habit of snatching up his coat tails, turning on his heel, and making as if to depart. But he does not depart; or, if he does, it is not for long, for without him the play might wax a trifle dull. Mr. H. Standing, though he plays his part of Percival Gay, an artist, in workmanlike fashion, does not impart particular individuality to the character. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, on the other hand, in representing one Scott Ramsay, an author, has cleverly adapted *Punch's* satirical representation of Mr. Postlethwaite, the critic of society, or the versifier of drawing-rooms. This gentleman may probably be seen wearing a scarf of "noble red"—"of the red in which Beatrice first charmed the eyes of Dante." Perhaps he may be lank and loose of limb, and twisting, eel-like, and with clenched hands expressing his adoration of beauty. His devotion is for floral as well as human beauty, and, beginning with a lily, he ends with a sunflower. Mr. Beerbohm Tree gives very entertaining expression to this order of character, which is not rare just now among those who are occupied with literature and art chiefly in aesthetic drawing-rooms—the writers who seldom write, and the painters who seldom paint. The inn-landlord in the new piece is played by Mr. W. J. Hill with quiet self-possession. The part of the amiable and not strong-willed host is suited to the personality of the artist; but it is a mistake to see in his excellent performance of it any really rare perfection of art. Mrs. John Wood acts the landlady, a piquante, not to say sour, being, whose sense of propriety is too continually shocked, and whose most respectable utterances have a way of becoming strangely suggestive. The Palais Royal element of the new Criterion comedy is given to Mrs. Wood. She deals with it with a light hand, and without offence. The only remaining characters of much interest are a young town beauty, played by Miss Mary Rorke—and whom he of the sunflowers and lilies most justifiably admires, whether she shares his aesthetic enthusiasms or whether she does not—and a rustic maiden, the landlord's niece, played by Miss Eastlake. Miss Eastlake makes, in this new piece, her re-appearance on the London stage, after an absence, if we are rightly instructed, of twelve or eighteen months. We are very glad that so excellent an *ingénue*, with so much in her favour in all ways, is with us again. Miss Eastlake plays invariably with discretion, grace, intelligence; and though her part in the new piece is by no means a great one, it is played completely, so that it justifies the belief that the actress has more to give us. Miss Mary Rorke, as Dagmar, looks like a very beautiful Greuze, with the pretty gestures of a Fragonard.

THE health of Mr. Sothorn continues very bad, we are sorry to hear. His daughter, Miss Eva Sothorn, is taking to the stage, and made her first appearance last week at a theatrical *matinée*.

MISS ELLEN TERRY is at Brighton, resting after her long provincial tour.

MR. AND MRS. BANCROFT and Mr. Arthur Cecil and the regular Haymarket company resumed their performances last Saturday, when Mr. Clement Scott's clever adaptation, *The Vicarage*, which fits the three artists we have named so admirably, was to many playgoers the chief attraction of the evening.

AN adaptation of *Le Roman d'un jeune Homme pauvre*—which, as a novel, if not as a play, is among the best of M. Feuillet's works—is to be immediately produced at the St. James's Theatre. Dr. Westland Marston's adaptation of the same piece, performed at the Haymarket under the title of *The Favourite of Fortune*, is already known to the public.

It is all but arranged, we read in the *Daily*

*News*, that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Hare, Mr. John Clayton, and other members of the Saint James's company shall appear early next autumn in two or three of the principal eastern cities of America, and especially in New York. Every playgoer will wish success to an organisation so artistic, and will feel that English comedy of the day is represented ably in America. But, as has been pointed out elsewhere, it will not be the easiest task to choose pieces displaying to full advantage the various excellent actors who go out. Only two or three of them are adapted for legitimate comedy, and in the comedy of the day, whether adapted or original, there are but few good parts. The star system has invaded modern comedy. It is felt in the construction of modern comedy.

THE *Standard* relates that a recent performance of *Les Femmes Savantes* at the Théâtre Français not only gave the public the admirable combination of Got, Coquelin the elder, Madeleine Brohan, and Mme. Jouassain, but displayed two new actors of remarkable powers. These are M. le Bargy and M. Leloir. M. le Bargy is, it is said, in every sense a scholar of Delaunay, and it would seem that Delaunay, in voice, gesture, and manner, is reproduced by the new young man. If the young man ever emerges from the field of scholarly imitation into that of original performance we should imagine that he will be an actor of high value; and, indeed, we are quite willing to believe that he is of some value already, for, though to reproduce a master be not a capital performance, it is yet something to prolong, as it were, Delaunay's ways—Delaunay's own youth being now so completely gone. M. Leloir, though likewise young, like M. le Bargy, is, it seems, already original. Like the elder Farren some half-century or more ago in England, he begins by playing old men. "He possesses," says the Paris correspondent who records his success, "wonderful play of features, and when experience has given him the dignity and breadth requisite in the House of Molière he will no doubt become one of its pillars." Furthermore, it is added, "he is certainly too lank and thin for the rôle of Chrysale, whose talk is chiefly of good soup, good cooking, and good living generally." M. Perrin must shortly give him a part befitting his years and his person.

THE current number of the *Theatre* closes the volume for the year, and in an address, in very good taste, and in which Mr. Clement Scott might reasonably have taken credit for having accomplished much with the magazine, it is announced that there will be further improvements with the new year. There is room for improvement in most things, but less, we think, in the *Theatre* than in many, for the magazine has already been changed from a comparatively valueless organ of stage gossip into a distinctly high-class serial—of course, frankly theatrical (or it would have no *raison d'être*), but at once entertaining and thoughtful. If its photographic illustrations are permanent they will one day be valuable documents in theatrical history, and we are glad they are to be continued. We hope the editor may dismiss from his mind further thought of the coloured illustrations after which he says he has been hankering. Until the *Theatre* has a circulation like the *Graphic* or the *Illustrated* we do not think he will get them good. We hope he will not let drop the historical or topographical papers—with their wood-block illustrations—which were a feature some time during his management. In the history of the London theatres, whether told by pen or pencil, every playgoer worth the name should take an interest.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

No. 449, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Peasant Life in the West of England.* By George Francis Heath. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

SOME eight years ago Mr. Heath wrote a useful little book on *The Peasantry of England*, which now appears under the above title, but considerably lengthened, with a new beginning and end, and a middle rewritten—thereby reminding us of the Highlander who mended his gun by bestowing upon it a new stock, fresh locks, and completely altered barrels. Mr. Heath may deem himself happy in seeing much of the abject wretchedness of the Western labourer's lot, which he deplored eight years ago, removed, and many of the reforms which he then advocated carried out. It is true that, as he now informs us, the peasants of the four Western counties—Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Somerset—are, as a rule, better housed, better educated, and better fed than they were when he first took up their cause. The march of events which depressed the master has brought a corresponding improvement to the labourer's condition; and that not merely in the West of England. His wages have not only increased, in consequence of the emigration of so many of his fellows, but they have acquired a larger purchasing power, owing to the cheapness of most commodities, save butcher's meat. On many large estates, public opinion has induced landlords, who were inaccessible to higher motives, to build new and improved cottages for agricultural labourers, though too many squalid abodes yet remain in the larger country towns and on small holdings. Above all, the new Education Acts—which we regard as the most hopeful means of regeneration for the agricultural labourer—are now working with much less friction than at first. In almost every rural district a change for the better may be observed. More letters are written by the labourer's family, newspapers are very generally taken in, and much interest shown in the books belonging to the parish library. This means a happier home-life, more self-respect, less intemperance and profligacy; and thus every well-wisher to the working-classes rejoices to see the aspirations of the poet gradually fulfilling themselves among our rustics—

"Contented toll and hospitable care,  
And piety, with wishes placed above,  
And steady loyalty and faithful love."

To turn more particularly to Mr. Heath's method of depicting the agricultural labourer's lot in the West, his book is divided into three parts. The first of these displays a gloomy picture of the hopeless drudgery of the labourer thirty-seven years ago; his over-

crowded, typhus-breeding hovel; his children growing up in ignorance to share his own cheerless lot, maybe locked up all day that their mother might work, regardless of weather, in the fields to add her sixpence or eightpence a-day to the scanty means of the household. The ignorance, misery, and immorality which were too common in those days hang like dark clouds over this scene, which has been painted by Mr. Heath mainly from the Reports of the Poor Law and Agricultural Commissioners of the time. In 1872 the author visited the province of which he writes, passed a Sunday with Canon Girdlestone, and, as far as we can track his footsteps, passed chiefly through the north of Somerset and Devon. He seems to have accosted every peasant whom he met, and made a point of entering their houses when invited to do so; besides which he obtained many written communications on the labourers' condition from different philanthropic ladies and gentlemen throughout the great district which he had chosen for his investigations. But we miss any systematic method of surveying the peasant's lot. Blue-books have indeed been consulted, but the absence of exact tables of population, wages, pauperism, relief from the poor rates, and the like, in accurately described districts, betrays a lack of the philosophical precision which such enquiries, to be of scientific value, imperatively demand. Suggestive though these light sketches be, and ably as Mr. Heath has delineated them, they are, after all, but the work of an amateur. Every here and there throughout the vast extent of 6,600 square miles represented by the four counties we catch a glimpse of a squalid cottage, a badly drained, wretched village, many individual examples of fathers and mothers working on a miserable pittance from morn to night to support their children, kindly farmers granting them allotments and a few other privileges here, village tyrants oppressing them there; but the whole view is mist-blurred and indistinct. There is no definiteness, no exact discrimination of the character of the numerous different agricultural districts throughout this great tract of country. Mr. Heath gives us popular writing and agreeable descriptions of the peasants whom he "interviewed" when we expect accurate figures and serious deductions from them. Such are the contents of part ii.

The last division of the book again presents us with scattered sketches of the West, but painted in brighter colours and set in sunny skies; while the emblem of yet fairer hopes for its future bends over all. The present time, with its customs, its wages, privileges, and the improvements which recent years have brought to the agricultural labourer, is now set before the reader. Mr. Heath has made another visit to the Western counties this summer, has again consulted Reports and Mr. Caird's Treatises, and is once more indebted to the kindness of numerous friends for particulars of labouring life in the West; but his chapters are still too general to be of much real use in estimating the exact condition of his clients. Yet they all bear witness to his kind heart and philanthropic views, and attest his eagerness to ameliorate the labourer's hard lot at every point where it

most presses him. The critic must honour the writer, while he regrets his literary shortcomings. And it is pleasant to be able to congratulate him on the great improvement in all the conditions of the Western labourer's life which has accrued since his cause was first advocated in *The English Peasantry*.

Having thus indicated the want of thoroughness apparent in this book, a few remarks may be made on particular points. First, with regard to the agricultural labourer's wages, Mr. Heath shows from Caird's tables that there has been a steady increase in them for the last hundred years—that from having been 7s. 3d. per week in 1770 they had risen, taking the country throughout, to 9s. 7d. in 1850, and to 14s. in 1878. He points out also that, partly from the attractions of the large towns and of more remunerative labour in the North, wages there have risen to a much higher rate than in the South and West of England, whereas the contrary was formerly the case. Thus, in 1770, the average weekly wage of the Northern peasantry was 6s. 9d., whereas the South-country labourers earned 7s. 6d.; but in 1850 the Wiltshire peasant's wage was 7s., while that of the Lancashire labourer was 13s. 6d. Taking the district of which Mr. Heath here writes, 11s. to 12s. would probably represent the average wage of the ordinary West-country labourer at present. This, though a great improvement on what it was ten years ago, is still considerably below the wages of the Eastern parts of England, which are at present, say in Lincolnshire, from 13s. 6d. to 15s. a-week. But in many cases in the West cider is given in addition to the money wage, while in others a deduction for it is made. It is questionable on many accounts whether this allowance of cider is an unmixed boon; but the men prefer it, and the farmer is naturally glad to allow it, as he thinks it lends vigour to their poorly fed frames. Mr. Heath adds that the cider generally given is what is known as the "second wringing," and takes it on an average to be worth but one-half the cider which the farmer makes for his own consumption. He gives the wages in the Honiton district as from 10s. to 12s. a-week. Taking the country round Ottery St. Mary, which lies nearer the coast, we find that the present wage of an ordinary labourer is 11s. and that of a waggoner 12s. a-week, with no alteration for work in summer, though in harvest 3s. a-day and cider *ad lib.* is given. Sometimes two quarts of cider a-day are added, but then 1s. 6d. a week is deducted from the wage. If a cottage is provided by the landlord, 1s. 6d. or 2s. is subtracted per week. The hours of work are from seven a.m. to five p.m., with half-an-hour allowed for breakfast and an hour for dinner. Low as this rate of wages is compared with that of the Midland counties, the labourers in those parts are so much better fed, and so superior in energy and skill, that the Devon labour is really more expensive. It is difficult to see in any case how a good day's work can be done with the long-handled, triangular Devon spade.

In proportion as education and home comfort increase, women refuse to go into the fields as day labourers. This is the case

throughout the country; though many women, from a love of the comparative liberty such labour implies, still continue it, just as in the lace-making, willow-stripping, and glove-trimming districts they reject domestic service for these employments. Very few women in South Devon work in the fields, and fewer every year; which is just the case in Lincolnshire as well. In the Ottery district of South Devon a woman's wage for field work is 1s. a-day, sometimes with a quart of cider additional. The lace trade in the Honiton district is greatly declining at present, and in consequence young women are abandoning it for household service.

The labourer's privileges in the Western counties sometimes include an allotment of potato ground. This is highly prized, and must promote providence, temperance, and self-respect. We regard Mr. Mill's objections to this system as visionary in practice. Were the custom universal it might be open to his charge of bringing down the price of labour. As it is, the possession of a potato plot adds so greatly to the comfort and content of the labourer that political economy may safely be left to mourn over it in the cold. But his views on the parochial allowances to rustic labourers common at the beginning of the century are unquestionably correct, and may be paralleled at present by the lavish distribution of relief and parochial charities in a district not unknown to us in the West of England. The system is a direct encouragement to pauperism, and acts as such. In any attempt to improve the condition of the labourer self-reliance must first be inculcated—exactly what this system of superabundant charity puts out of sight.

When an advocate has pleaded so earnestly for his clients as Mr. Heath, it is, perhaps, natural that he should be unable to look with an entirely unprejudiced eye upon the employers of labour. We are bound to say that in one or two places he bears hardly upon the farmer for obstinacy and unwillingness to open out new fields of enterprise. A labourer's first idea upon the recent (should we say the present?) agricultural depression is always that the farmers do not now employ sufficient labour; they were so short-sighted, he contends, that as the price of labour rose they contented themselves with the number of labourers purchasable by their old outlay of capital, and therefore employed fewer hands. Mr. Heath justly attributes to this thriftlessness the weed-smothered farms, undrained fields, and deficient crops to be found in many districts; but this lamentable state of things is too often the farmer's misfortune, and not his fault. In order honestly to pay their way most small holders and many larger farmers were compelled, when wages rose to such an unprecedented height as they did three or four years ago, to forego the services of some of the labourers whom they usually employed. Mr. Heath scarcely reflects sufficiently upon the drawbacks under which the farmer was then labouring—high rents, little security for improvements, heavy local taxation, and the like. Yet justice should be done to his case, which, in its measure, has been every whit as hard, in many instances, as has been the labourer's. The farmer has of late had so many advisers

that we hesitate to join the chorus. Mr. Heath is, however, undoubtedly right when he points out that the farming of the future must abandon wheat-growing and cattle-raising in great measure to America and Australia. Nursery-gardening on a large scale so as to supply the omnivorous maw of our great towns; dairy-farming, poultry and egg supplies—industries at present considered by many farmers as unworthy of anyone but the gardener or hen-wife—these must be carried out on a vast, and then, we are persuaded, a profitable, scale. Archdeacon Denison's recent advice to the Cheddar dairy-farmers in Mr. Heath's district bears exactly upon this. Instead of girding themselves to the task of excelling American cheese, however, the recently published *Agricultural Returns* show that there is a decrease of nearly one per cent. in the number of milch cows kept throughout the country during this year—which looks as if the dairy-farmers were timidly abandoning, instead of resolving to improve, their cheese-making. On the other hand, the same returns prove that the area under cereals this year exhibits a decrease of rather more than one per cent. upon last year, but of seven per cent. if the comparison be made with 1870. This is a hopeful sign in the improvement of agricultural prospects. It shows that farmers are turning their attention to other and more profitable work than corn-growing.

Mr. Heath's imagination is somewhat lively; one might envy the quiet and seclusion of the

"cowherd with whom Alfred sought refuge in the Isle of Athelney," he says, "the peasant of the ninth century; and it is not difficult to imagine that the life of the rustic labourer of that period was a happy one, and that, however much he might then have been deficient in education, he was at least surrounded by material comforts;"

and he proceeds to contrast a peasant family of 1872 disadvantageously with that cowherd's condition. In all points of security to life, limb, and property the cases simply admit of no comparison. The modern labourer may not have a cabbage-garden; it is certain that the ancient cowherd could not. If a hovel in the heart of the fens and a rude skin dress constitute material comforts, then, and then alone, it is probable that the primitive cowherd excelled his modern brother. This is no unfair sample of the errors Mr. Heath falls into from indiscriminating partisanship. It is more pleasant to join him in repudiating the conduct of farmers who underlet their lands at greatly enhanced prices to their labourers, and to laugh with him at the peasant's ideas on education. One told him writing and reading was all very well, but "summing tended to breed cunning." From the desponding tone which he uses when a labourer's pig dies, as if the peasant had lost his all, it seems that the plan of sending round a brief to the gentry of the neighbourhood setting forth the poor animal's merits, and the utter despair of his hapless owner, which is common in East Anglia, is unknown in the West. A pig-insurance club in one village calls forth the writer's admiration; we have known the same advantage extended to cow-keepers in a Lincolnshire

parish. Similarly Mr. Heath is struck with the fact that one West-country shepherd was not able to take off his clothes or boots on one occasion during a whole fortnight. This is quite a common circumstance with the shepherd of every large farmer, and of course brings him in a larger wage. He is struck with the general decline of the smockfrock in rural districts. This is only part of the revolution in labourer's dress produced by higher wages. The glaring crimson and purple waistcoats of East Anglian farm labourers are rapidly dying out from the same cause—dislike of any sign that marks the labourer as belonging to a class. Sunday black makes him now as good a man as his master, just as his daughter, the cook at the big house, on that day thinks herself a lady since her attire far exceeds in eccentric flights of fashion the dress worn by her mistress. The bad and wasteful cookery of the labourer's cottage which Mr. Heath so justly deploras will, it may be hoped, ere long be amended by the teaching in domestic economy now given at all good parish schools. Sports, again, the day labourer naturally cannot indulge in; but if Mr. Heath lived in a hunting country he would know that by common consent, whenever the hounds approach, every labourer is at liberty to ascend the nearest haystack and there enjoy the run every whit as well as his master who rides by. Our author is borne out by most employers of labour in his assertion, sad though it be, that, as a rule, throughout the country labourers do not work so thoroughly and get through so much as did their fathers. The abandonment of the system of apprenticeship, which of old produced good and conscientious labourers, will only account in part for this deterioration. The true cause, we fear, lies deeper—in the insidious teachings of the socialist and agitator, and the declamation of the village demagogue.

The general reader will find much that is genial and suggestive in this book. With a grumble at its miserably attenuated chapter on the superstition and folk-lore of the four shires, where such a wealth of material may at present be found by the careful enquirer, but which is flying from the face of the schoolmaster as rapidly as did the ghost of Hamlet's father at cock-crow, we part company from Mr. Heath's interesting, if somewhat diffuse, volume.

M. G. WATKINS.

*The Angel-Messiah of the Buddhists, Essenes, and Christians.* By Ernest de Bunsen. (Longmans.)

THIS is a bewildering book, confused and uncritical enough to confound the most hardened reviewer. Paragraphs succeed each other in the ordinary way, but the connexion between them is often so occult as to be entirely hidden from the eyes of the uninitiated. When certain of these paragraphs are analysed, they are found to be a wonderful agglomeration of sentences concerning things disconnected and heterogeneous, and the mind can only wander from one to the other in a sort of helpless and stupefied perplexity. The author has a thesis, but seemingly he does not know what sort and degree of evidence is needed to prove it, how to sift and



marshal the evidence he has, or how to distinguish between violent and even absurd conjectures and critical proofs. The thesis is—that the idea of an Angel-Messiah was a Buddhist idea, that it was adopted by the Essenes, and by them incorporated with Judaism; that it was unknown to Jesus and the Synoptics, but was, first by Stephen and finally by Paul, conveyed from Essenism into Christianity. The thesis may seem fanciful and far-fetched, but it is clearly one that, critically discussed, would lead into an interesting and fruitful field of enquiry—the relation of the East to the West, the influence of the religions and systems of India on the mind and faith of Western Asia and Europe. But to be of any worth the enquiry must be severely critical, suspicious of mere verbal or ideal coincidences, avoiding evidences that belong to the region of a peculiar and inventive faith rather than the dominion of historical criticism and knowledge. Coincidences in beliefs and practices are common even in the most dissimilar religions, and are, to certain types of mind, peculiarly deceptive. If men forget that thought is everywhere akin, and proves its kinship by the affinity of the results it reaches when acting under similar conditions, they will be sure to seek explanations that are false in the very degree that they are recondite, and most false when they seek to trace to imitation of the foreign what can be better explained by native and spontaneous growth. The Essenes are exactly a case in point. Since Frankel's celebrated Essays, it can hardly be doubted that they are explicable, to a much greater degree than was once supposed, through principles and tendencies active in Judaism. Zeller has, indeed, skilfully exhibited their affinities with the Neopythagoreans, and Hilgenfeld their affinities with Parseism, the latter having even argued, like our author, in behalf of Indian and Buddhist influences. But these, while they tend to answer each other, may modify, but do not disprove, Frankel's position—only show that there were common tendencies at work, the conditions or occasions rather than causes of new developments in old systems.

What tempted our author into this rich and fruitful field of enquiry we cannot say, but certainly he makes in it a most fantastic figure. His method is astonishing; his proofs almost everything they ought not to be, and almost nothing that they ought. He says on one page that the conception of "an Angel-Messiah" was introduced into Judaism and into Christianity by the Essenes; and on the very next page, "nothing is transmitted to us about the Messianic expectations of the Essenes." Of course, there is not; and this curious indifference in a Jewish sect to the Messianic idea is one of the strong points with those who seek for the Essenes a foreign origin. But it is a new thing in historical criticism to find a point on which we have no information turned into "a mysterious fact best explained by the supposition that their secret tradition referred to an incarnate Angel as the Messiah," and then made the basis of proof that Essenism borrowed this doctrine, which we do not know that it held, from Buddhism, and gave it to Christianity. It is said that the Essenes "are

in the New Testament designated as disciples of John." This will be news to most people, who have hitherto been rather surprised at the absence in the New Testament of all allusion to the Essenes; and the next remark will hardly be less novel—"Jesus opposed the principal doctrines of John," "the Baptist or Essene." Some of the critical judgments of our author are even more extraordinary. He says "the name Terah points to the teraphim [*sic*] or idols, which also his son Abram is said to have made [*sold*] according to Arabian tradition." He finds a mysterious connexion between the Mahâyana and the Hinayana, the great and the little vehicle of the Buddhists, and the use of "the Hebrew word for chariot—*rechab*—from which the name of the Rechabites is derived." This word, he says, "is of Iranian origin," and he inclines to regard the Rechabites as embryo Essenes, while, of course, word and sect alike represent the protest of the primitive Semitic nomadism against the settled city-life, with its enervating vices. He thinks "it is certain that the Buddhism which was connected with Gautama constitutes a late development of Jainism." Gautama was of the tribe of the Sakyas, but our author, with his usual originality, has his own view of the matter. "About the year 600 B.C. the so-called Scythians, or rather Sakas, made their inroads into India from the North;" and "from these Iranian Sakas was most probably descended Sakya, or Gautama Buddha." The Nirvana, that has been so great a *crux* to Sanskrit and Pali scholars, is here delightfully transformed into "the place where all matter is supposed to be annihilated—that is, the sun."

But it were a task as profitless as ungracious to go on repeating the absurdities with which the book abounds. When our author gets into the region of New Testament history and criticism he grows even more fantastic and absurd. Stephen, contrary to all that is known of him, and Paul, in the face of all that is most distinctively Pauline, are represented as Essenes. The Apocalypse is ascribed to Cerinthus, and "the Apostle Barnabas" made the author of the epistle that bears his name. Enough; the author means well, but the book serves his purpose but ill. He has touched a great subject, but only to darken it, and vex the soul of the reviewer, who loves to feel kindly to all makers of books, especially when they concern the religions of man.

A. M. FAIRBAIRN.

#### M. ROCHEFORT'S NOVEL.

*Le Palefrenier.* Par Henri Rochefort.  
(Paris: Charpentier.)

To those who only know M. Rochefort as the champion of extreme Republicanism, as the trenchant writer of articles formerly in the *Lanterne*, the *Droits de l'Homme*, the *Mot d'Ordre*, the *Marseillaise*, and now in the *Intransigeant*, he appears, in the work before us, in a new character. In his treatment of the present social questions in France he is sometimes playful, sometimes ironical, but always calm; indeed, in his rôle of novelist, he seems to have laid aside the violence of the pamphleteer.

In his description of the Hôtel Curval—a centre of Legitimist conspiracy—with which the story opens, he dwells with a quiet humour on the hopeful Marquis who, in the face of perpetual disappointment, tells all his friends that the Comte de Chambord will be triumphantly proclaimed King "next month." This "next month," which never comes as foretold, keeps the Marquis and his busy myrmidons on the tip-toe of expectation, especially an officious Baroness de Varambay, who acts as chief of many emissaries commissioned to collect political gossip from every available source. There is a genuine piquancy in the account of the Marquis de Curval, who, at every ring of the bell, thinks that Henri V. has come, and of the doubtful characters who carry on for him the traffic of his secret conspiracy. This becomes heightened when, as the story advances, we come to find living in this Royalist household, unknown to any of its members, a runaway Communist. This character—the *palefrenier*—who, at first, is bullied and snubbed by the Marquis, has won the affection of the family by his fidelity and his foresight in the matter of a restive horse ridden by Mdlle. de Curval, the daughter. The reader is not at first made aware of who this mysterious stableman is, though the anomaly of an educated and elegant youth tending horses which might be his own is artistically indicated by the author: first, by the discovery of advanced opinions in the youthful Curval, instilled into his mind by the scholarly groom; then, by the groom's able defence of his startling tenets when taxed by Mdlle. de Curval with corrupting her younger brother's mind. But when our suspicions are at their highest the revelation comes, and this gives M. Rochefort an opportunity of describing situations which, if they are not a part of his own experience, have at least an air of realism worthy of such. This stableman-in-hiding, then, is a well-known sculptor, named Aronelli, who, having joined the Commune, has been condemned to death, and is in imminent danger of being arrested. The history of how he came to be a domestic in the Hôtel Curval is not only amusing, as forming a series of pictures quite charming in their fidelity to certain phases of Paris life, but contains more than one valuable recipe for the resourceless refugee. M. Rochefort, for instance, tells us, at the outset of his hero's flight, that there is no refuge more commodious than the top of an omnibus for him who would elude arrest; that this shelter offers the best chance of not being recognised by those who can see him, and of not being seen by those who would recognise him. If a passer-by should look up, he has but to raise his head, to lower it if watched from a window; while, instead of running against hundreds of people in a few minutes, he elbows only two or three during a journey of half-an-hour. Aronelli follows these tactics as though previously instructed by M. Rochefort himself, and, after many hair-breadth escapes, finds himself, at the end of a fortnight, face to face with the enemy just as he is about to mount an omnibus. He thinks that the colonel of a regiment in search of fugitives has discovered him. Aronelli cautiously quickens his pace lest he should justly

the colonel's suspicions, who has commanded his battalion to follow. Tired and at a loss how to escape his pursuers, who are fast gaining on him, he enters the first doorway that presents itself. A few moments more and he is on the top floor confronting a plate, on which is inscribed: "Madame Javot, Registry Office." Acting on the impulse of the moment, he enters and finds himself one among a crowd of domestics. Mdme. Javot, taking him for an expected groom, offers him the situation at the Marquis de Curval's, and, though at first puzzled by his anxious look and scared mien, soon gains confidence at the readiness with which Aronelli puts down his fee. While the old lady prepares for him a letter of recommendation to the Marquis, Aronelli hears the tramp of his pursuers and their halt outside the door. He, however, has the presence of mind to answer Mdme. Javot's questions as to his name and previous place, and descending the staircase, armed with the letter bearing a ponderous seal, he is permitted to pass by the colonel, who is duly impressed by Mdme. Javot's arms on the wax. The Marquis, thoroughly satisfied with the testimonial, engages Aronelli as *palefrenier*, and he lives at the Hôtel, never leaving it for fear of detection. His knowledge of horses and his superiority generally over the other servants, however, inspire confidence in the Marquis and his daughter, and he is soon obliged to accompany Mademoiselle and her brothers to the Bois. On one of these rides Aronelli meets an old acquaintance, and is so startled that, losing all control over his horse, he is severely thrown against a tree. Meanwhile, a casket of diamonds has mysteriously disappeared, and Mdme. de Curval, while tending the poor *palefrenier*, discovers a large sum of money about him. This at once, though in spite of herself, arouses her suspicions, and she struggles for some time between a belief in his innocence and his guilt. To her relief, just as she is about to communicate her suspicions to her father, the Marquis tells her that the thief is found—that it is no other than the officious Baroness de Varambay. There are a number of incidents of this romantic kind, and Mdme. de Curval becomes very thoughtful; each of these brings the *palefrenier* some fresh touch of nobility, till, at last, the lady throws over a coxcomb lover and confesses her attachment for the *soi-disant* groom. Aronelli, however, though passionately in love with his young mistress, has scruples, fully recognising the gulf which divides him, a *condamné à mort*, from this daughter of an implacable Royalist. So he sets himself to avoid being in the lady's society more than is absolutely necessary; but the attempt fails, and Mdme. de Curval, by a new reading of Champfort's maxim—"Une femme est comme votre ombre. Courez après elle, elle vous fuit; fuyez-la, elle court après vous"—avoids Aronelli and tries to arouse his jealousy. In this she succeeds, and almost conquers him; but Aronelli, realising the utter hopelessness of his position, suddenly quits Paris for Brussels, having previously made a full confession to the young lady. Mdme. de Curval then reveals all to her father, who, horrified, writes an insulting letter to Aronelli. The next day the Marquis receives a note

from the Communiard saying that his reply will be in the morning papers; on consulting them the Marquis finds that Aronelli has given himself up to the authorities and is on his way to trial. The end of the story is pathetic. Though Aronelli's punishment is commuted to transportation, he throws himself from the vessel on board of which he is sent to the colony, and is drowned; while Mdme. de Curval, who has prepared to follow him, on the news of his death pines away and, of course, dies.

A. EGMONT HAKE.

*A Lady's Tour in Corsica.* By Gertrude Forde. In 2 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

IN the last century Corsica was a familiar name to English politicians. There was a time when the fortunes of the Corsicans excited an interest similar to that now bestowed on the Montenegrins; when hysterical patriots were much exercised by the prospect of a French fleet permanently harboured at St. Florent or Ajaccio, and prophesied as a consequence the downfall of English power in the Mediterranean with a confidence which should be a warning to their descendants. It was of this interest in Corsica that Boswell took advantage when he brought out the book of travels which Mr. G. Trevelyan has lately told us "is still by far the best account of the island that ever has been published." So unqualified a statement, however much we may love Boswell, can hardly find acceptance with those who have done more than turn over a catalogue of Corsican literature. For its importance, the island has had more attention given to it by modern travellers than most provinces of the mainland of Europe. In our own language, the works of Mr. E. Lear and Gregorovius (twice translated) stand out as books of lasting value among a crowd of minor volumes of all dates and sizes. But Gregorovius has a name which perhaps deters the public from his romantic pages; and Mr. Lear's, if in some respects an ideal book of travel, is of a bulk alarming to the general reader and inconvenient to the traveller. Miss Campbell's useful booklet is now twelve years old. Moreover—although M. Joanne has published a handbook which is generally trustworthy—we have still to look to Mr. Murray's forthcoming *Mediterranean Islands* for an English "Guide" worthy of the name. The author of the volumes before us has some excuse for saying that information regarding the island is difficult to obtain; but the addition of the word *recent* is required to make her statement strictly accurate.

There are still, however, many districts in Corsica of which an account would be very welcome to those interested in the island. The rock-bound western coast of Cap Corse; the wild *Cornice* road from Calvi to Porto; the heights and valleys of Monte Cinto, with the great chestnut-forest of Filosorma; the hills and woods between Vivario and the Baths of Guagno; the beech-crowned uplands of Monte Coscione; the panoramic peak of Monte Incudine; the cascades and evergreen forests of Zicavo, are all still without a herald. Since Gregorovius, no one has written of the Castagniccia, the loveliest region in the island

—perhaps in Europe. It must be admitted, however, that some of these districts are hardly suited for "a lady's tour." To none of them does Miss Forde introduce us. She was content to see a fair proportion of the regular sights of the island.

The author—with two companions of her own sex—landed at Bastia at the end of April 1880. Despite exceptionally broken weather, and some self-imposed annoyances—of which more anon—the party managed to spend the month of May very pleasantly in the island. Their route led them by Calvi and Belgodere to Corte and Ajaccio, whence they made excursions to Bonifacio and the Forest of Bavella, to Vico Evisa and Carghese, and to Ghisone and the gorge of the Inzecca. This tour embraces some of the most striking sites in the island. The strange granitic spires of Bavella combine with the views of both coasts gained from its ridge to form landscapes of dreamlike beauty. Vico, a townlet planted in a sheltered recess surrounded by maize-fields, vineyards, and chestnut forests, with a view over the winding valley of the Liamone to the crags and snows of the central range, rivals without resembling the charming villages of the Italian Alps. Evisa, perched on its high spur in the heart of the granite mountains, looks down between two huge propylons of red rock to the blue expanse of sea—a landscape worthy of Dante in its noble severity and deep colour.

Miss Forde is probably right in believing that Corsica is likely to become popular with tourists and health-seekers—that is, as popular as any island can be until sea-sickness has been abolished. The numerous and excellent carriage roads which traverse many of the most picturesque districts make travel easy to those who cannot undertake much physical exertion. The scenery is of the very highest order and the utmost variety. Where else, so near home, can be found such a combination of sea and mountains, of the sylvan beauty of the north, its beech groves and fern brakes, and the richness of southern forests with their evergreen branches, red stems, and fragrant undergrowth of shrubs and flowers? Where else, within so small a space, does Nature take so many different sublime or exquisite aspects? Palms, cactus and orange groves, olives, vines, maize, and chestnuts, the most romantic beechwoods, the noblest pine forests in Europe, are all brought within the compass of a day's journey. Nor are they ranged in any regular succession. Here the red granite plunges in mountain cliffs upon the waves; there the chestnuts spread up to the height of 6,000 feet among the pinnacles of the central chain. The atmosphere aids the scenery. The sun-suffused summer skies have a lucidity worthy of Athens herself, and the colours of land and sea a brilliancy which makes Italy look pale.

Miss Forde describes this wonderful nature in the fluent style of a ready letter writer. She throws some life into her sketches of the people, and her descriptions of scenery are bright and unaffected without being discriminating or impressive. When (on the most uninviting topics) she breaks into rhyme, the friendly reader may do well to turn the page. On the other hand,

her book is free from conspicuous errors, supplies very light reading, and probably reflects fairly the images which will be left on the minds of the majority of the visitors she hopes to attract. These will gain from her pages a good idea of the people of the island as they present themselves to the passing tourist, and of the means of travel at the present day.

Recent travellers have been puzzled by the mysterious—or mystified—manner in which the islanders refer to our countrywomen. The Corsican talks of “les dames Anglaises” as a class apart, much as an ancient Greek may have referred to Amazons. Miss Forde explains the mystery. She and her companions—the party was “unprotected”—adopted on their tour the masculine attire lately in fashion at British seashores. They were in consequence continually stared at, mobbed, and more than once mistaken for boys. The native boys, possibly resenting the imitation, threw stones at them. All readers must agree in Miss Forde's conclusion that it is “a very great mistake to wear a billycock hat and a white ulster,” and thus to court annoyance in a country where travellers less conspicuous meet with grave but helpful courtesy from all classes. But then Miss Forde's persecutions have supplied her with two whole chapters and many scattered anecdotes. She may fairly fall back on Dr. Johnson's advice to her predecessor in Corsican travel—“You cannot go to the bottom of the subject. Give us as many anecdotes as you can.”

On some points of detail Miss Forde needs correction. I agree with those of her friends who, she tells us, thought her too fastidious as to accommodation. Everything depends, however, on the standard travellers bring with them—whether they require the comforts and luxuries of modern hotels, or are content with a clean bed and good food and can overlook the condition of the floor. Those who adopt the second standard will be well content with Corsican country inns. The difficulty the author met with in obtaining substantial morning, as well as evening, meals was exceptional. The table of the village worthies—the *curé*, the doctor, the tax-collector—who, as a rule, board at the principal inn, will generally be found spread at eleven a.m., and their company and talk add much to the interest of a Corsican tour.

The Niolo is famed for its barrenness, not for its fertility. Miss Forde makes it end before it has begun. “Foce Pass” is a very awkward pleonasm. The Col St. Antoine above Vico is not “nearly 5,000,” but 1,627 feet above the sea. There are some minor slips probably due in part to the printers.

An excellent opportunity has been lost of supplying a good road-map of the island—a real need of travellers. That a book so slender in substance should be spread into two volumes, and published, without map or cuts, at a guinea, is one of those trade mysteries into the reason of which it is useless to enquire. How long must we wait before the English public will be supplied with the handy, reasonable, well-got-up books of travel which tempt French purchasers?

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

*The Irish Land Laws.* By Alexander G. Richey, Q.C., LL.D., Deputy-Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin. (Macmillan.)

A WORK on the Irish Land Laws may be either a strictly legal manual, setting forth the actual state of the law; or a scientific treatise for students of jurisprudence, tracing the historical growth of Irish land law, comparing it with other systems, and pointing out its place in relation to social development; or, lastly, an economic and political enquiry into the merits and defects of the system, and the reforms it requires. The last of these aims Mr. Richey disclaims for his book, but it contains an examination of the Act of 1870 which deserves the attention of all Irish land law reformers.

One of the main problems which Mr. Richey raises involves a question both of scientific jurisprudence and of practical politics. “In every progressive society,” he says, “the laws relative to the rights and duties of the owner and hirer of land tend to follow an invariable order of change.” In the final stage “the law ceases to define beforehand, by fixed rules, what shall be their reciprocal rights,” leaving these to be determined by the contract of the parties. Mr. Richey's proposition is an application of Sir Henry Maine's formula, that the movement of progressive society has hitherto been one from *status* to contract. Sir Henry Maine appears to have refrained from prediction, and it may be suggested that society has not said its last word with respect to the conditions under which it will permit of private property in the national soil and dealings with it. It would be rash to affirm that the relations between landlord and tenant in England, and their respective rights and obligations, will finally be left altogether to private convention.

The Irish Landlord and Tenant Act of 1860 declared that the relation of the parties was to be deemed as founded on contract, and not upon tenure, and treated this relation as one *strictissimi juris* as against both parties. In this respect it followed the principle of the Civil Law, that the relation of landlord and tenant is simply one of letter and hirer. But the Civil Law treats the letting of land to be a *quasi-sale*, with an equitable warranty that the land is worth the annual rent; while the English lawyer's view was that it was a mercantile transaction, subject to the rule of *caveat emptor*. Hence the French law compels the landlord to share in the loss occasioned by a great failure of crops; while, according to the English legal principle, the tenant is held to have made his contract with his eyes open, and to have taken the chance of loss or gain. Nevertheless, Mr. Richey questions whether, on the whole, the English law is not more beneficial for the tenant than the Roman or French law, and whether the rights of the landlord would not be largely increased by the introduction into England of the Code Napoleon. And the Irish Land Act of 1870 aimed at greatly improving the condition of the Irish tenant. How far it was from being constructed so as to effect its objects the reader of Mr. Richey's ninth chapter will perceive. And we may add that no statute ever more heinously violated the maxim, *Optima est lex*

*quae minimum relinquit arbitrio judicis.* Mr. Richey's criticisms of the Act may be strongly commended to the attention of both the statesmen and the draftsmen who will shortly be engaged in the preparation of another Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill.

The criticisms which Mr. Richey makes on some passages in a volume of essays by the writer of this review might be, in part at least, answered, were it worth while to enter into a controversy in relation to a book that has been for several years out of print. One of the essays on which Mr. Richey animadverts was written thirteen years ago. At a time when attorneys had a reputation for sharp practice, Curran translated “*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*” by the paraphrase, “It takes seven years to make an attorney.” Mr. Richey appears to think it takes nearly twice as many to make a critic. Twelve or thirteen years ago his criticism might have been opportune.

T. E. C. LESLIE.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Confidential Agent.* By James Payn. (Chatto & Windus.)

*The Trumpet Major.* By Thomas Hardy. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Blues and Buffs.* By Arthur Mills. (Longmans & Co.)

*Half Hours with Foreign Novelists.* By Helen and Alice Zimmermann. (Remington.)

*Life's Seven Ages.* By Mrs. Hibbert Ware. (C. J. Skeet.)

*A Life's Atonement.* By D. C. Murray. (Griffith & Farran.)

*Marjory.* By the Author of “James Gordon's Wife.” (Wyman & Co.)

A PERSONAGE in Mr. Payn's book quotes with approval the statement that, “when one is much failed, one henceforward wants nothing but a cup of good wine, a good bed, one's back to the fire, one's face to the table, and a good deep dish.” The quoter suggests the addition of tobacco. We think that a volume of Mr. Payn's own works would be by no means a bad addition even to this addition, and that then the proviso “when one is much failed” might be omitted. Certainly *A Confidential Agent*, with or without tobacco, makes a very pleasing *intermezzo* between the good bed and the other delights described in the quotation. The race of modern novelists appears to have suffered a kind of Aristophanic bisection. Some of them can tell interesting stories, and some of them can write their books in decent literary style; but the two gifts meet in the same person but rarely. Mr. Payn fortunately found his other half at an early age, and is now quite smooth and round and satisfactory. Of course we shall not tell the story of *A Confidential Agent*, in justice rather to the reader, whose pleasure it would be cruel to forestall, than to Mr. Payn, who might contemplate the proceeding serenely, secure that even the fullest argument would not wholly ruin his performance. Murders, robberies, kidnappings, and other dainty fare may be found in *A Confidential Agent*; low life and high life and

middle life furnish Mr. Payn with materials. Perhaps (as is rather his way) he succeeds better in carrying us along with his story than in making us specially admire or love any particular character or characters. The hero is something of a prig and a little of a fool; but it is doubtful whether his possession of these characteristics does not make him all the more natural. One of the hero's uncles is perhaps a little too much the irascible father (or, indeed, uncle) of legitimate comedy. The two heroines, though very nice, seem to show that Mr. Payn's feminine ideal is decidedly a *chose feblotte*, as the author of evil calls Eve in the earliest extant French Mystery. Only one of Mr. Payn's folk seems to us to be individually very delightful, and that by a just judgment of Providence is an old gentleman much of whose conversation is taken from classical authors, and the rest of it is modelled thereon. Now Mr. Payn's heresies as to the classics of all literatures are unfortunately notorious; so much so that the critic is doubtful whether he ought to be crowned in the Capitol for his good novels or burnt by Tiber-bank for his bad criticisms. The excellence of Stephen Durham is, however, a much more satisfactory punishment—if, indeed, it be not a testimony that Mr. Payn, in his jokes and his frolics, was not, after all, laughing at us when he emitted the heresies in question. At any rate, we are glad that condign punishment did not then befall him, for in that case we should probably not have been able to read *A Confidential Agent*. A goose which lays eggs of this kind cannot be too carefully preserved.

We should not be surprised to find that *The Trumpet Major* is less popular than some of Mr. Hardy's preceding work; not because it is, as it seems to us, much better, for that would be an idle and rather stale flouting of the public judgment, but because of the character of its goodness. In these volumes Mr. Hardy has almost entirely laid aside the exaggerated oddities of phrase which, if they were, as they very likely were, true to nature, were certainly not true to art. Only in the talk of two of his characters, Festus Derriman and Anthony Cripplestraw, is there some survival of this, and the quantity is not sufficient to make it more than a very tolerable flavouring. The interest of *The Trumpet Major*, moreover, is of a deliberately subdued kind, and increases from beginning to end in such a gradual manner that the hasty reader—his kind is numerous in these days—may haply think that it does not increase at all. It is not till the very last page of the book is reached that the full merit and beauty of it strike one; perhaps it is not till one reflects on the whole after shutting the third volume that the delicate composition and carefully elaborated grace of it can be fully appreciated. The moral of the book, if it has a moral, is not complimentary to womankind; and as to the sailors of the Queen's Navee it rather supports the ancient *dictum* as to "a wife in every port" than the correct and virtuous refrain of Mr. Weatherly's modern ballad. But Mr. Hardy is not the man to let his moral bite anyone, and it is simply enforced so far as the interest of the

book requires. We have said that this interest increases its hold on the reader with curious progressiveness. At first the book looks rather like its predecessors in fresh and quaint, but somewhat *décousu*, delineation of Dorsetshire village life. Little by little, however, the characters disengage themselves and stand out. Of those which may be called the principal characters, the Trumpet Major himself illustrates manly constancy; his brother, Bob, inconstancy, which is, we fear, in a sense by no means wholly unmanly; Anne Garland, the better side of feminine weakness; and Matilda Johnson, the worse side thereof. The first three occupy the foreground; but all four are equally good. The rest of the figures are less fully sketched. One of them, already mentioned, Festus Derriman, partakes in no small degree of the farcical; but his poltroonery and his braggadocio are both amusing enough. From what has been said of the book, it will be clear that it is as a whole, and not in separate scenes, that it deserves most praise. But there is one scene which is, we think, the very best thing that Mr. Hardy has done—the scene where Anne watches her lover's ship sail down Channel from the heights of Portland. For carefully subdued pathos and artful management of "surroundings" we hardly know anything better.

Mr. Mills's story of a contested election is not particularly complimentary to either political party, and still less to small constituencies and election agents. His Liberal candidate is a mild young man, who believes in Hampden and purity of elections; his Conservative, a young man not quite so mild, but with a scarcely clearer political head—a young man who is a Tory because he has made a trip to America. Both are, of course, upset and swindled by longer-headed politicians; and Greville, the Tory, despite an arrangement that he shall only be called upon to pay a certain sum, is finally robbed of most of his fortune by his unprincipled agents. Mr. Mills does not make the process by which this robbery was possible very clear, so that it is not easy to say how far his law is correct. We believe that, as a matter of fact, corrupt or excessive expenditure is almost invariably provided for beforehand, and that courts of law would be exceedingly unlikely to have sanctioned the demand made on Greville. However, nobody knows. Mr. Mills has put in several political flings to season his story, most of which are of so decidedly "blue" a complexion that it is rather surprising that they should have found a home in a "buff" magazine such as *Fraser's*. The story itself is not much, but it is readable enough.

Mrs. Hibbert Ware is already known to novel readers as an assiduous producer of historical romances "founded on fact"—that is to say, dealing, at any rate in part, with historical personages, and accompanied by many learned references to *pièces justificatives*. Of this same kind is *Life's Seven Ages*; and, the hero being a gentleman who died in 1791 at the age of 138, the author has certainly given herself ample scope. Indeed, proportionately speaking, seventeen would seem to be a fitter number for Mr. Jeremiah Hartop's

"ages" than seven. We cannot profess a great admiration of the principles on which Mrs. Hibbert Ware works, because we think their almost inevitable tendency is to produce something that is neither history nor fiction, and to distract the author from that attention to plot, character, and dialogue which is not less necessary, indeed much more necessary, to the novel writer than attention to mere incident and local or historical colour. But we have seen many worse examples of the style than *Life's Seven Ages*.

The translators of *Half Hours with Foreign Novelists* have given an opportunity to English readers of forming acquaintance with some twenty or thirty different writers belonging to almost every country of civilised Europe. Except on a very considerable scale, it is not very easy to make extracts which shall give a reader a fair idea of a novelist's style and power; nor, we must say, are these translations always written in the best of English. But the book is not an uninteresting one to turn over, because it gives information, even if it be somewhat incomplete and scrappy, as to writers with all of whom in their original form few but polyglot prodigies can hope to make acquaintance. The translators have, moreover, done their best, by means of short introductory notices, to help the reader to attain the proper standpoint.

There is not much to be objected to Mr. Murray's work, except a preposterous plan and a grandiloquent Preface. To give a history of one person and an autobiography of another in alternate chapters, so that the two shall together work out the story of a novel, is one of those idle attempts at a *tour de force* of which some of Dickens's eccentricities probably did more to set the example than anything else. Then, when Mr. Murray says "it might be startling to know how much of the wealth of the City companies is spent [on dining] in any wicked and wasteful year," he forgets that in his eagerness for a bold expression he implies that at least some years are not wicked and wasteful, which is, we fancy, not what he meant. As a "fictionist" (his own very ugly word) Mr. Murray has some faculty of story-telling, and is not destitute of the power of drawing character. But he must set himself down to simple, straightforward work, without tricks, before we can undertake to say what he can really do. The alternative popping up of the historian and the autobiographer produces a kind of mental dazzle which is simply fatiguing and not at all delightful. There is a gentlemanly Dick Swiveller in the book who is rather exaggerated but not unpleasing.

*Marjory* opens with a very pleasant sketch of a little girl who loses herself on a hot summer's day, and is picked up and carried to a kind of House Beautiful. The rest of the book is not quite so good as the opening, and there are here and there absurdities in it. But it is nowhere entirely without merit. There is a pattern girl, Lina Peele, who is as sententious as Mary Bennet and as cold-hearted as any other heroine of fiction that any reader may please to think of, but who is not a mere imitation by any means. The



hero—who is first a light and careless ensign, then (being ruined by an extravagant father) a bank clerk in difficulties, then an atheistic militia quartermaster who writes cynical reviews in the intervals of quartermastering, and who is at last restored to his faith and fortune all at once—does not please us quite so much. But the intentions of *Marjory* are excellent, and its performance by no means bad.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*William Wilberforce.* By John Stoughton, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton.) There is an obvious advantage in beginning a series of Lives of "Men Worth Remembering" with a summary of the career of William Wilberforce. His name is associated for ever with an event which no Englishman of the present time looks back upon save with feelings of proud satisfaction, and his life has a charm for the student of history as well as for the philanthropist and the theologian. The impartiality which Dr. Stoughton always brings to his literary labours has not failed him in this little work, and wide differences of opinion on many important points of politics do not restrain him from acknowledging the purity of Wilberforce's motives on all occasions. There is no trace of bitterness in any of Dr. Stoughton's writings, and his language, whether he deals with the members of his own or of other religious bodies, is always conspicuous for courtesy. These are great recommendations, and they give a value to a work which otherwise could not be spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Wilberforce was born at Hull, and that circumstance forms the excuse for a comparison with Andrew Marvell; when a boy he lived at Wimbledon, and the supposition that he may have worshipped in the parish church leads to the quotation of its altar tomb to the memory of Sir Edward Cecil. Whether from haste or from an imperfect revision of the proofs, the volume is disfigured by a number of misprints. We read of the Rhine at Avignon; of James Harvey of Weston Favel; of Isaac Spooner of Elindon Hall; of Lord Munster for Muncaster; and of Mr. Harford of Blair Castle. Mr. Pitt is said to have been a leader in Parliament when Wilberforce was elected in 1780, the fact being that his maiden speech was made in February of the following year. These are faults which can easily be corrected, but they are too numerous for us to speak in the terms of unreserved praise which we would gladly have used had it been possible to do so with truth.

*James Watson: a Memoir of the Days of the Fight for a Free Press in England and of the Agitation for the People's Charter.* By W. J. Linton. (Manchester: Heywood.) We have copied out at length the title of this book, as we cannot hope that the name of the hero will be by itself sufficiently well known. Both in its subject and in its style it presents an instructive contrast to the *Life of Charles Bradlaugh*, which we noticed a short time back. Mr. Watson was a printer and publisher of forbidden literature, but of literature that was forbidden only because it was cheap and untaxed. He was often thrown into prison, but he never gained the compensating reward of popularity. In politics he was a consistent Republican; in religion he was an advanced freethinker; but he never appealed even indirectly to violence, nor did he go out of his way to outrage the feelings of a single person. He lived in some sense a public life, but he always supported himself by the labour of his own hands. His Life is here written by a friend, who belongs likewise to a generation that is passing away. The political philosophy of Tom Paine, expounded in a style which is meant to be like that of Carlyle, will

hardly find readers at the present day. Our own special grievance is that he should have written his motto thus—*Inter [sic] vitæ scelerisque purus*. And yet we can heartily recommend this book to all who care to know what an honest Chartist was like, and what was the state of society which formed his character.

*Henry Martyn.* By the Rev. Charles D. Bell, D.D. (Hodder and Stoughton.) In all the annals of Christian missions there is no story more pathetic than that of the short life and lonely death of Henry Martyn. The story has been told at length by Sargent, by Wilberforce, and by Sir J. Kaye. But there is no reason why a summary from these should not be added to the series of "Men Worth Remembering." Dr. Bell has performed his part in complete sympathy with his subject. The ideal of Henry Martyn is not the ideal of the present generation. His interest in the natives of India was confined to acquiring a knowledge of their languages. Everything else in them he abhorred, though he bears unwilling witness to the charm of their gentle character. Dr. Bell has done his best to put himself in exactly the same mental attitude.

*Africa, seen through its Explorers.* By Charles H. Eden, F.R.G.S. (S. P. C. K.) Mr. Eden's object in this book, according to his own showing, is to give a general view of the continent of Africa, and to impart a knowledge of its principal divisions by means of the narratives of a few travellers, "selected in accordance with this principle." Thus warned, we are prepared for patchwork, but even as such we cannot say that the result is particularly satisfactory, though, from the wide field on which the compiler has been able to draw, he could not help gathering some interesting matter. The latter half of the book is simply a sketch of Livingstone's labours and life in Africa, including, of course, the inevitable conversation between himself and Stanley at Ujiji.

*In Mischief Again* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) is, on the whole, a capital book, and consists of a number of pretty tales likely to interest children. The amusing adventures of a boy who is truthful, &c., form the staple of the book. The author's style is, unfortunately, not always happy, as the language used is wanting in simplicity, and in reading the book to children it frequently becomes necessary to substitute expressions more within their comprehension. Fancy telling little children that a boy's "meditations" were "becoming of such a very sombre hue;" and, again, that "instead of giving himself up to an early and untimely end, and picturing his afflicted relatives standing over him, weeping and bewailing his fate, he indulged," &c. The illustrations, in many instances, give us the impression that they formed parts of others intended for a book of much larger size.

*The Ferryman of Brill, and other Stories.* By W. H. G. Kingston. (Same publishers.) As might be expected, Mr. Kingston furnishes a collection of capital little stories, which will afford plenty of amusement to children. They originally appeared in early volumes of the *Quiver*.

*Faith's Father: a Story of Child-life in London Byways.* By F. Morel Holmes. (Same publishers.) This is a touching story, told in an interesting manner, and the book contains a number of pretty and appropriate illustrations. The alternative title best describes the contents, "Faith's Father" hardly indicating what is to be looked for in the volume.

*Tim Trumble's Little Mother,* by C. L. Mateaux (same publishers), is an odd mixture, and is certainly above the comprehension of

little folk, though perhaps tolerably big boys and girls may find amusement and pleasure in its pages. "Little Mother," it would seem, is a pet name for Tim Trumble's motherly daughter, while Tim was a circus-man who revisits the country. Interwoven with the main story is a record of the family life and history of a nest of little finches, who have taken up their abode near Tim Trumble's country home. A large portion of the book deals with bird-life generally, the views of birds with regard to mortals, &c. The book contains a number of page illustrations, which, with the solitary exception of the frontispiece, all depict scenes in bird-life.

*Rose Leaves and Woodland Notes.* From the Swedish of Richard Gustafsson. By Albert Alberg. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) These volumes form the second and third instalments of the author's "Tea-Time Tales for Young Little Folks and Young Old Folks," the first of which was favourably noticed in our columns last Christmas, under the title of *Chit-Chat by Puck*. We hope that they may meet with an equally kind reception, and that the whole series, shortly to be published in one volume, may form a standard work in nursery literature. The books before us are somewhat remarkable for having Prefaces by the publishers, and not by the author or translator.

*Grandmama's Recollections.* By Grandmama Parker. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) The stories here set before children are all strictly true, we are told; and they are certainly amusing. The author has endeavoured to instil into the minds of her readers the advantages of truthfulness, obedience, and consideration for others; and, though the combination of amusement and instruction is not always easy or judiciously effected in this class of books, Grandmama Parker would seem to have a more than usually skilful hand for the proper commingling of the proverbial powder and jam. Several of the stories, we may add, are accompanied by appropriate illustrations, which are stated to be original—a fact worthy of imitation.

*The Fisherman of Rhava; or, Djalmah's Voyage to Etlan.* By C. E. Bourne. (W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen.) The story told in this little book is startling and exciting, and at the same time a curious one. It is not very readily intelligible to the youthful mind, and, to our way of thinking, is not likely to become popular in that little world for which Christmas literature is chiefly prepared; nor, indeed, do we conceive it to be particularly well suited for reading to or by little folk.

*The Camp of Refuge: a Tale of the Conquest of the Isle of Ely.* Edited, with Notes and an Appendix, by Samuel H. Miller. (Wisbech: Leach and Son.) There are three noteworthy romances in which the men of the time of the Norman Conquest and the reign of Duke William figure. By far the most important, viewed as literature only, is Lord Lytton's *Harold*; following this, but with a very wide interval between, comes Kingsley's *Hereward the Wake*; and, lastly, we have *The Camp of Refuge*, a book of which we think highly as a work of imagination only. All take strange liberties with history, but, of the three, Kingsley's romance is by far the most grotesque. We think there can be no doubt that the anonymous author of *The Camp of Refuge* knew far better what the England of the eleventh century was like than either of his fellows. His book has little true history in it, but it has quite as much as the others. He did, however, know what the country he was describing was like, and has given us a faithful picture of the scenery, even if the figures in the foreground of his picture are, like those of Claude, poor and badly drawn. It is, however, too severe to say that the figures are, from the romance writer's

view, badly drawn; they are most of them very good from that point of view, their only great fault being that they are not like the men who lived, fought, and suffered when the Norman bastard ruled over us. The Hereward of history is such a mere shadow that we cannot tell what he was like. The Hereward of *The Camp of Refuge* is a hero such as it is impossible to conceive as living at any time previous to the seventeenth century. These drawbacks should be pointed out, for too many people get all the knowledge of history which they ever possess from novels. Having said thus much we must give our heartiest thanks to Mr. Miller for having once more brought *The Camp of Refuge* before the world. As a tale of adventure it is most excellent, and its kindly, hopeful, and patriotic tone cannot but be of use at a time when the air is poisoned with the foul mist of despondency and distrust. We read it once again after going through half-a-dozen pictures of modern life, manufactured by deft handicraftsmen to meet the modern demand for analysis of the heart; and the effect on us was like that of walking forth from a densely packed casino into the pure outer air, where the stars were shining and the crisp east wind blowing. This edition is illustrated by two good maps and many very apt notes. We are sorry, however, to find that one of them gives additional currency to the horrible fable that it was a monastic practice for the authorities to cause evil monks and nuns to be walled up in niches. The splendid description in *Marmion* of such a scene renders it well-nigh impossible to convince people that such things were not; but it is necessary to do what one can to remove such an undeserved stigma from the memories of men and women who would have shrunk from such refinement of cruelty with as much horror as ourselves. We must beg of Mr. Miller, before he issues a new edition, which we hope and believe will soon be called for, to read what the late Archdeacon Churton has said on this painful subject in the *Reports of the Associated Architectural Societies*, vol. ii., pp. 311-15. No man of his day was more capable of investigating such a story as Scott tells with judicial impartiality; and of it he says, without hesitation, that as a part of monastic discipline "there never was a time when it could have been true." We would further remark that the pedigree of Wake, which the editor evidently deems trustworthy, has been pronounced by Canon Raine to be "by no means a correct one."

*Life and Society in America.* By S. P. Day. Second Series. (Newman and Co.) In the present volume Mr. Day continues his amusing, though, in the present instance, somewhat desultory, sketches of things American. The pictures he draws of certain phases in Transatlantic life and society we must assume to be correct, but it seems a pity that he did not in several cases tone his narrative down to suit our more prudish English taste. The sketches are of a very varied nature, but are rather too much spun out by quotations from different sources.

MR. BLAKISTON'S *Glimpses of the Globe* and *Glimpses of England* (Griffith and Farran) are two little geography books, giving information in the form of conversations for children of about eight years old. Whether much that is in the former—as, for instance, the causes of the seasons and the recurrence of glacial epochs—is not above the comprehension of children of that age is questionable, although Mr. Blakiston thinks that such information will "brighten a cheerless home and raise the children above the depressing influences of straitened means." *Glimpses of England* might give some useful hints to teachers of lower classes, though it hardly seems a very interesting book for children to read themselves.

*The Steam House. Part I. The Demon of*

*Cawnpore.* By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by A. D. Kingston. Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.) We have recently noticed Jules Verne's *Tribulations of a Chinaman*. His other Christmas book, now before us, seems still more obnoxious to the same criticism. To most Englishmen the story of the Indian Mutiny is too fresh to become the subject of a romance; much less would they care to put into the hands of their children its treatment by the most romantic of Frenchmen. This may be called sentiment or prejudice, but it has been the dominant feeling in our mind when reading M. Verne's pages. Some things we cannot forget, many things we would wish to forget, are here pitilessly set out by a writer who strives, perhaps, to be impartial, but has only become exasperating. The feeling thus aroused may perhaps have influenced our judgment when we say that we fail to find here the finest characteristics of M. Verne's pen. His touch is as light as ever; his imagination still soars with a steady pinion in the border region between solid truth and fiction, but on this occasion he appears to us unfortunate in his surroundings. To a Frenchman, India may still be a legitimate domain for the exercise of fancy. For us, and even in some degree for our boys, the responsibilities of empire have banished the charm. Even on paper we cannot career through India with a light heart, thinking of nothing but the beauties of tropical scenery and the excitement of sport. To extend the same argument to details. Every school-boy knows, or ought to know, that Nana Sahib was not a Nawab, nor the King of Delhi a Raja. French popular writers may spell Indian names as they please, but, of all possible misspellings in English, ignorant reproduction of the French seems to us the worst.

*Greece.* By Lewis Sergeant. *The West Indies.* By Charles H. Eden. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) Mr. Sergeant's contribution to the series of "Books on Foreign Countries and British Colonies" edited by Mr. F. S. Pulling fully realises the promise held out by the prospectus issued by the publishers. It presents a clear and accurate idea of the actual state of Greece, is thoroughly readable, and, notwithstanding the well-known bias of the author, trustworthy throughout. His political views have not prevented him from touching the sore points in the body politic of Greece; but if we would form a correct idea of modern Greece, and her capacity to play the part in the East to which she aspires, we must compare her, not with the countries of Western Europe, but with her immediate neighbour, Turkey. Greece will pass such a scrutiny with honours. On the one hand, we have stagnation and decay; on the other, the most marked progress in political, social, and economical matters. At the present time, when Greece appears to be prepared to draw the sword in order to secure possession of the provinces awarded her by European diplomacy, Mr. Sergeant's book will be read with peculiar advantage. The praise which we feel justified in bestowing upon Mr. Sergeant's *Greece* we cannot conscientiously bestow upon the companion volume, on *The West Indies*, prepared by Mr. Eden. Not that his book is unreadable. Quite the contrary. But it fails almost wholly in giving the promised account of the "actual state" of the West Indies. The historical element is altogether too prominent, and, out of forty-eight pages devoted to Jamaica, only eight deal with the geography and present condition of the island. What does the author mean when he says that "three geological formations exist in the West Indies—the coralline, the granitic, and the volcanic—none of which have anything of marked peculiarity about them"? Mr. Eden appends a list of works, filling two pages, which he claims to have consulted, but in that list we

miss nearly all the standard works on the subject, such as Ramon de Sagra's voluminous collection, Sawkins' Geological Reports, Grisebach's *Flora*, and others. He includes, on the other hand, Lucien Biart's *Rambles*, a work of fiction with a geographical background!

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE understand that Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., has arranged with Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for the immediate republication in book form of the remarkable series of letters entitled "New Views on Ireland," which has recently been appearing in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*.

THE Rev. Alexander Macgregor, of Inverness, is preparing for publication with Messrs. A. and W. Mackenzie an authentic history of Flora Macdonald, with Notes by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.

THE title of Dr. Badger's forthcoming work is "*An English-Arabic Lexicon*, in which the Equivalents for Arabic Words and Idiomatic Sentences are rendered into Literary and Colloquial Arabic." The Arabic title, selected from a list of appropriate names supplied by the learned Ahmad Fâris to the author, is *Kitâbu-'zh-Zhakhirati-'l-'Ilmiyyah fi al-Lughatini 'l-'Inkilizîyyah wa-'l-'Arabiyyah*. The entire work will occupy about 1,240 pages quarto, double columns, of which 1,160 are already printed. The publishers are Messrs. C. Kogan Paul and Co.

WE understand that the same author has written an elaborate article on "Muhammad and Muhammadanism" for Dr. Smith and Prof. Wace's *Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography*, which will appear shortly in vol. iii. of that work.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO. have in the press *Mormonism: its Rise, Growth, and Purposes*, by J. A. Macknight, a nephew of the late Brigham Young, and a native of Salt Lake City. They will also publish shortly *The Science of Beauty: an Analytical Enquiry into the Laws of Aesthetics*, by Avery W. Holmes-Forbes.

THE Manuscript Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has recently received two notable additions in (1) a folio volume on vellum, of the eleventh century, containing a MS. of the Vulgate (Gen. xxxiv. 10—iv. Reg. xviii. 27)—the very copy which has been classed by Vercellone as Codex U; and (2) a small volume (3½ in. by 5½ in.) containing extracts from Gregory of Nyssa, Dionysius of Alexandria, and other contemporary writers, copied out in the twelfth century. The binding appears to indicate that the volume was once in the Imperial Library at Constantinople.

IT is, we believe, probable that a new antiquarian magazine will appear under Mr. Walford's editorship with the new year.

MR. GEORGE M. McCRIE will contribute an article to a forthcoming number of *Chambers's Journal* on his discovery of a Norse cemetery in Orkney, recorded in the ACADEMY of November 13.

MR. W. A. CLOUSTON, in a small book entitled *Arabian Poetry for English Readers* (we understand, privately printed), has supplied a want we have often heard expressed—viz., Why are the translations of the chief poetic productions of the East confined to the dead languages? or, rather, why have we them not in English, when everything classical is available in some sort of a translation? Many of these works have been translated by great scholars like Sir W. Jones, or hard-working pedants like Dr. Carlyle; but these are hard to

obtain. Mr. Clouston has placed these before us within a moderate compass, adding others, never before made public in an English dress, by the consummate Orientalist J. W. Redhouse.

PROF. HUXLEY is, we are glad to hear, to contribute a volume on *Berkeley* to the "English Men of Letters" series edited by Mr. John Morley.

CAPT. R. F. BURTON is about to publish, with Mr. Quaritch, his new version of Camoens' *Lusiad*, the result of twenty years' study.

MR. R. G. RICE, of Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon, has issued proposals for publishing the more important entries in the registers of Mitcham. The proximity of the village to London caused it to be selected during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the residence of many families of distinction in the world of business. Mr. Rice estimates that there are about six thousand five hundred entries worthy of being preserved in print. The work will be annotated with numerous abstracts of wills and letters of administration, and many monumental inscriptions in the church and churchyard will be printed in full. It will be published in the style and size of the publications of the Harleian Society, and will be issued to subscribers at the price of one guinea.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK AND CO. will publish before Christmas a story by Mrs. Holman Hunt, entitled *Children at Jerusalem: a Sketch of Modern Life in Syria*. The work will contain a frontispiece by the author.

THE feeling at Oxford about the proposed professorial statute appears to be divided. A second memorial, in opposition to the one we printed last week, and with considerably more signatures appended, has now been laid before the Commissioners. Yet a third memorial, drawn up by two college tutors, has also been circulated in the university. The first two may, perhaps, express the balance of opinion with reference to a single point; but the last is the only one which attempts to discuss the general question of the relation that the professoriate ought to bear towards the college tutors. Shortly put, the case is this:—The Commissioners, by giving their sanction to college statutes, have already authorised the appropriation of about £40,000 a year towards the endowment of collegiate teachers. They now propose to compel the professors to compete with these same collegiate teachers, without having duly defined the relative positions of the two rival bodies.

WE understand that the *Antiquary* will in future be conducted by two Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

DR. EDUARD VON HARTMANN will, we are informed, contribute to the January number of *Modern Thought* the first of a series of articles on "Religious Development in India."

A SECOND edition of *Free Land*, by Mr. Arthur Arnold, M.P., is announced.

IT is believed that the presidency of the Gaelic Society of London, vacant by the death of Mr. J. Cameron Macpherson, will be offered to Mr. Campbell of Islay.

THERE will shortly be published in the *Day of Rest* a dozen sketches by eminent authors, presenting their different views of the highest type of character in the situations of our present every-day life. The writers will include Mr. Charles Reade, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Dr. George MacDonald, Mr. Wm. Black, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Robert Buchanan, and Mr. R. D. Blackmore. The sketches will be left unsigned, thus allowing the reader to guess the authorship of each. A new novel by Mr. Robert Buchanan, entitled "God and the Man," will likewise be published in the *Day of Rest* during the coming year.

MESSRS. NETHERTON AND WORTH, of Truro, have recently issued a new and revised edition of the Rev. J. J. Daniell's *Geography of Cornwall*. It has been published under the editorial supervision of Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S. The original work has long been out of print.

MESSRS. A. AND W. MACKENZIE, of Inverness, will publish shortly by subscription *The History of the Macdonalds and Lords of the Isles, with Authentic Genealogies of the Principal Families of the Name*, by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, F.S.A. Scot., editor of the *Celtic Magazine*.

ON the 29th ult. the course of historical and juridical conferences at the Academy of the Palazzo Spada was resumed. The session commenced with a letter of Prof. Alibrandi on the fragment of a Roman law inscribed on pieces of a bronze tablet discovered at Este, in the province of Padua. Prof. Alibrandi attributed this fragment to a law promulgated among the Italian municipalities before the Lex Rubria, and after the tribuneship of L. Roscius—i.e., between the years 687 and 713 A.U.C.

THE slowness with which Englishmen have recognised—or, rather, have not recognised—the equality of women with men in the eye of the law is well illustrated by an Act of James I.'s reign, 21 Jac. I. c. 6, A.D. 1623-24. Before that date when any woman committed a small felony, for which a man who could read a verse of the Bible got off scot-free, she was hanged. But in 1623 it struck the Parliament that this contrast of freedom for the man and death for the woman for the same offence was too strong, and so they decided not to hang women for their first offence of the kind, but only for their second. They accordingly passed the Act above named, which provides that women convicted of

"such an Offence as in the like case a Man might have his Clergie [and get off free], shall for the first Offence be branded and marked in the Hand upon the Browne of the left Thumbe with a hot burning Iron having a Romane T uppon the said Iron; the said Marke to be made by the Jaylor openlie in the Court before the Judge, and also to be further punished by Imprisonment, Whipping, Stocking [setting in the stocks], or sending to the House of Correction, in such sort . . . and for so long time (not exceeding the space of one whole yeare) as the Judge . . . or Justices [trying the case] shall in their discrecion thinke meete. . ."

GERMAN papers announce the discovery by Prof. Stier, Gymnasial Director at Zerbst, in the Duchy of Anhalt, of an important MS. containing a careful and exhaustive description of Vasco da Gama's second voyage to India in 1502-3, of which hitherto very little was known. It is written by a companion who joined Vasco da Gama on his journey, not in Spanish, as might be expected, but in Dutch. Prof. Stier has finished the transcription of the MS., and will shortly publish it with a German translation.

A NEW work of Goethe has lately been discovered by Prof. Arndt, of Leipzig. It is in prose, and fills only a small number of pages in the MS. It belongs to the species of "Sing-spiel," a sort of pastoral play, intermixed with little bits of verse and songs. It is hoped that it will be published shortly.

THE title of the forthcoming publication of M. Gambetta's speeches is *Discours et Plaidoyers politiques*. The editor is M. Joseph Reinach. The whole will consist of six or seven volumes, the first of which will shortly be issued by MM. Charpentier.

SEÑOR F. DE BARAIBAR Y ZUMARRAGA has made the first translation into Spanish of the plays of Aristophanes. The first volume contains the "Acharnians," "Knights," and "Clouds," and is published in tomo xxvii. of the *Biblioteca Clásica*, Madrid. Tomes ii. and iii., containing the remaining eight comedies, are in preparation.

THE way in which printers' readers edit the text of Shakspeare, and other old writers, in modernised reprints, has been well shown lately by Mr. W. J. Rolfe in the Boston *Literary World*. The "Globe" Shakspeare has been reprinted in the States, and has had a large sale there. The printers' reader, finding in it several times the word *vail*, to lower (Fr. *avaler*), and its participle *vailing*, made up his mind that the *a* in these words was a mere archaism for the *e* of *veil*, to hide, and therefore turned all the *vail*, *vailing*, into *veil*, *veiling*.

THE new novel by Friedrich Spielhagen is entitled *Angela*, and the scenery is laid chiefly on the banks of Lake Geneva in the autumn of 1871.

THE author of *Prince Fortune and Prince Fatal* writes:—

" . . . the names you criticise have nothing to do with Scotland or the Scotch. The story opens in one of our own Northern counties, in the house of a nobleman whom, with his surroundings, I have desired to represent as distinctly English as possible. One subsidiary character bearing a Scotch name is, at the outset, in contradistinction to the rest, spoken of as 'to be taken for Scotch.' As to Lorraine, it was enough for me that a distant connexion of my own, Irish by birth, was so called. I hope you will allow me to add that, the theatres not being in my way at all, I have had no opportunities of 'picking up the stage Irish' you allude to; but, on the other hand, I have Irish blood in my veins, I have been familiar with Irish people, poor and rich, and their ways and modes of speech, all my life; and it is quite a fact that the former, speaking eagerly, do at times, like their neighbours, clip the 'h' and 'th' in 'him' and 'them'; and, in the North especially, do pronounce the words 'poor' and 'mother' something as I have written them, though I was not able to render the strong emphasis on the first utterance and syllable. In your notice also you misapprehend me in a duration of time, changing three months into half a lifetime. But I will trouble you no further."

MR. W. LEIGHTON, jun., of Wheeling, West Virginia, has just published, in a handsome quarto of 150 pages, his *Shakspeare's Dream* and other poems on Shakspeare, with sonnets to Tennyson, on the death of Bayard Taylor, &c.

AT the meeting of the Clifton Shakspeare Society held on November 27, reports in connexion with *Richard II.* were presented from the following departments:—Historical References, by Mr. C. P. Harris; Sources and History, by Mr. John Williams; Plants and Animals, by Dr. J. E. Shaw; Personal Histories, by Miss Florence W. Herapath.

THE death is announced of Wilhelm Schultze, part-proprietor and chief director of the *Cologne Gazette*; of Mr. Robert Ceely, F.R.C.S., of Aylesbury, author of various important contributions to the literature of vaccination; and of Mr. J. F. Stanford, F.R.S., author of treatises on *British National Education*, *The Suppression of Mendicancy*, *Systematic Colonisation*, &c.

"*Waifs and Strays*, a Terminal Magazine of Oxford Poetry," has reached its "vol. ii., No. 5." Love is the theme of most of the little poems, as is natural when undergraduates and bachelors write them. Echoes of Tennyson and of Clough resound from most of the pages, and a graceful languidness characterises the part. None of the pieces seems spontaneous, none is about university life, or shows the hope and energy that young blood should have. We hope that future numbers will give us more of Oxford, more of young Englishmen's life and thought, more individuality and freshness; for college life should be the time when

"all the secret of the Spring  
Moves in the chambers of the blood."

MR. QUARITCH tells us in his December Catalogue that we may add to our list of

English poets the name of Shakspeare's Talbot, Lord Furnival of Sheffield. The old hero's Prayer-Book, with pieces of devotional poetry in his own hand, as well as prayers in prose, was bought by a dealer from a Breton peasant in 1855, sold by him to a Breton amateur, and by him to M. Didot. It is now in Mr. Quaritch's hands, and he asks a round thousand pounds for it. From the miniatures in it, Mr. Quaritch concludes that the MS. was a wedding present from the Duke of Bedford to his friend Talbot, on the latter's marriage with the sister of their common friend, the Earl of Warwick, and was begun in 1424 or 1425. Talbot's additions seem to have ended in 1433, when he was freed from imprisonment in France. Of the four poems which Mr. Quaritch cites, we suspect that the last, with the refrains "O prothomartir of Brutys Albion," &c., will prove to be Lydgate's.

A CORRESPONDENT, "One of the Name," writes:—

"It is to be regretted that Mr. Leader, in his narrative of the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots,\* has adopted a form of spelling for the name of the Scottish family of Seton that was never generally adopted by the members of that family themselves. The name occurs many times in the volume, and appears always in the text as 'Seaton.' This was an English form, the mode of spelling the name in Scotland having been with rare exceptions Setoun, Seytoun, and Seton. No one will dispute that at the time of which this history treats—namely, 1569 to 1584—the spelling of words, as well as of names, was quite arbitrary. Still there was even then a sort of rule, or custom, which was vaguely followed; and I cannot help thinking that it is an error on the part of an historian to abandon that sort of custom for one of foreign origin. I have seen many original documents in which the name occurs, and I have seen it variously spelt in the body of the document, but not with the letter *a* in the signature. There is an English family of the name of Seaton whose armorial bearings are different from those of the Scottish family of Seton, indicating a different origin; and this gives the circumstance more importance than it otherwise would have. After the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, the name even in Scotland appears in most printed books as Seaton. But it was a modern innovation, and (as I have said above) never generally adopted by the family of Seton. In the quotations which Mr. Leader gives, the spelling is generally modernised, and some of them are from Knollys, an Englishman. In the note accompanying a holograph letter of Mary Queen of Scots, at p. 185, the name is spelt Setoun; and in another, at p. 167, Lord Seton. These were the forms at that time, and previously, in general use in Scotland—very often with the addition of *y*, as Seytoun, but not with the *a*, excepting when the name was written by a stranger."

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer applies his principles of sociology to the question of "Political Organisation in General." Society, he says, is founded on co-operation, which leads to organisation; this organisation has its good and its bad sides—it maintains co-operation, but it is an obstacle to re-organisation from time to time. The body politic differentiates its functions, and functions acquired by inheritance tend to social rigidity, while functions acquired by efficiency tend to social plasticity. From this he deduces the law of the limitation of political organisation to be:

"While, at each stage, better immediate results may be achieved by completing organisation, they must be at the expense of better ultimate results. These are to be achieved by carrying organisation

at each stage no farther than is needful for the orderly carrying on of social actions."

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Swinburne's "Short Notes on English Poets," in which he deals with Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare's Sonnets, and Milton. They are written with great sobriety, and are full of just and finely expressed criticism. Particularly happy is his contrast of Dante, Chaucer, and Villon as the poets of the upper, middle, and lower classes, and also his defence of Milton against the admirers of Dante, whom he truly calls the "Unitarians of Parnassus." Mr. Mark Pattison's "Industrial Shortcomings" is an address delivered to the working-men at Saltaire, and will be read with interest, not for the novelty of its conclusions, but as the expression of the views of a thoughtful observer on the industrial life of England and its deficiencies. Mr. Leslie Stephen writes with just appreciation on "Spinoza," of whom he says:—

"Spinoza's merit must be sought, not in the dogmatic system which nobody has ever accepted, but in the vigour with which he represents the great philosophical impulse of bringing speculation into thorough harmony with itself and with the teaching of experience. . . . The soul of the system is immortal, for the soul is simply the resolute endeavour to see all things in a truly scientific order."

*Macmillan's Magazine* has an article by Mr. Grant Allen entitled "The Ethics of Copyright." The writer advocates the theory that copyright should be perpetual by two arguments—one drawn from the principles of abstract justice, the other based upon the advantage to the reading public. The former reason is calculated to flatter the *amour propre* of authors; the latter is no less calculated to advance the pecuniary interests of publishers; but it may be doubted whether either is sound. The claim of right, when propounded by Mr. Serjeant Talfourd in 1841 (not 1837), was met by Macaulay with an answer somewhat different from that which Mr. Allen puts into his mouth. Macaulay's ground was, not that all property is the creation of law, but that the devolution of property after death is the creature of law. This, however, is only a matter of historical accuracy. The real issue, which Mr. Allen has fairly raised, is—whether the control of an author over his published works differs, or ought to differ, from the control he may exercise over property in general. A book is the product of his brains, as a chair may be the work of his hands. Why should not the one be allowed to pass to his representatives in perpetuity as much as the other? The practice of all modern societies has, indeed, drawn a distinction between the two, but little pains has been taken to explain the basis upon which this distinction rests. The following explanation is submitted for what it is worth. An ordinary chattel, the subject of absolute property, is limited, not only in its value, but also in its use to its owner alone. A book attains its use, and therefore its value, only by being dedicated to the public. In the former case the right of property consists in the personal enjoyment of the owner, with which no one else has any concern. In the latter case the proprietor can exercise his rights only by restricting the enjoyment of others and levying a tax upon them. Yet, again, if this tax were inevitably destined to go into the pockets of the author, or of his family to the remotest generation, perhaps we should not grudge it him. But such inalienability is not possible, and, as a matter of fact, it is recognised that to make copyright perpetual would simply be to grant an endowment at the public expense to fortunate publishers. Finally, we would ask Mr. Allen to consider three points more. First, the analogous case of patents; second, the very small difference in money value between a

copyright for the existing term of forty-two (not forty-one) years and a perpetual copyright; and, third, the very large amount of literary work that is being performed daily without any hope of copyright attaching at all.

WE must give almost unqualified praise to the *Antiquary* for December. The first article, by Mr. William John Hardy, is an important contribution to social history, and contains information for which several of us have been patiently waiting for years. In 1859 the late Mr. John Gough Nichols laid before the Society of Antiquaries an inventory of the goods of Dame Agnes Hungerford, who was hanged for the murder of her husband in the fourteenth year of Henry VIII. Who she was before her marriage, and what was the precise nature of the crime for which she suffered, has been a question that has exercised the minds of a select few in the same manner as the great Junius puzzle has troubled those whose instincts lead them to the study of the politics of the eighteenth century. That she was a lady by birth was almost certain from the curious list of her goods, which is given at length in vol. xxxviii. of the *Archæologia*; and there were reasons which seemed to have no little weight for surmising that she had suffered, as too many did in that cruel time, on a charge of which she was innocent. As to her guilt we cannot even now be absolutely certain, but it is made in the highest degree probable. Lady Agnes was not hanged for the murder of her last husband, Sir Edward Hungerford, but of a previous one, called John Cotell. She did not do the deed herself, but employed as agents certain men who suffered with her, who strangled her victim and then burnt his body in a furnace in the castle of Farley. The motives for the crime are still a mystery. Mr. Hardy has discovered these facts on the Coram Rege roll of 14 Henry VIII. Lord Talbot de Malahide continues his curious extracts from the *Grub Street Journal*, which give a picture of a state of society so very different from our own that it is hard to bear in mind that old people among us may have known men whose fathers took it in. Mr. Ridgway Lloyd has an amusing paper on "A Mediæval Pilgrimage to the Shrine of Saint Alban;" and there are some extracts from the church books of Eltham which will be of interest to those who study ancient vestments.

#### SELECTED BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARTHÉLEMY, E. de. *Sapho: le Mage de Sidon; Zénocrate*. Paris: Didier.
- BURTY, Ph. *Grave Imprudence*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- CAIX, O. N. *Le Original della Lingua poetica italiana*. Turin: Loescher. 12 fr.
- CLARK, J. W. *Cambridge: Historical and Descriptive Notes*. Seeley. 31s. 6d.
- EBERS, G. *Der Kaiser*. Stuttgart: Hallberger. 10 M.
- HEATON, Mrs. C. *Life of Albert Dürer*. Seeley. 10s. 6d.
- JANZÉ, La Vicomtesse A. de. *Berryer: Souvenirs intimes*. Paris: Pion. 3 fr. 50 c.
- MAYER, M. *Die neuere Nationalökonomie in ihren Haupt-richtungen, auf historischer Grundlage u. kritisch dargestellt*. Berlin: Stühr. 3 M.
- MYERS, F. W. H. *Wordsworth*. ("English Men of Letters.") Macmillan. 2s. 6d.
- NIVELKT, F. *Molière et Gui Patin*. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 2 fr. 50 c.
- ŒUVRE de Pierre-Paul Rubens gravé au Burin par les anciens Maîtres flamands. *La Bible*. Paris: Muquardt. 100 fr.
- PASCAL'S Provincial Letters. Ed. J. de Soyres. Bell & Sons. 12s.
- REISSMANN, A. *Johann Sebastian Bach*. Berlin: Gutentag. 7 M.
- SCHAFF, P., and A. GILMAN. *A Library of Religious Poetry*. Sampson Low & Co. 21s.
- SCHÖLKCHER, V. *L'Esclavage au Sénégal en 1830*. Paris: Martin. 3 fr.
- SENSEI, A. *La Vie et l'Œuvre de J.-F. Millet*. Paris: Quantin. 50 fr.
- SITTARD, J. *Compendium der Geschichte der Kirchenmusik m. besond. Berücksicht. d. kirch. Gesanges*. Stuttgart: Levy & Müller. 4 M.
- STAFFER, P. *Shakespeare and Classical Antiquity*. Trans. E. J. Carey. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 12s.
- THAUSING, M. *Livre d'Esquisses de Jacques Callot de la Collection Albertine à Vienne*. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 90 fr.

\* *Mary Queen of Scots in Captivity: a Narrative of Events from January 1569 to December 1584*. By Daniel Leader, &c. (Bell and Sons.)



ZOLA, E. *Le Roman expérimental*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

## THEOLOGY.

BALDAMUS, E. *Die Erscheinungen der deutschen Literatur auf dem Gebiete der katholischen u. protestantischen Theologie*. 1875-79. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 6 M.  
HOLSTEN, C. *Das Evangelium d. Paulus dargestellt*. 1. Thl. 1. Abthlg. Berlin: Reimer. 8 M.  
MAMIANI, T. *La Religione dell' Avvenire*. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 4 fr.

## HISTORY.

GIOVIO, B. *Historia Patria Benediti Jovii Novocomensis*. Turin: Loescher. 20 fr.  
HERQUET, K. *Cypriische Königsgestalten d. Hauses Lusignan*. Halle: Waisenhau. 5 M.  
URKUNDEN der Stadt Göttingen aus dem XVI. Jahrh. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 10 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BRONGNIART, A. *Recherches sur les Graines fossiles silicifiées*. Paris: Masson. 60 fr.  
RENAULT, B. *Cours de Botanique fossile fait au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*. 1<sup>re</sup> Année. Paris: Masson. 18 fr.  
SARTORIUS FRH. V. WALTERSHAUSEN, W. *Der Aetna*. Hrsz. u. vollendet von A. v. Lasaulx. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Engelmann. 60 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

ARISTOPHANIS *comœdiæ*, ed. F. H. M. Blaydes. Pars 3. *Ecclesiazusæ*. Halle: Waisenhau. 4 M.  
PAULI, C. *Etruskische Studien*. 3. Hft. *Die Besitz-, Widmungs- u. Grabformeln d. Etruskischen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 5 M. 80 Pf.  
PLATONIS *opera quæ feruntur omnia*. Ad codices denuo collatos ed. M. Schanz. Vol. II. Fasc. 2. Theætetus. Leipzig: Tauchnitz. 3 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SHELLEY'S TEXT.

Hadley, Barnet: Dec. 4, 1880.

Even after Mr. Forman's labours there is room for textual criticism in Shelley's prose; though chiefly, as was to be hoped, in the less important pieces. The following more or less conjectural attempts at correction range over Mr. Forman's third volume. The references are to page and line: square brackets enclose the number of a line counted from the bottom: headline, notes, and interlocutors' names are omitted in counting.

4 [3]. For "minds" read *morals*.

7, 1. "river" *view*.

8 [6]. "noun" *iron*, cancelled. I imagine Shelley was going to write "irony" or "ironical . . .," and wrote "smorfla" instead, after cancelling "iron" imperfectly or not all. See Mr. Forman's remark, 250, 17, and mine on 350, note.

13, 14. "social" *soured*. Compare "consequences of," in the sense of *consequences consisting of*, at p. 185.

30, 9. I should think Shelley wrote "here," meaning *hear*. I often confuse *there* and *their* or *no* and *know* in writing.

86 [15]. "sue" *suo*. 87 [6]. "tribute" *tributo*. Other errors in the *Favola* do not seem to be of the sort called clerical, but these do.

170. "Acumenius" *Acumenus*, as at p. 200.

183 [14]. The translator himself is commonly answerable for omissions (I do not speak of those made "perforce"); but this time it is likely that a transcriber is in fault, for Pausanias is made to have said what he did not say and was not likely to say.

190, 2. There should be a full stop at "cure him." The wording of the original requires the division here, and not at "humble."

[3]. "pselta" *psetta*.

192, 1. "all" *call*.

195, 5. "Jupiter" *Iapetus*.

214 [10]. "fate," *The* sense would be clearer with a capital and no comma.

246, 4. "was" *was to be*.

247, note 1. I suppose Medwin's erudition might compass a hackneyed quotation from Aristotle, and Shelley might think he had more than exhausted *σοφ* by the words "in his wildest state."

250, 12-17. I venture to think the variations

in *Ion* are not likely to have been produced by two transcribers from the alternative readings of one paper, unless each had a definite bias. In general, though the relation seems reversed in pp. 275-80, Miss Clairmont's readings are the more literal, and Mrs. Shelley's the more elegant. I think it looks as if Mrs. Shelley's text was formed by Shelley himself (265, note, and 280, note 6), writing or dictating from a draft which he corrected occasionally as he went on, without looking at the original; Miss Clairmont's being a copy of the same draft.

281, note 3. "secret" *surest*.

312, end of note. "Mem. on. L. I." *Memor. L. I.*, that is, *Memorabilia libro primo*. The reference is to Xenophon's *Memoirs of Socrates*, I. i. 3-9.

350, note. I should think *they* more likely than *we*. But I suspect "which" was written in substitution for "with." I often confuse *which* and *with* in writing. See above on 8 [6] and 30, 9.

C. J. MONRO.

## DANTE'S "VITA NUOVA."

Kew: Nov. 24, 1880.

I have just seen what I am informed is a first edition of *La Vita Nuova di Dante*, recently brought from Italy.

It was printed in the year 1576 "In Firenze: nella Stamperia di Bartolomeo Sermatelli," and is doubtless a not very rare volume. The remarkable point about it is that the curious note or *précis* beginning "Questo sonnetto ha due" or "tre parti," which is appended to each sonnet and canzone in all other editions of *La Vita Nuova* with which I am acquainted, does not exist in it.

Perhaps some of your readers can inform me whether these are the work of Dante himself, or have been added by some later and more officious commentator than Giovanni Boccaccio, whose *Life of Dante* is appended to this edition.

If they are the work of Dante, how comes it that they are omitted in this, the first (?) printed edition? If they are not, at what period and by whom were they interpolated?

I am the more at a loss, as Mr. D. G. Rossetti, certainly, and Sir Theodore Martin, I believe, both translate them without comment, as if they did not know of this edition.

EDWARD H. BELL.

## THE INDEX TO THE BAKER MSS.

Cambridge: Dec. 6, 1880.

In the ACADEMY for November 27 you mention that the late Master of Pembroke, the Rev. John Power, is generally believed to have been one of the authors of the Index to the Baker MSS., published in 1848 "by four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society." This is a mistake. The four members, whose initials only are given at the end of the Preface, were as follows:—John James Smith, Fellow of Caius College; Charles C. Babington, St. John's College, now Professor of Botany; Charles Wychiffe Goodwin, Fellow of Catharine Hall; Joseph Power, Fellow of Clare Hall, an university librarian from 1845 to 1864.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.

## SPELLING REFORM.

Hampstead: Dec. 7, 1880.

The complete refutation of Dr. Littledale's arguments against the scheme of a partial correction of the errors of English spelling adopted by the Philological Society would involve writing a book of some bulk. All I can do here is to call attention to some of his erroneous statements.

I will begin with trying to unravel the tangled inconsistencies of his second paragraph. We first have a confession of Dr. Littledale's

disbelief that the Philological Society's reforms will make reading easier. The philologists and practical teachers who advocate these reforms entertain a directly contrary belief, or rather conviction, which conviction they support by a reference to a number of facts and statistics. These I challenge Mr. Littledale to disprove; or, at any rate, I call on him to bring proofs of his having examined them; till he has done so, I must continue to consider his expression of opinion as worthless. It will be observed that the confession of disbelief is absolute and unqualified; Dr. Littledale does not "believe a word of it." What then are we to say to the next sentence? "No doubt there are many perplexing anomalies in English orthography, some of which might be profitably regulated." Here Mr. Littledale is entirely at one with his adversaries of a sentence back; he agrees with them, not only in considering that English orthography has its defects—that it is occasionally "perplexing" and contains some "anomalies"—but also thinks with them that a reform of these defects is not only practicable but even "profitable." Mr. Littledale, again, like the Philological Society, is cautious; he does not advocate making a clean sweep of the "perplexing anomalies;" he expressly says "some," not "all"—in other words, he agrees with the Philological Society in advocating a *partial* reform.

A similar harmony of views accompanies us into paragraph three. The gist of the Society's scheme is to begin with correcting spellings which are wrong both phonetically and etymologically—spellings which cannot be defended on any possible ground. But as all philologists (with hardly an exception), both in and out of the Society, are agreed that the principle of traditional spelling is in itself an absurdity, and that the only true historical spelling is a purely phonetic one, the bolder spirits in the Society regard etymological reform mainly as a stepping-stone to a purely phonetic one. Let us now hear what Dr. Littledale says:—"I am certain that when we get *could* justly corrected into *coud*, we shall have *would* unjustly altered into *woud*." For "justly" read "etymologically," and for "unjustly" read "unetymologically," or "phonetically," and the agreement between Dr. Littledale and the aforesaid bolder spirits becomes very close. Dr. Littledale evidently agrees with them in the conviction that our present orthography will not stand much daylight.

After this imperfect attempt at educing Dr. Littledale's views, I pass on to some of his facts. He is puzzled by the fact that Frenchmen sometimes spell as badly as Englishmen, although their orthography is "comparatively free from such vagaries," referring to the "perplexing anomalies." If this were so, it would be more than puzzling—it would be perfectly inexplicable. The truth is, of course, that French spelling is equally, if not more, unphonetic than English, and teems with the grossest etymological blunders; it is a commonplace among English philologists that the etymologically misleading spellings in English, which may be counted by hundreds, are due mainly to the influence of bad French spellings. The correction of *receipt* into *receit*, which Mr. Littledale coolly calls a grievous sin against history and etymology, is simply the restoration—or partial restoration—of the actual older English and Old-French spelling, in accordance with the regular principle by which we get such spellings as *priest*, not *presbyter* or *presbiteros*.

In the fourth paragraph, Dr. Littledale, for the first and last time, alludes to a difficulty which is not purely imaginary, although he enormously exaggerates it. The suggestion, however, with which he opens his attack can hardly be anything but a joke. Is Dr. Littledale serious in supposing that it has never

occurred to the members of the Philological Society that English has a written literature of some antiquity? We can only ask, To whom else is such a fact more likely incessantly to suggest itself? "It is all spelt in the traditional manner." It is not; till within the last two centuries English spelling was mainly untraditional, and almost wholly phonetic, except when corrupted by French; even in our own times some untraditional and phonetic spellings have been introduced.

"The effect of making the changes proposed is that we at once put all the printed literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries as entirely out of the reach and understanding of the average reader brought up on the new principle as Chaucer or a Caxton is now."

If this parallel is accurate, the present printed literature would be not entirely out of, but entirely within, the reach of the average reader, for most intelligent readers of the present spelling can read Caxton's spelling at sight, and Chaucer's spelling is in itself not more difficult, the real difficulty being the obsolete words. Dr. Littledale himself puts the sixteenth century in the same category as the nineteenth, being evidently unaware that the sixteenth-century spelling is mainly Caxtonian, Caxton himself belonging quite to the end of the preceding century. Has Dr. Littledale ever read a line of Caxton in the contemporary spelling? "Only such books as would commercially pay for reprinting in the new fashion, at the sacrifice of all the extant stock, would survive for the masses." If the now illiterate masses were supplied with the Bible, Shakspeare, *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Waverley Novels*, and the other classics in a spelling that could be acquired perfectly in a fraction of the time now spent on learning to read imperfectly, they would not deserve much commiseration, even if it cost them a few days' study (and more time would certainly not be required) to spell their way through Drayton's *Polybion* or the tragedy of *Irene*. I have no hesitation in saying that, even if the most thorough-going phonetic scheme yet evolved were adopted, those taught to read it would acquire the present spelling without teaching and without effort—of course, only as far as reading is concerned, for they would not be required to write it.

The amended letter-nomenclature advocated by Dr. Littledale would, of course, naturally follow any phonetic reform, apart from which it is of little use. An earlier age for beginning to read means making short-sight universal instead of sporadic; phonetic spelling would enable us to defer instead of making earlier the first reading lesson, which would be a gain in every respect.

HENRY SWEET.

3 St. George's Square, N.W.: Dec. 4, 1880.

Surely it was by a righteous fate that the extract from Dr. Murray's report appeared on p. 405 of the ACADEMY last week, before the admirable illustration of the errors it condemns which Dr. Littledale's letter on p. 407 affords. I do beg all your readers interested in the question of spelling reform to turn back to last week's ACADEMY and compare the two.

The joke of Dr. Littledale's saying that when we spell "receipt" *reccit*—Chaucer's spelling—"there is a serious etymological loss" makes one chuckle. Here is a word which owes its *p* to "the fancies of pedants or sciolists of the Renaissance, or monkish etymologists of still earlier times," as Dr. Murray says, which has its *etymology*—its passage to us through Old French—observed by this *p*, and yet Dr. Littledale in his innocence conceives that the restoration of Chaucer's etymological spelling of the word "is a serious etymological loss"! Next, says Dr. Littledale, we, "the gentlemen concerned," have never thought of the "chief difficulty" in the way of spelling reform—the

fact that we are not starting afresh, that England has "a written literature of vast extent." Now this remonstrance is addressed to, among others, our best Anglo-Saxon scholar, Mr. Henry Sweet; the writer of our most widely studied historical grammar, Dr. Morris; the editor of our Philological Society's Dictionary, Dr. Murray, who has daily under his eyes some of the details of the variations of the whole range of English spelling; to me, the founder of the Early English Text, Chaucer, and New Shakspeare Societies, &c. We really feel indebted to Dr. Littledale for telling us that England has a literature. And we ask him, Who has shown most interest in the historical development of it and of our language—he or we? Who is most likely to think of, and care for, the effect of any proposed change on that literature and language? Again, when Dr. Littledale informs us that our literature "is all spelt in the traditional manner," we ask, What does he mean by "the traditional manner"? The traditions of the sciolists, who put *p* into *receipt*, or of Chaucer, who spelt it *reccit*? The traditions of the translators of the Bible, or of the successive printers' readers who (as Dr. Murray says, *Address*, p. 32) have altered 135 spellings in the first chapter of Genesis since it was printed in the Authorised Version of 1611? There are few of the changes of spelling which we advocate that are not justified by an earlier and sounder tradition than that which Dr. Littledale now believes in. As to his fear that a man trained in phonetic spelling will not be able to read books in unphonetic spelling, this is contrary to the experience of all teachers who have taught reading through phonetics. The change to the ordinary spelling is quite easily made.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 13, 5 p.m. London Institution: "The Kings of the Hittites"—their Unburied Monuments and Civilisation," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," IV., by Prof. A. H. Church.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Geographical Results of the Afghan Campaign," by Capt. T. H. Holdich, R.E.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion on Mr. Seyrig's Paper on "The Different Modes of erecting Iron Bridges."

8 p.m. Anthropological Institute.

8 p.m. Spelling Reform Association: Discussion on the Expediency of recommending for Immediate Adoption Some Partial Changes in the Existing Spelling, to be opened by Mr. H. Sweet.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "Additions to the Society's Menagerie during November," by the Secretary; "On the Application of the Laws of Evolution to the Arrangement of the Vertebrata, and more particularly of the Mammalia," by Prof. T. H. Huxley; "On the Animal of *Ferrussacia gronoviana*, Risso, from Mentone," by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen; "On a Second Collection of Lepidoptera made in Formosa, by H. E. Hobson, Esq.," by Mr. A. G. Butler.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 7 p.m. Meteorological: "Report on the Phenological Observations for 1880," by the Rev. T. A. Preston; "On the Variations of Relative Humidity and Thermometric Dryness of the Air, with Changes of Barometric Pressure, at the Kew Observatory," and "On the Relative Frequency of Given Heights of the Barometer Readings at the Kew Observatory, 1870-79," by Mr. G. M. Whipple.

4 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of the Horse," by Mr. J. Marshall.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Use of Sound for Signals," by Mr. E. Price Edwards.

8 p.m. Geological: "On the Constitution and History of Grits and Sandstones," by Mr. J. A. Phillips; "On the Coralliferous Series of Sind," by Prof. P. Martin Duncan; "On a New Species of *Trigonia* from the Purbeck Beds of the Vale of Wardour," by Mr. R. Etheridge.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 7 p.m. Numismatic.

7 p.m. London Institution: "The Relation between Electricity and Light," by Dr. O. J. Lodge.

8 p.m. Linnean: "On the Theory of the Growth of Cuttings, illustrated by Observations on the Bramble," by Mr. F. Darwin; "On the Genus *Durgella* and its Anatomy," by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen; "On the Means by which Leaves place Themselves at Right Angles to the Direction of Incident Light," by Mr. F. Darwin; "A Revision of the Genus *Fibrissia*," by Mr. W. Phillips.

8 p.m. Chemical.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 8 p.m. Philological: "On the Dialects of the South of England," by Mr. A. J. Ellis.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: Extra Lecture on "The Muscles of the Horse," by Mr. J. Marshall.

#### SCIENCE.

*Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*. Vol. I. *Antiquarum Comoediarum Fragmenta*. Ed. Th. Kock. (Leipzig: Teubner.)

SCHOLARS will receive with great interest this first instalment of a new edition of the Greek Comic Fragments. The great work of Meineke had given a very adequate and complete view of this department of Greek literature; but with the lapse of years we must expect not only new materials, but new lights on the old texts; and, above all, we might expect, even after Bergk's excellent *Reliquiae*, some more systematic disposition of these interesting remains. Meineke's book will always retain its value; indeed, Kock formally abandons the rewriting of the *Lives* of the poets and arguments of the lost plays, so far as they can be recovered, and refers throughout to the first volume of his predecessor.

But still those who most respect and study Meineke cannot but find in him many drawbacks. I will not speak of the paper and type, which are a disgrace to the publisher; but rather of the mass of materials added in Appendices and in the smaller (and later) edition, which force the student to turn to several places for kindred matter. There are also a good many fragments since found, which appeared in scattered scraps, and studies upon special authors. All these required to be brought together, and added to Meineke's book. Lastly, in Meineke we have far too much critical matter, and too many foolish readings and rash conjectures; while the exegesis is generally scanty.

Kock has kept all these things in view, and has endeavoured to give us both a compendious and a complete collection and commentary, correcting the deficiencies and supplying the omissions of his great predecessor.

We may here sum up the results of what he has accomplished for the Old Comedy. He boasts that, with the aid of Jacobs, Bergk, and Miller, he has added 150 fragments to the Old Comedy, and will add a much larger number to his third volume (on the New). This sounds very promising; but when the reader hastens to his Index table, in which he gives his own and Meineke's numbers, and finds the new fragments, they turn out to be almost all single words, rooted out of old *lexica* or *scholia*, and of no literary value. On Aristophanes only there are a good many instructive phrases added, and no doubt our comic vocabulary may be somewhat increased; but all that was worth reading had already been found by Meineke.

As regards the critical side of the book, Kock has very properly avoided giving any critical apparatus, which does not belong to such a collection, and has only mentioned such readings and emendations as have real interest and value, thus compressing his work and saving both himself and the reader much useless labour. But he regrets—and we cannot but regret with him very keenly—that he did not accomplish his intended collation of the Marcian codex (A) of Athenaeus, which no one has studied but Cobet, and which appears to contain endless material for emending the current texts of most of the greater

fragments. In the present day of easy travelling it is hardly excusable that this great codex should not have been consulted, and the collation which was expected from Cobet supplied by another hand. The suggestions of the learned in periodicals and programmes have, on the other hand, been utilised with remarkable care and diligence.

These special studies of Cobet, Wilamowitz, Fritzsche, Herwerden, Nauck, and a host of others have helped greatly in the exegesis of hard passages, though here there is still a great deal of conjecture. Indeed, it should be added that a great many of the 150 new fragments, as they are called, rest on very doubtful authority. But many things, new and old, which are of great interest and value have been given in a compact form and with great discrimination by the editor. Here and there a piece of traditional rubbish appears. Thus on Plato's *διακλιμακίσας* (frag. 124) we have an old note of Hermann's which every German editor quotes *à propos* of Sophocles' *ἀμφίπλεκτοι κλίμακες*—"luctae genus positum in eo, ut quis averteret adversarium atque a tergo complexus quasi per scalam dorsum ejus conscenderet"!

The usual view of Eupolis' *Baptae*, as a scurrilous attack on Alcibiades, is adopted as certain, and Wilamowitz even tries to fit in another fragment (No. 351) to the play, and supplies the person of Alcibiades as the speaker. This conjecture appears very questionable when we remember that, though Plutarch always seeks out such passages for quotation, he does not, in his Life of Alcibiades, cite a single passage from the *Baptae* against him. If the play was an open attack, or if Alcibiades appeared as a character in it, this is to me inconceivable. All the extant lines refer to the ceremonies of Cotytto, and to the immorality of the Corinthians, who performed them. We know that some people threw the blame of the outrage of the Hermæ on the Corinthians, and it is more likely that the play was meant to encourage this opinion, and save the inculpated Athenians, if it came out after the outrage. But the fuller expansion of this theory must be reserved for another place.

Every page of this fine volume suggests critical reflections, and we will close this necessarily superficial sketch with the earnest hope that the learned editor may find health and time enough to complete his solid and splendid work. J. P. MAHAFFY.

#### CURRENT PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*The A B C of Philosophy: a Text-book for Students.* By Thomas Griffith, A.M. (Longmans.) Mr. Griffith is profoundly impressed with the fact that the philosophy of an age materially affects its theology, and that philosophy can only discharge its proper functions when it is studied systematically as an organic whole. About the first of these convictions there will probably be no great dispute; the history of English thought is full of instances to show that a superficial, lifeless metaphysic produces, or at least accompanies, a superficial and lifeless religion. And the second position which Mr. Griffith puts forward will only raise a question as to how far the writer's own text-book is likely to contribute to so lofty an end. "My aim in this little pilgrim's handbook is,"

he says, "not to throw out fragmentary scraps of knowledge, but to evolve in regular succession from the earliest germs of thought the gradually ripening growth of truth." And no doubt the writer seeks, to some extent, to carry out this programme. Beginning with the observation of a simple object, such as a flower, he finds it marked by concomitant facts (of matter), consecutive facts (of motion), and co-ordinated facts (of mind); and, after a chapter on matter, and another on motion, arrives at the conclusion that there must be something behind all matter and all motion, whether we call it the "immoveable motor" with Aristotle or the "spirit of life" with Ezekiel. But the issues of materialism and idealism can hardly be settled so summarily as Mr. Griffith implies; and it must be added that the many quotations with which the author loads a smallish work produce too often that very appearance of "fragmentary scraps of knowledge" which he wishes to avoid. The work will, however, be found useful in giving beginners a survey of the leading questions of metaphysics, though they must not believe that the theory of Empedocles (born about 490 B.C.) "led to" (p. 19) the system of Anaximander (born about 610); and it will no doubt be popular with those who like to see philosophy becoming the *ancilla* of theology.

*An Introduction to Logic.* By W. H. S. Monck. Dublin University Press Series. (Dublin: Hodges; London: Longmans.) Prof. Monck disclaims originality for his treatise, but it will probably be found to throw, not unfrequently, new light upon some hackneyed questions of logic. The volume divides itself into two halves, of which the one, originally written for a school magazine, and still bearing traces of its origin in a reference to "article" in place of chapter (p. 42), gives a simple statement of the rudiments of formal logic, while the second and larger portion deals with the more disputed aspects of the science. The earlier chapters may be confidently recommended to beginners, while the later will be found suggestive and profitable reading for more advanced students. The writer is by no means inclined to accept without scrutiny some of the time-honoured distinctions of the science, and he is as little favourable to some modern perversions of these distinctions. The theory of "predicables" depends, he remarks, on "a knowledge of things," which "is not, and probably never will be, complete;" while "to suppose every student of logic to know what is necessary and what is contingent is almost to suppose him possessed of omniscience." Mill's manner of distinguishing between a real and nominal definition is shown to be untenable (p. 169); "a real definition," says the writer, "is necessarily an analysis," and, while "every real definition is a nominal definition, a nominal need not be a real." Sometimes the unavoidable dullness of the subject is relieved by a happy illustration, as when the writer says that a nominalism which stops simply at the name is "like gazing at the sign-board of an hotel instead of going in to order what one requires." The work concludes with "remarks on some well-known sophisms," in which some of the historical fallacies, such as Achilles and the tortoise, are well stated and resolved. A little caution might have saved the writer from speaking of "syncategorematic terms" (p. 100); "terms" surely must be always "categorematic."

*A Student's Handbook of Psychology and Ethics.* By F. Ryland. (Sonnenschein and Allen.) This little book, the author, or more properly compiler, tells us in his Preface, "is intended as in some sort a companion to the *Mental and Moral Science* of Prof. Bain." But it is not merely an abridgement of Mr. Bain's volume. In its psychology, indeed, it follows closely on the lines laid down by Mr. Bain, though even

here we have a section on "Theories of Perception" borrowed from Hamilton, and frequent references throughout to Spencer and Ribot. But it is chiefly in dealing with ethics that the writer departs considerably from Mr. Bain, and makes good use of Mr. Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics* and like works. There is no doubt but Mr. Ryland's compilation contains a great deal of information; we should fear, however, that it will be either unintelligible to those who have not read the larger treatises from which it is compiled, or that it will prove a mere vehicle of "cramming" to those who can remember its phrases. If one could secure that it would be really used along with, and not instead of, Bain and Sidgwick, it would doubtless prove a useful manual.

*Scientific Transcendentalism.* By D. M. (Williams and Norgate.) Whoever "D. M." may be, he is at least possessed of considerable originality of mind, and his speculations, though somewhat crude and fanciful, have in them a freshness which atones for a good deal of doubtful reasoning. The work opens with an autobiographical sketch, in which the writer delineates his mental wanderings from the time when he was in the service of a banking company in South America, and had no intention of becoming an author. Gradually, however, this "commonplace person" becomes a "modern mystic," and, puzzling over the relation between mind and matter, arrives at a belief in their identity. "Mind," he writes, "is matter in a highly condensed or abstract form; matter is mind in a very diffused, developed, expanded form. Mind is what matter has been; matter is what mind will be. . . . If matter is a revelation of mind, mind is not less a revelation of matter." The remainder of the book is a sort of deductive exposition of this view, but it will scarcely, we fear, be found so attractive as the autobiography itself. The writer is, of course, fond of tracing analogies between the physical and mental constitution, and a diagram of the "essential skeleton" (p. 102) will be found interesting by those who possess some of the same mystical leanings as have rather run riot in the writer.

*Science for All.* Edited by Robert Brown, M.A. Vol. III. Illustrated. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) A third yearly volume of this useful publication has made its appearance, and it fully maintains the character of its predecessors. The editor aims at the diffusion of a knowledge of common things from a scientific standpoint by supplying his readers with easily written, well-illustrated articles on various familiar subjects from the pen of men who are often specialists and always thoroughly competent to deal with whatever they undertake to discuss. Among the more interesting articles in the present volume we may note "Deep Sea Life," by P. Herbert Carpenter; "The Torpedo," by H. Baden Pritchard; "Taste," by Prof. Jeffrey Bell; and "A Lead Mine," by Prof. Lebour. The illustrations are as numerous and as well executed as heretofore, and *Science for All* must certainly be regarded as among the best of our serials of popular science.

*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1878.* (Washington.) This volume contains the usual reports on various branches of science, and the report of the Executive Committee. The most interesting articles are Prof. Henry's "Researches on Sound, with Special Reference to Fog-Signalling," and an admirable biographical memoir of Prof. Henry by Prof. Asa Gray. Prof. John Leconte's "Constants of Nature" is far too limited to be of much value; not a single co-efficient of expansion appears in it, and but few of the constants of light and electricity.

*A Simple Treatise on Heat.* By W. Mattieu Williams, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. (Chatto and

Windus.) The author's object in writing this book has been "to present to the uninitiated of all ages and both sexes a simple and readable exposition of the phenomena and laws of heat, and some of their practical applications, without attempting the vain task of expounding to non-mathematicians a mathematical view of the subject." The result is decidedly a success. The language is as simple as possible consistently with scientific soundness, and the copiousness of illustration with which Mr. Williams's pages abound, derived from domestic life and from the commonest operations of nature, will commend his book to the ordinary reader as well as to the young student of science. The limits of the work are those of ordinary elementary treatises; but the author has avoided lengthy accounts of methods of experimenting, pieces of apparatus, and theories, and has devoted himself chiefly to the elucidation of principles. Only in one or two instances have inaccuracies of expression crept in; e.g., on p. 45 we read—"The heat disengaged in moistening mineral powders with water varies from half a degree to 2° Fahr.; but with some organic substances, such as cotton, thread, hair, wool, ivory, and well-dried paper, a rise of temperature varying from 2° to 10° Fahr. has been obtained." On p. 83 the author speaks of throwing the ten-thousandth of an atmosphere into a tub.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

A REPORT has been received in a somewhat indirect way of the loss of the *Jeannette* (formerly the *Pandora*), which was fitted out by Mr. Gordon Bennett for the relief of Nordenfjöld's expedition and for subsequent Arctic exploration. No news has been received of the vessel since that to which we lately referred, and which is now some sixteen months old, and this lends an air of great probability to the present report. Intelligence appears to have reached Havre (where the *Jeannette* was fitted out), brought by an American vessel, which arrived at Hakodadi, in Japan, on October 12, from the north, that a steam whaler had returned to Petropaulofsky with information obtained from the natives that the *Jeannette* had been cut through by the ice and totally lost. The report, of course, requires confirmation; but, at the same time, if no accident had happened, it seems most unlikely that we should have remained entirely without news of the expedition for so long a time.

DURING the past summer some interesting explorations have been undertaken in the northern part of Western Siberia. Starting from Omsk, M. Khandachefsky explored the country northwards to the Arctic circle at Obdorsk, at the mouth of the Obi. He then followed one of the affluents of this river for some distance, and next examined the Nadym and Amukdala valleys. On his return southwards, M. Khandachefsky crossed the extensive region in the north of the Tobolsk government, which is almost entirely unknown and not laid down on the maps. During his explorations he discovered a fine forest of conifers, in which the Russian authorities shortly propose to commence felling the magnificent cedars and larch of which it is chiefly composed.

THE December number of the *Monthly Record of Geography* furnishes us with Mr. Joseph Thomson's account of his successful journey in East Central Africa, accompanied by a good map on which is marked his route from Dar-es-Salaam to Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, and back to the coast. Capt. A. H. Markham contributes a paper on his visit to the Galapagos Islands during the present year; to which Mr. O. Salvin adds some notes on the increase of our knowledge of the fauna of the archipelago since Mr. Darwin's memorable visit. From the

correspondence next published with regard to Commander Cheyne's scheme of a North Pole expedition, we learn that the Council of the Royal Geographical Society do not view it with favour. In the Geographical Notes we are informed of the rewards voted to Mr. Thomson and the native members of the East African expedition in recognition of the value of their services. Under the head of "Capt. Carter's Last March in Central Africa" we find extracts from that unfortunate traveller's diary, commencing with his departure from Kara and ending on the day of his death, which contain some new and interesting geographical data. Among the other notes are accounts of M. Mushketoff's ascent of the Zarafshan glacier and of Russian surveys in Turkey during the late war. With this number are published a very full Index to the volume and a map showing the Rev. O. J. Wilson's route from Kagéi on the Victoria Nyanza to Tabora on the journey which he described on a previous occasion.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria states that a Spanish African exploring expedition, under the command of Count Abarques Desosten, is about to start from Suez for Abyssinia.

DR. BALLAY and M. Mizon have left Paris for West Africa. They will there meet M. Savorgnan de Brazza, who is now on the Gaboon, and M. Mizon will proceed to found the station of the French branch of the International African Association at Machago on the line of water-parting between the Ogowé and the Congo. M. de Brazza and Dr. Ballay are to follow the course of the River Alima, discovered by the former in his last expedition, and so gain the Congo, in the basin of which they are to undertake a journey of exploration.

MR. MACKAY, of the Church Missionary Society's Nyanza Mission, has succeeded in reaching Kagéi, on the south side of Lake Victoria, on his way back from Uyui to Uganda, after a troublesome and dangerous journey through Usukuma. It was only by holding wearisome palavers for several days at each place that he was able to get through the country with paying 100 dols. in cloth. The Algerian missionaries, he reports, were a few months earlier obliged to expend 2,000 dols. Mr. Mackay's caravan was five times attacked, and in one place they received a shower of arrows, but fortunately no one was injured. It is thought that the better route in future will be from Urambo, whence the lake can be reached in sixteen days, and the country then traversed would be under the influence of Mirambo, who, it is stated, will protect travellers and demand no "hongo."

FAVOURABLE reports have reached Berlin from Major von Mechow, who has been for some time engaged in exploring the interior of Angola. He had reached the River Kwango (or Coango) in safety just below the great waterfalls, not previously visited by Europeans, and had been well received by the natives along his line of march; the nature of the country, however, with its deep indentations, had much delayed his progress. Major von Mechow intends to follow the Kwango down to the Congo, which, as the Nkutu, it is believed to reach some fifty miles above Stanley Pool.

THE great medal of the French Topographical Society has just been awarded to Dr. F. V. Hayden.

THE Orenburg branch of the Russian Geographical Society has published, under the title of *The Government of Orenburg and its Dependencies*, a reprint of Lieut. Krasnikof's maps and the contemporary topographical description by P. I. Ryehkof, dated 1755. This publication includes not only Ryehkof's work as already

printed, but also an original MS. copy of it reproduced by the photo-lithographic process, and belonging to the St. Petersburg Academy of Science. Not a few discrepancies are observable between the printed work and the MS. now reproduced, several scientific references being omitted in the latter. The maps afford valuable material for studying the history of colonisation in Orenburg. They also supply important evidence regarding the distribution of forests and the effect of their denudation on the climate and hydrographic relations of the province, the greater part of the Caspian and Aral region being delineated on them. The execution of the maps is somewhat rude, the cartographical art being only in its infancy at that date in Russia, but the reprint is none the less interesting and useful.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

IN the course of his spectroscopic observations of the sun, Prof. C. A. Young, of Princetown, New Jersey, has been a witness of a very remarkable solar eruption. On October 7, an hour before noon, a bright horn appeared on the south-eastern limb of the sun. When first seen it was about 3' or 4' in elevation, but it rapidly stretched up and, before noon, reached a measured distance of over 13', corresponding to more than 350,000 miles above the sun's limb. It was brightest about half-an-hour before noon, when it had an elevation of about 8', and at this time both the spectral-lines H and K were distinctly and, for them, brilliantly reversed in it clear up to the summit. The line H did not appear double in it to any notable elevation, though the companion of H was visible at the base of the prominence. The H- and K-lines also showed evidence of violent cyclonic action, just as C did. The line *h* was only faintly visible in the prominence; F and the line near G were, of course, strong. But no other lines, either of sodium, magnesium, or anything else, could be traced more than a very few seconds of arc above the sun's limb. Prof. Young is not able to say how long the H-lines continued visible, or to what elevation they extended afterwards, as he returned to the C-line to watch the termination of the eruption, which occurred half-an-hour after noon. So far as is at present known, this eruption reached a higher elevation than any ever yet observed. There was nothing on the sun's limb visible with the telescope which would account for it. Young is led by this observation to modify an opinion, which he had expressed before, that the companion of H is due to hydrogen, and he is now satisfied that in all probability both H and K must themselves be hydrogen-lines.

*The Iron Age in the Basin of the Rhone.*—M. Ernest Chantre, of the Museum at Lyons, has supplemented his grand work on the Bronze Age of this district by the recent issue of a monograph on the *Premier Age du Fer*. The exploration of the principal cemeteries and *tumuli* of this area, described in the present work, reveals a state of civilisation very different from that of the earlier bronze-using period. The people who buried their dead in the barrows of the Rhone Valley imported those arts which led to the replacement of bronze by iron. From a comparison of the relics found in the graves of this district with similar interments elsewhere it appears that the iron-using folk must have entered the district from Italy and from the Valley of the Danube, having perhaps originally come from the Caucasus. It should be remarked that the illustrations in M. Chantre's latest volume are as admirable as those in his earlier and larger work.

THE following are the arrangements for the Friday evening meetings of the Royal Institut-



tion of Great Britain before Easter, 1881:—January 21, Dr. Warren De La Rue, on "The Phenomena of the Electric Discharge with 14,400 Chloride of Silver Cells;" January 28, Dr. Andrew Wilson, on "The Origin of Certain Organisms;" February 4, Dr. Arthur Schuster, on "The Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy;" February 11, Mr. Robert S. Ball, on "The Distances of the Stars;" February 18, Sir John Lubbock, on "Fruits and Seeds;" February 25, Dr. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson, on "Excitability in Plants and Animals;" March 4, Sir William Thomson, on "Elasticity viewed as possibly a Mode of Motion;" March 18, Dr. Wm. H. Stone, on "Musical Pitch and its Determination;" March 25, Mr. Alexander Buchan, on "The Weather and Health of London;" April 8, Prof. Tyndall.

AN important point is considered in the recent address of the President of the Royal Society, with regard to the Government Fund of £4,000 a-year, of which a certain portion is expressly devoted to the personal remuneration of investigators, as opposed to the expenses of their investigations. It is now proposed to confine this remuneration, apparently in the majority of cases, to the payment of assistants, on the ground that a temporary subsidy awarded to the investigator himself might tend to divert him from the serious business of his life.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have in the press a work on *The Physics of the Earth's Crust*, by the Rev. Osmond Fisher, M.A., F.G.S. It will contain a revised selection of papers which have from time to time appeared in the *Transactions* of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and other scientific publications, together with new matter. Mathematical methods have been applied in some parts of the work, but there will still be a good deal to interest those who do not care to follow that mode of reasoning.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Dec. 2.) HENRY REEVE, Esq., C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. Freshfield gave an account of the state in which he had found the mosques and other antiquities in Constantinople at a recent visit. The Mosque of Santa Sophia was cleaner and in better condition than usual, for the housing of 10,000 refugees there during the war had made a thorough purification necessary. A portion of the bronze doorway had been stolen, but little other damage done. The Mosque of SS. Sergius and Bacchus had been so much injured by the crowds who had been sheltered in it that it is not now used for religious purposes. In the case of other mosques, the *imams* are beginning to take better care of them, as they find that an income is to be made by showing them to travellers. The walls of the city are gradually being destroyed, and will probably be pulled down. Mr. Freshfield exhibited a collection of photographs in illustration of his remarks.

#### PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 3.)

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The President spoke of the loss the society had sustained in the death of Dr. Edwin Guest, late Master of Caius College, Cambridge, the first honorary secretary of the society, to whom its success in its early years was greatly due, and for many years one of its vice-presidents.—Prince L.-L. Bonaparte then read a paper of great research and interest, "On Neuter Neo-Latin Substantives." The Prince's object was to show—by nearly exhaustive lists in I. Standard Tuscan and the Italian dialects (Tuscan, Roman, Northern and Southern Corsican, Northern Sardinian, Sicilian, both Calabrian, Neapolitan, and Venetian), II. Sardinian, III. Genoese, IV. Gallo-Italic, V. Romanese (often called Rhaeto-Romanic), and VI. other Neo-Latin forms—that Italian is the only Neo-Latin language which has preserved plural neuters directly derived from the Latin, sufficiently

to have three regular plural terminations—*i* masculine, *e* feminine, and *a* neuter. The latter are not to be confounded with the Romanese feminine singular collectives also ending in *a*; thus, in the Tuscan *le membra abbiano*—"the members have"—we have a distinct plural in *a*, the article *le* having the feminine plural, but in the Romanese *la membra hagi*—"the collection of members has"—there is only a collective singular. The Prince also drew attention to the Neo-Latin neuter plurals in *-ora*, as in Latin *tempora*, *pectora*, from nouns in *us*; thus, in Standard Tuscan, the word *grano* has three plurals—*grani*, *grana* (still used in the sense of grains weight), and *granora* (formerly used only in the sense of "corn."—Prof. A. Graham Bell read a paper "On Visible Speech." Mr. Bell (the inventor of the telephone) gave an account of the use of the visible speech alphabet invented by his father for teaching deaf-mutes to speak, which has been carried to great perfection in America. The method now adopted is to evoke some sound—no matter what—from the pupil, write it down in visible speech, explain its mechanism, and deduce other sounds from it, partly by manipulation of the pupil's tongue. This procedure tests the analysis of sounds very rigorously, and Mr. Bell recommended a study of deaf-mute articulation to all philologists who wish to obtain an insight into the mechanism of speech-sounds. He then described some of the modifications of visible speech that he had found necessary, and alluded to those made by Mr. Sweet, who, in some cases, had arrived at the same results as himself.

#### FINE ART.

*Ilios*. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. (John Murray.)

THERE was a time when to indulge in hostile criticism of Dr. Schliemann, his works and ways, was to incur odium. Now it has become a habit—so much so, that there appears to be something almost heroic in the author of this colossal piece of literary toil coming forward and offering it to a fairly heedless world. He feels he has a duty towards Hissarlik, and he does it unsparingly. It seems more a book for distant ages to read, compiled with the compendiousness of those thick folios which adorn the shelves of old book-shops. Thus, even posterity may not recognise its merits, though they are manifold.

It is agreed on all sides that most of the Hissarlik antiquities present the appearance of belonging to a rude and, so to speak, primitive civilisation. But in carrying enquiry farther there has been a difference of opinion. On the one hand, it is argued that the proper method of proceeding is to begin with the latest possible historical period at which inhabitants or settlers of a "primitive" condition were to be found in the Troad, to test the antiquities as the remains of this people, and, if unsuccessful, to take another step farther back, until a correct conclusion is obtained. Others, including Dr. Schliemann, assume that the Greeks also had a "primitive" civilisation, and point to the Hissarlik antiquities as evidence of it. No one would deny what is here assumed. But the argument is not the less "circular."

According to the usual method of enquiry in classical archaeology, the period to start from would be that of the Galatian incursions into the Troad, culminating during the reign of Attalus I., and including such incidents as a prolonged siege of Ilium Novum, from which these barbarians were at last compelled to desist by a powerful army sent against them by the town of Alexandria Troas. These

Galatae were long masters of the south coast of the Hellespont, and the constant trouble which they had caused the Greeks living near may be inferred from the glory obtained by Attalus throughout the Greek world for his triumphant expulsion of them. Or again, there was the expedition of Prusias against the Galatae in the neighbourhood of Abydos, with its merciless, but perhaps well-deserved, treatment of the barbarians. While thus making free of the Troad, they would hardly have overlooked a site like that of Hissarlik. Nor in antiquity would there have been any special objection to their possessing it. Troy to the Greek mind then was Ilium Novum, as it is most familiarly called.

From Galatia itself there is, it is true, little or nothing in the way of antiquities with which to make a comparison. But, as regards the race of Gauls, Celts, or Galatae generally, there is abundance of material to show how they worked in pottery and in metals, first with rude unaided efforts and afterwards with more or less grotesque attempts to imitate the skill of civilised peoples with whom they came into contact. The antiquities of our own country very clearly present this division into two classes, and the same appears to be the case at Hissarlik. One class—that is, the purely Celtic or Galatian—consists of rude pottery with simple linear patterns marked in on the clay. The other, or later, class consists of pottery with more or less classic shapes, and frequently with very rude representations of human heads, such, for example, as on a vase from Colchester in the British Museum; or, in the same collection, the human head from a vase with a Roman inscription painted round the neck, and thus clearly determined as to date. Similarly, the moulds for making bronze axe-heads are the same in Celtic countries as at Hissarlik, while the barbarousness of the workmanship in the gold treasure of Priam is in perfect keeping with a Celtic origin. Nor would anyone say that this is not also specially true of that habit of constructing one set of "shanties" over the burned ruins of a previous set, always using the material nearest to hand, but with a preference for rubbish. As a picture of successive Galatian settlements, Hissarlik is profoundly interesting; and on that account Dr. Schliemann has rendered a real service to archaeology, though, as often happens, the discoverer himself is the last to be convinced of the true importance of his discovery. An expedition into Galatia is now urgently wanted.

Here and there among the antiquities of Hissarlik are fragments of painted vases of an apparently archaic character, such as might have been produced by a rude people imitating Greek pottery of the seventh or sixth century B.C., and much resembling pottery found in Cyprus. But these fragments are not in keeping with the mass of the remains, and cannot be employed to determine their date, since there are various possible ways of accounting for their presence in soil which had long been familiar to Greeks as well as to Gauls.

As an illustration of the easy way in which rudeness of workmanship becomes an equivalent for vast antiquity we may refer to p. 416, No. 503, where an engraving is given from

a felspar cylinder, in the ornamentation of which Prof. Sayce observes (p. 693) the "Babylonian influence which declined after the rise of Assyria in the fourteenth century B.C." The ornament in question is obviously enough a Greek palmette, or anthemion pattern, as it is called, of no great antiquity. Again, at p. 613, may be seen a "curious object of terra-cotta with an archaic figure in relief." But there is nothing curious about it; nor is it in relief; nor is it archaic. It is an ornament broken from the rim of a large clay vase, and, when compared with others of the same type in the British Museum, may at once be recognised as not older than the third century B.C. One of the Museum specimens has a Greek inscription stamped on it which may even be considerably later than the date here given. Yet Prof. Sayce says of this object from Hissarlik that "the figure is in the Assyrian style." It is like fighting with a windmill to argue against such solemnly recorded inaccuracies.

At p. 473 occurs again our old friend the "copper shield with boss," which obviously is nothing else than a large dish—*phiale mesomphalos*. The rim is turned the wrong way for a shield, but the right for a dish to contain liquid. Besides, it was found with a series of other dishes and utensils in bronze, and nothing but the desire to find for it a Homeric sounding name—the *aspis omphalossa*—could have led to its being mistaken.

Dr. Schliemann has been assiduous in collecting the opinions of men of learning and distinction from nearly every nationality, and his success in this respect must have been a consolation to him in his arduous work. Doubtless these opinions will be valuable one day, if not now. But I sincerely trust the time will never come for classical archaeology when the marble metope of Helios in his chariot found by Dr. Schliemann will be thought to be truly deserving of the praise quoted from Prof. Brunn, who, after examining it in detail, concludes that "these are beauties peculiar only to Greek art in the fullness of its power." It is a piece of sculpture executed when Greek art had gone far in its rapid decline.

From a literary point of view, it is only right that we should congratulate Dr. Schliemann on the accomplishment of his task and the generally splendid appearance of his book. If he had been saved from some of his friends he might have done better. In matters of archaeology we can rarely agree with him, even now when he has toned down much that was absurd in his former work on Troy. He has still to learn exactness in the records of his excavations. That would have curbed his imagination, and probably have left us with fewer than seven "cities" one above the other at Hissarlik. If he could but forget the *Iliad*! But then he would no longer be Dr. Schliemann.

A. S. MURRAY.

#### THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

It is with a certain desire of being pleased, but with no great expectation of novelty, that one enters the well-known gallery in Pall Mall. The society is so small and so familiar that there is something of friendly intimacy in the feeling

which grows up after a few years of acquaintance, although the visits to its pleasant little home can almost be counted on the fingers. The sociable feeling thus engendered has itself a tendency to disarm criticism, which is increased by the knowledge that the defects and merits of all the veterans and of most of the younger exhibitors have been discussed and particularised over and over again, and that nearly all have arrived at a certain level which is not likely to be surmounted.

Who, for instance, who has watched the career of the President from the pages of the *London Journal* and the *Illustrated News* to the full honours of the Royal Academy and the presidency of this society, can do anything but smile and applaud when he sees his vigorous drawing of *The Battle of the Standard* (182), even though it be but a sketch from a picture already exhibited; or can find anything but what is pleasant to say about Mr. Samuel Palmer's beautiful *Aurora* (323), glowing, as of yore, with purple, orange, and gold; Frederick Tayler's ever fresh and silvery sketches of horses and hounds and verdant lanes; and Mr. Richardson's facile and fertile genius? These are all indeed familiar friends whom it would be sad to miss from walls and screens already too reminiscent of vanished hands.

Of the works of one of those whose clever drawings have added to the interest of many previous exhibitions the room is indeed something more than reminiscent. Separate screens are devoted to a collection of the works of the late Mr. Dodgson, which faithfully represent the varied phases of his pleasant talent. Belonging to a school the aims of which have just lost the sympathy of the rising generation, now is perhaps of all times that in which it is most difficult to do full justice to his graceful and skilful art; but no one can see his charming piece of greenery (435), his quiet sunshine views (443 and 452), with their feeling for the variegated colour and form of cliff and beach, or his storm-beaten rocks and yeasty seas (424 and 438), without feeling that he would have held his own in whatever generation he had been born.

Nevertheless, fuller both of truth and beauty are the works of some of our younger artists, striving after more varied effects of light and colour, more patient in drawing, more enterprising in search, and often more deeply poetical in feeling. Perhaps there is none here who shows more variety and mastery than Henry Moore. Less sparing of colour than in his oil pictures, and far more catholic in subject, he shows a range which few artists can boast. Whether he gives us a beach with the waves rolling in with rhythmical motion (109), or studies gray horses (146), or donkeys (264), or wild flowers (147), gives us a sunset on a river bank (331) or a French stream gliding between poplars (175), paints thunder on a moor (358) or quiet on a lake (356), he seems equally dexterous, fresh, and true. If I have a favourite, it is his *Among the Poplars, Picardy* (175), a sketch which, for mastery of handling in the water broken with ripples and reflections and thorough grasp of the character of the country, could scarcely be excelled.

As true perhaps, but more wilful in colour, is Mr. Albert Goodwin—one of the few artists here whose art is dominated, not only by a strong personal and original taste, but by strong imaginative feeling. He is of the few that not only please, but impress; and the tragical solemnity of his *Red Sea* (98) and the ruined city of the desert (218) are instances of a power to employ Nature as a means of expressing spiritual emotion which has been rare indeed since Turner. But Mr. Goodwin does not confine his steps to this little-appreciated way of art, but is the picturesque and penetrative interpreter of the spirit of ordinary places.

There are few more desirable drawings than his careful and beautiful pictures of *Dordrecht* (195) and *Salisbury* (43), not to mention his studies in Holland and elsewhere, all remarkable for their fine atmospheric perspective and beautiful, if rather fastidious, colour. On this side of his nature, he has a worthy rival in Mr. Herbert M. Marshall, whose view of a river town at sunset after a thunder-storm, with its buildings suffused with red light, and its wet bank-paths and meadows full of bright reflections, makes an unusually fine No. 1 in the catalogue. The beauty of his colour, his skill in rendering varied effects of light and mist and water, his artistic treatment of places like Newcastle (turning its very disadvantages of gloom and smoke to good pictorial effect), the gentle glory of such scenes as *Rye Harbour* (294), show that his range of feeling, as of execution, can be compared with that of Mr. H. Moore and Mr. Albert Goodwin.

Very strong and effective are the outdoor studies of Mr. B. Thorne Waite, which seem a defiant protest against studio-work and development of impressions. There is no doubt that they have an out-of-door breeziness and light, and strength of local colour, which reminds one of Constable's swift, bold style, with something of the spirit of the chase in it, seizing a flying cloud here and snatching a sunbeam there; but much is missed, if much is caught, by such hurried work, however dexterous. It certainly misses tone and gradation, and the delight in witnessing such splendid *tours de force* is not a little spoilt by the crude conjunction of colours and sharp clashing of lights, which remind one unpleasantly of coloured photographs. It is well, however, to have that style represented side by side with the learned and soft elaboration of such artists as the Fripps and Mr. Naftel, whose art, perfect in its degree, is well represented here, and too well known to need mention in detail.

The fine, but splashy, sketches of Miss Clara Montalba will rightly attract many admirers, now reminding one of Corot and now of George Mason. Always dexterous, and often powerful in design and colour (especially in her studies of the Thames), she has adopted much the same curious palette for all kinds of subjects, achieving a mannerism that is more marked than agreeable. It suits the Thames admirably, but scarcely Venice. The broad touch which she now affects may in the same way be said to be scarcely as suitable for beech-trees as for water, and the freedom of her drawing is least delightful when applied to balustrades.

Mr. S. P. Jackson's views on the Cornish coast, on lake and river, are nearly all beautiful, with the same sweet restful sentiment of dying day; and the names of Callow, Hopkins, Hale, North, D. Cox, Collingwood Smith, and others would demand more than a word in a longer notice.

In figure subjects the exhibition is unusually uninteresting, despite the two well-painted portraits by the Princess Louise. Carl Haag sends some fine heads; Mr. C. T. Dobson, R.A., a drawing of *Silvia*, of which it may be well asked, "What is she, that all the swains commend her?" Mr. Frederic Shields two fine studies in black and white of *Angel* (255) and *Aquila and Priscilla* (94); and Miss Margaret Gillies some pretty sketches. Few of these are, however, so good of their kind as Mr. Robert Barnes's *Grandfather* or Mrs. Allingham's numerous graceful figures of girl and child in garden and field. Mr. J. D. Watson contributes several clever little figures—none of which is better than *In a Surrey Farm-yard*, with its bold light and colour—and Mr. E. K. Johnson some very skilful and attractive compositions of flowers and figures which are no doubt destined

to become popular in the pages of the *Graphic* or the *Illustrated London News*.

In the department of flowers and birds Miss Helen Angell is supreme; and, in the domain of Fairyland, Mr. Brewtnall stands alone with his beautiful Oriental Princess, with her garden, her fountain, and little frog prince (124); while Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., not only eclipses others, but himself, in the art and drollery of his *Two Dromios* (35).  
COSMO MONKHOUSE.

### OBITUARY.

DR. A. KLÜGMANN.

WE have to record a serious loss for archaeological science. Dr. A. Klügmann, librarian of the German Archaeological Institute at Rome, died on the evening of November 27, at the house of the Institute on the Campidoglio. Although his health had never been robust, his premature death was wholly unexpected. The ACADEMY has already mentioned how Dr. Klügmann came among us last summer for the purpose of studying the ancient mirrors found in the tombs of Etruria and Praeneste, and preserved in the British Museum. He had already studied the similar objects preserved in the public collections of France and other countries, and had amassed copious materials for a continuation of Gerhard's great book. His communications at many meetings of the Institute had proved that this important work, which was intended to form a sequel to the great master's volumes, could not be entrusted to better hands than his. Dr. Klügmann's memory will be peculiarly dear to English archaeologists; and Italian archaeologists will join in deploring the loss of a scholar whose modesty was equal to his learning.

F. BARNABEI.

CHARLES TIMBAL, who has just died, is almost better known as a writer on art and a collector than as a painter, but nevertheless his paintings are numerous, and have brought him several Salon medals beside the decoration of the Légion d'honneur. He was a constant contributor to the *Français* and also to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. He leaves a large and choice collection of works of all kinds, chiefly by Italian masters of the Renaissance.

THE death is likewise announced of Etienne Hersent, best known by his battle-pieces. He was the nephew of Hersent, the famous painter and member of the Institute.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE portrait of Cardinal Newman, by Mr. Oulless, A.R.A., which was exhibited at the last Academy, and of which a replica, with slight modifications, has been made for Oriel College, Oxford, is about to be etched by M. Rajon. This masterly work, which will be a pendant to the already well-known portrait of Mr. Darwin, also painted by Mr. Oulless and etched by M. Rajon, will be published by the Etchers' Society, Arundell Street, Haymarket.

THE Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfurt, has recently bought a magnificent cup in silver gilt, the work of Wenzel Jamnitzer, the great Nürnberg goldsmith. He has given for this cup, which is a perfect marvel of workmanship, no less a price than 750,000 frs.

MM. MELE and ABENIACAR, of Naples, propose to start a popular illustrated review of art and archaeology, to be entitled *Pompei*.

THE inauguration of the monument raised to the French soldiers who died in Belgium in 1870-71 took place recently in the presence of an enormous crowd. The monument is in the form of a pyramid, with a sphynx guarding the base.

THE forthcoming part of the *Numismata Orientalia* is Mr. F. W. Madden's *Coins of the*

*Jews*. It will be illustrated with 270 wood-cuts (chiefly by the late Mr. F. W. Fairholt) and a plate of alphabets.

WE learn from the *American Art Review* that Assos is the site determined upon for the labours of the first expedition to be sent out by the Institute under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Clarke and Mr. F. H. Bacon.

THE règlement of next year's Salon is at present under discussion by a commission of ten members appointed by the Council of Fine Arts. It is proposed to make many important changes, and these changes, as is always the case, are the subject of lively debate. Until the matter is more settled than it is at present it would be useless to recount the innovations that are being discussed.

THE Paris Cabinet des Estampes has purchased *en bloc* the engraved work of the late Jules Jacquemart, consisting of about 1,500 pieces.

M. DU SOMMERARD has been elected president of the Association des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs et Graveurs, in succession to the late Baron Taylor.

ON the 18th ult. the conferences of the Society for Christian Archaeology were resumed at the Convent of S. Carlo ai Catinari at Rome, under the presidency of Padre L. Bruzza. Commendatore Giambattista de Rossi was present, with Messrs. Stevenson and Marucchi; and, beside the professors who are interested exclusively in Christian antiquities, the meeting was attended by the most eminent members of the Archaeological Institute residing in Rome. Padre Bruzza inaugurated the society's sixth year by remarks on a Christian terra-cotta employed for purposes of exorcism, and bearing an inscription in Greek and Latin. Signor E. Stevenson—who had just returned from a visit to England—in a second paper on the Roman *marmorarii* of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, showed the inaccuracy of the statement that the work of these artists (who adorned the pavements and monuments in the churches with coloured mosaics) did not pass certain defined limits in the neighbourhood of Rome. He had discovered traces of their work in Westminster Abbey, both in the remains of the earliest pavement and in the tombs. With the help of MSS. in the library of the British Museum he found more extended notices and inscriptions, from which it results that on the invitation of the Abbot of Westminster, who visited Rome a little after the middle of the thirteenth century, some Roman artists worked in the churches of England, taking with them the taste for these admirable mosaics, which are wrongly attributed to the school of the Cosmates. De Rossi—after speaking of other works by these Roman artists, which he had recently examined in the cathedral of Orvieto, and of the new documents discovered in its archives relating to the precious marbles required for these mediaeval mosaics (these marbles being brought from Rome, those at least which were employed for the works at Westminster)—proceeded to discuss an important discovery of Christian art which has recently taken place at Chiusi. Here, in clearing out an ancient well, some objects were discovered belonging to a Christian house of the fourth century, and among them an ivory comb with reliefs representing on one side two sheep guarding a crown of victory, and on the other two sheep guarding a veiled chair (*cathedra velata*) on which lies a book of the gospels. This valuable object—which was exhibited by de Rossi—has been purchased for the Vatican Museum of Christian Antiquities.

ON November 20 the new museum of antiquities at Sassari was opened to the public. It contains objects from the necropolis of Tharros and from that of Cornus. But the Minister of Public Instruction proposes to

devote the new institution exclusively to the antiquities of the northern districts of the Island of Sardinia.

AT the exhibition of the Donatello Society at Florence, a large picture representing the game of football in the piazza of Santa Croce cannot fail to arrest the attention of English people. The two sides engaged in the contest are respectively dressed in red and blue, so as to be easily distinguished, and their tents, pitched at each end of the lists, are also red and blue. The Municipality sit in a gallery on one side, and before them the struggle is proceeding with great activity. Numerous drawings of ornament and decorations by many of the great artists of the past are placed under glass in desks, and form invaluable contributions to the history of decorative art. Many specimens of ancient manufactures and priestly costumes of lace and embroidery combine to form an exhibition which must prove an attraction even in a city so rich in museums as Florence. The Donatello Society is deserving of every encouragement in the laudable and patriotic efforts which it is making for the instruction of the people and the promotion of taste. The exhibition of modern pictures of various schools has not proved a success, as the Florentines do not visit it in sufficient numbers or show an intelligent interest in foreign art. It contains some excellent pictures, especially several by Meissonier and other French artists of eminence; but it is neglected in a manner which reflects seriously on the taste and disposition of the Florentines, and it is obvious that foreign artists will not again take any part in such exhibitions in Florence. It is in the exhibition of ancient art that the strength of Florence is really shown; and it is to be hoped that by crowding its halls and corridors the Florentines will show themselves more intellectually worthy of the efforts of the admirable society which has provided these assemblages of works of art.

IN addition to the interesting discoveries at the ancient amphitheatre near Altöfen which we mentioned in a recent issue, the marble head of Nemesis, whose temple stood near the amphitheatre, has lately come to light. Though the face of the statue is in a bad state of preservation, the formation of the head itself and the arrangement of the hair are said to be of excellent workmanship. The forehead, formed in a noble style, is crowned by a diadem, which is made up by the hair divided into three, plaits. Inside this diadem the hair is smooth and comes down, without any parting, to the neck, where it ends in a large, gracefully arranged knot.

THE *Magazine of Art* this month is as light and as pleasant as usual. It rushes in its short articles from one subject to another with a rapidity that is somewhat bewildering, it must be owned, to those who really seek instruction, but which certainly must prevent all feeling of weariness, even in the most idle minds.

A SUPPLEMENT has just been published to the *Jahrbuch* of the Royal Prussian art collections. It contains several interesting and important articles, especially one by Fr. Lippmann on a wood-cut by Marc Antonio Raimondi, which has remained to the present day almost unknown, being contained in an extremely rare book printed in Venice in 1512. The wood-cut, which is admirably reproduced in this supplement, is very large, being 282 metres in height and 176 in width. It represents the incredulity of St. Thomas, and shows Christ, a dignified figure, leaning against the trunk of a tree. He lays his pierced hand on that of St. Thomas, who stands by looking very piteous, and guides it to his wounded side. In the background is a river and castle somewhat of the kind that Albrecht Dürer loved to draw. None of the other apostles are present.

## THE STAGE.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most important piece of the week is the new piece at the St. James's; but we doubt very much whether Mr. Coghlan's adaptation of *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre* will attain the success reached twelve years since by Dr. Westland Marston's. Mr. Coghlan is fond of bright and dainty dialogue; Dr. Westland Marston has always proved his devotion to delicate execution; and, in the case of their adaptations of *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre*, both gentlemen have exercised themselves on work which was delicate to begin with. For delicate in touch M. Octave Feuillet undeniably is, though not perhaps delicate in his imagination. On the French stage and in French drawing-rooms he is esteemed a master of propriety; but the propriety which is so much in evidence, and which is pretty obviously the product of careful attention, is at bottom less modest than the robust virtue which deals with things as they are, and is never prurient because it is never prudish. The delicacy of M. Feuillet hovers on the brink of indelicacy. His Josephs are in continual dread of meeting Potiphar's wife—they anticipate that evil long before it happens to them, and they brood upon the desirability of resistance to temptation as much, and almost as vilely, as Lovelace brooded upon the desirability of succumbing to it. One wearies rather promptly of the moral atmosphere they breathe; their rarified air of virtue is more exhausting than bracing. M. Feuillet's well-intentioned affectations of delicacy were not really very welcome when the novel appeared, nor when—twelve years ago, as we said—it was skilfully dramatised at the Haymarket by Dr. Marston. But it is possible that they may be even less welcome on the present occasion, for the passage of twelve years is at least enough to produce a visible *nuance* of difference in the feeling on these matters; and, though we should be sorry to extend less sympathy than twelve years ago to the very delicate couple who thought it necessary that one of them should separate himself from the other that night in the ruined tower, even at the cost of his life, we should not be greatly surprised to hear that their conduct was, on the whole, less commended now than then. The cooler judgment of the day on some of these matters might suggest that a less violent means of vindicating the lady's honour might have been discovered than that involved in a break-neck leap; and that, if the lady's reputation demanded so stringent a measure of security, it must have been a reputation of the kind subtly described by Mr. Surface as that which Lady Teazle should seek to acquire—a reputation not likely to die through a surfeit of health, but rather one of interesting delicacy, requiring much tender watchfulness and careful nursing. This somewhat morbid morality and somewhat immodest modesty, which is characteristic of much of M. Octave Feuillet's work, does not, of course, prevent *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme pauvre* from being an effective stage play. Mr. Coghlan, in his adaptation, has perhaps dealt more trenchantly with it than did Westland Marston. The number of scenes is reduced, and superfluous characters are pruned and curtailed. Indeed, some of the minor personages are allowed to be amusing, thanks, it is true, in part to the careful method of their representation. Mr. John Clayton's part, for example—that of a self-satisfied person whose geniality to the world has its root in his profound appreciation of himself—is thoroughly well played; and, indeed, a minor part it can hardly now be called. But of course no adaptation of M. Feuillet's story can avoid making the parts of the hero and heroine still the most important; and the parts filled at the Haymarket in 1868 by Mrs. Kendal and Mr.

Sothern are now filled by Mrs. Kendal and her husband. It says much for Mr. Kendal that he should be able to play, to the complete satisfaction of his audience, the character which English playgoers have associated with Mr. Sothern. He leaves nothing to be desired. The heroine's part was one of the first ever enacted by Mrs. Kendal in London. Her reputation, when she appeared in it, was chiefly provincial, though provincial of the best class. By her performance in it, Mrs. Kendal—the “Madge Robertson” of all well-directed provincial admiration—made evident to London critics that a “juvenile heroine” better than any they had lately seen was among them. But London critics and playgoers of the present moment are in need of no such assurance, and they would gladly see Mrs. Kendal in a character making more demands on her intellectual powers, and one in which her now fully developed ability could have complete scope. In *Good Fortune*—Mr. Coghlan's name for the adapted drama—Mrs. Kendal may be accepted. But it is not in the nature of things that the part should now be among her best. Mrs. Kendal is now a leading actress—not precisely an *ingénue*.

THE memorial performances for the benefit of the child of the late Mr. Charles Harcourt—whose exceptional claim had rightly been pressed upon the public—took place, as announced, at Drury Lane, and with unqualified success. On these benefit occasions actors are invariably energetic and audiences responsive.

*Ingomar* has been brought out at Sadler's Wells, for Mr. Charles Warner and Miss Isabel Bateman. Miss Bateman's effort is of the most earnest sort, and generally successful. Mr. Warner may hardly add to his laurels by his performance in this piece, but he confirms in it the impression that he has made as one entitled to rank among legitimate actors of high mark. *Ingomar*, however, is not likely to be played very long, for Mrs. Bateman holds excellent things in store; and, if the sentiment of *Ingomar* is fairly in accord with that of those who hear it, its English is not contemporary English—it is English of a somewhat elevated kind. It falls between two stools—does it not?—abandons prose, and does not reach poetry. We hear with interest of forthcoming Shaksperian revivals, which are sure to sustain the credit of the house by the New River head.

A TRANSLATION by Mr. William Archer of Henrik Ibsen's four-act drama, *Samfundets Støtter*, is to be produced at the Gaiety Theatre on the 15th inst., under the title of *Quicksands*; or, *the Pillars of Society*. The cast is as follows:—Bernick, Mr. W. H. Vernon; Johan, Mr. Arthur Dacre; Lona, Mrs. Billington; Martha, Miss Fanny Addison; Mrs. Bernick, Miss Giffard; Dina Dorf, Miss O. Grahame, &c. This is, we believe, Ibsen's first appearance on the English stage.

## MUSIC.

## RECENT CONCERTS.

WE must notice briefly the second and third of the Saturday Orchestral Concerts (November 27 and December 4). The programme of the second included two novelties, a dramatic overture in D by W. Shakespeare—a thoughtful and musician-like work—and a *suite de ballet* by Mr. F. Cowen. This last composition consists of a series of six short tone-pictures for orchestra, of which the first two, “Innocence” and “First Emotions of Love,” appeared to us, at first hearing, the best and most original. The writing throughout is graceful and fanciful, and the orchestration pleasing and effective. Mdme. Frickenhaus gave an excellent rendering of Goetz's charming concerto in B flat, recently

played at the Palace for the first time in England. In the first movement she did not sufficiently attend to the composer's indication of the time, “*Mässig bewegt*,” but her reading of the second movement was all that could be desired. The concert opened with a very good performance of Haydn's symphony in C (Salomon, set No. 1). Mdme. Patey and Signor Foli were the vocalists.

The first novelty in the programme of the third concert was a concerto in D for pianoforte and orchestra, composed by Mozart ninety-six years ago. An old “novelty” truly, but now heard for the first time in London. Mozart wrote no less than six concertos in the year 1784, of which this is the third. The music is bright and melodious, and formed a marked contrast to the other novelties of the evening. Miss Bessie Richards was the pianist, and gave a neat and careful rendering of the work. *Der Venusberg* (Bacchanale), a scene introduced by Wagner into the opera of *Tannhäuser* on the occasion of its performance in Paris, was given by Mr. Cohen for the first time in London. The music loses, of course, much of its proper effect by being performed in a concert-room, and therefore unaccompanied by the pantomimic action on the stage; this is true of any operatic music, more especially of Wagner's. The first part, representing the wild and frantic dances of the Bacchantes, seemed to be performed in too boisterous a manner and without a proper balance of tone—the latter part, descriptive of the Graces, was easier of comprehension and more pleasing as music, and was played with great delicacy. M. Sainton gave a very fine rendering of a concerto in E for violin and orchestra by A. H. Jackson. The first movement is long and elaborate; it contains much clever writing, but lacks ease and spontaneity. The *andante* and *rondo* are much more simple in character, but neither of them is strikingly original. The work was much applauded, and M. Sainton's excellent playing much admired. The programme included Schumann's symphony in B flat, and Schubert's *Reiter Marsch* adapted for the orchestra by Liszt. Miss Mary Davies and Miss Orridge were the vocalists.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave their first concert this season in their new quarters, St. James's Hall, on Friday, December 3. The programme consisted of Beethoven's Mass in C, Mendelssohn's *Lauda Sion*, and the fragments of *Christus*. We have not space to speak in detail of the performance, yet we may say that the chorus singing was excellent and more than usually delicate. The rendering of the *Lauda Sion* was specially praiseworthy. The vocalists were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hancock, Mr. F. Guy, and Mr. F. King. The band was led by M. Sainton; while Sir Michael Costa conducted with his usual ability.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

## THE MUSICAL TIMES for DECEMBER.

BER contains:—Limited Liability in Music.—The Great Composers: Gluck.—The Father of the Symphony—Ponchielli's Opera, “*I Promessi Sposi*.”—Her Majesty's Opera—Monday Popular, Crystal Palace, Saturday Orchestral Concerts—Berlioz's “*Faust*.”—Occasional Notes—Correspondence—Reviews, Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

## THE MUSICAL TIMES for DECEMBER.

BER contains:—“A New Year's Carol,” by JAMES SHAW. Price separately, 1d.  
London: NOVELLO, EWER, & CO., 1, BERNERS-STREET, W., and 80 and 81, QUEEN-STREET, E.C.

## LONDON LIBRARY.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of 26s. Life Membership, £25.  
Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.  
ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

No. 450, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*The Qur'ân.* Translated by Prof. E. H. Palmer. Being Volumes VI. and IX. of the "Sacred Books of the East," Translated by various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by F. Max Müller. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

(First Notice.)

THAT an increasing interest is being felt among us in the religious and civil institutions of the Muslims is proved by the appearance of four translations of the Kur-ân, or al-Kur-ân, within the last century. The second edition of Sale's *The Koran* was published in 1812; the first of Lane's *Selections from the Kur-ân* in 1843, a second edition of which, edited and enlarged by Stanley Lane Poole, was published last year; and now we have Prof. Palmer's *The Qur'ân*, just issued as vols. vi. and ix. of the series, "The Sacred Books of the East," edited by F. Max Müller. One has not far to look for an explanation of this literary phenomenon. The science of philology has made rapid strides even within the present generation, and a concatenation of political and other causes, among which that of missionary effort should not be overlooked, has brought the Eastern peoples prominently into notice during the same interval. Moreover, when it is considered that upwards of two hundred and fifty millions of the human race profess Islâm, of whom about twenty millions are either our fellow-subjects, or have intimate relations with us in India, and that all these regard the Kur-ân not only as their inspired rule of faith and practice, but also as their heaven-revealed code of national and international law, a strong additional motive is elicited why English scholars, missionaries, politicians, and statesmen should feel a deep interest in the Sacred Book of the Muslims. There can be no doubt, indeed, that Prof. Palmer's new essay to place the original within the intellectual grasp of his countrymen will be hailed with general satisfaction.

In his well-digested Introduction the Professor gives a general outline of the circumstances of the people in whose midst the Kur-ân was revealed, their geographical position, the political and religious aspects of the period, especially among the Arabs, and concludes with a masterly sketch of the personal history of its author, the Prophet Mubâmmad, from his birth, A.D. 571, until his death, A.D. 632. There is nothing novel in the synopsis given of the different topics here enumerated, with the exception of the last. As regards the former, it would have been very difficult to supplement Sale's *Preliminary Discourse*, or Caussin de Perceval's elaborate investigations, or, in a summary

way, to improve upon Stanley Lane Poole's *Introduction to Lane's Selections*, which is mainly drawn up on the same lines; but the writer expressly tells us that his Introduction was "only intended to furnish the reader with the necessary information to enable him to understand the Qur'ân and its system." His verdict, however, on the character of Mubâmmad and his religious system—the result of extensive Oriental literary research combined with wide personal contact with Muslims in the East—deserves special notice. He writes:—

"In forming our estimate of Mohammed's character, and of the religion which we are accustomed to call by his name, we must put aside the theories of imposture and enthusiasm, as well as that of divine inspiration. . . . The enthusiasm which he himself inspired, and the readiness with which such men as Abu Bekr and Omar, Arabs of the noblest birth, ranged themselves among his followers, who consisted for the most part of men of the lowest rank, slaves, freedmen, and the like, prove that he could have been no mere impostor. . . . The earlier portions of the Qur'ân are the genuine rhapsodies of an enthusiast who believed himself inspired, and Mohammed himself points to them in the later Sûrah's as irrefragable proofs of the divine origin of his mission. In his later history, however, there are evidences of that tendency to pious fraud which the profession of a prophet necessarily involves. Although commenced in perfect good faith, such a profession must place the enthusiast at last in an embarrassing position, and the very desire to prove the truth of what he himself believes may reduce him to the alternative of resorting to a pious fraud or of relinquishing all the results which he has previously attained."

This theory is chiefly, and, as we judge, somewhat lamely supported by Mubâmmad's conduct towards the Jews and Christians respectively:—

"In the outset of his career he turned to the Jews, imagining that, as he claimed to restore the original religion of Abraham, and appealed to the Jewish Scriptures for confirmation of his teaching, they would support him. Disappointed in this quarter, he treated them with more bitter hostility than any other of his opponents. In the latter part of his career he took but little notice either of the Jews or Christians, and when he does mention the latter it is without any of the conciliatory spirit which he at first displayed for them, and they are not only sharply reproved for their errors, but are included in the general mass of infidels against whom the true believers are to fight."

The following quotation conveys a conspicuous view of the cardinal doctrine of Islâm:—

"The essence of Mohammedanism is the assertion of the unity of God, as opposed to polytheism and even trinitarianism. And this central truth was, we repeat, nothing new; it was as Mohammed said of it, the ancient faith of Abraham, and it was upon that faith that the greatness of the Jewish nation was founded; nay, it was the truth which Christ himself made more fully known and understood."

But, if so, why did not Mubâmmad rather accept one of these faiths than found a new one? The Professor replies with much force:—

"To answer this question, we must regard Judaism and Christianity not as they are understood now, but as they existed in Arabia

in Mohammed's time. Judaism was effete, Christianity corrupt. The Hebrew nation had fallen, and Magian superstitions and Rabbinic inventions had obscured the primeval simplicity of the Hebrew faith and marred the grandeur of its law. The Christians were forgetful alike of the old revelations and of the new, and, neglecting the teachings of their Master, were split up into numerous sects . . . who had little in common but the name of Christians, and the cordial hatred with which they regarded each other. Mohammed certainly wished his religion to be looked upon as a further fulfilment of Christianity, just as Christianity is the fulfilment of Judaism. He regards our Lord with particular veneration, and even goes so far as to call him the 'Spirit' and 'Word' of God; 'the Messiah, Jesus the Son of Mary, is but the apostle of God and His Word, which He cast into Mary, and a Spirit from Him' (Sûrah iv. 169). The reservation, 'is but the apostle,' &c., is directed against the misconception of the Christian doctrine which was then prevalent in Arabia, and which was the only one with which Mohammed was acquainted. With the Arab Christian, the Trinity meant nothing more nor less than tritheism, and these three the Father, Virgin-Mother, and Son. [Further,] the doctrine of the unity of God, as preached by Mohammed, was a protest against the dualism of Persia as well as the degenerate Christianity of the time, and the polytheism of the Arabs who were his contemporaries. Thus the Chapter of Cattle (vi.) commences with the words, 'Praise belongs to God, who created the heavens and the earth, and brought into being the darkness and the light,' which negatives the Manichaean theory that the two principles of light and darkness were uncreate and eternal, and by their admixture and antagonism gave birth to the material universe."

It is worthy of remark, by-the-way, how strikingly the passage from the Kur-ân above quoted coincides with Isa. xlv. 7, which was probably aimed against the same ancient dualistic theory: "I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil. I the Lord do all these things."

"The fatal spot in Islâm is the degradation of women." So wrote Lane, whose experience of the domestic life of the Muslims was co-extensive with the impartiality of his matured judgment in all matters connected with their religious and social institutions. While concurring in this verdict Prof. Palmer regards Mubâmmad as only so far responsible for the blot "that he accepted, without question, the prevalent opinion of his time, which was not in favour of allowing too great freedom to women, so that when he had ameliorated their condition by modifying the unjust laws of divorce, by enjoining kindness and equity upon his followers in the treatment of their wives, and by sternly repressing the barbarous custom of female infanticide, he thought, no doubt, that he had done enough for them. Similarly, he provided for the better and kinder treatment of slaves, but it could never enter his mind that slavery was in itself a wrong or impolitic institution. . . . But that Mohammed had a due respect for the female sex, as far as was consistent with the prevailing state of education and opinion, is evident both from his own faithful affection to his first wife 'Âdighah, and from the fact that 'believing women' are expressly included in the promises of a reward in the future life which the Qur'ân makes to all who acknowledge one God and do good works."

Our author's notices of the Kur-ân are concise and comprehensive:—"It is not a formal and consistent code either of morals, laws, or ceremonies. Revealed 'piecemeal,'

particular passages being often promulgated to decide particular cases, it cannot fail to contain many things that are at variance with or flatly contradict others." Of the merits of the book, as a literary composition, he writes:—

"The language of the Qur'ân is universally acknowledged to be the most perfect form of Arab speech. . . . At the same time, we must not forget that the acknowledged claims of the Qur'ân to be the direct utterance of the divinity have made it impossible for any Muslim to criticise the work, and it became, on the contrary, the standard by which other literary compositions had to be judged. Grammarians, lexicographers, and rhetoricians started with the presumption that the Qur'ân could not be wrong, and other works, therefore, only approached excellence in proportion as they, more or less, successfully imitated its style. Regarding it, however, from a perfectly impartial and unbiassed standpoint, we find that it expresses the thoughts and ideas of a Bedawi Arab in Bedawi language and metaphor. The language is noble and forcible, but it is not elegant in the sense of literary refinement. . . . There was nothing antiquated in the style or the words, no tricks of speech, petty conceits, or mere poetical embellishments; the prophet spoke with rude, fierce eloquence in ordinary language. . . . His vivid word-painting brings at once before the mind the scene he describes or conjures up; we can picture his very attitude when, having finished some marvellously told story of the days of yore, uttered some awful denunciation, or given some glorious promise, he pauses suddenly and says, with bitter disappointment, 'These are the true stories, and there is no god but God; and yet ye turn aside!'"

A remarkable feature in the Kur-ân, which, as far as the reviewer is aware, has not been noticed hitherto, is that, notwithstanding the sublimity of its style, it is very restricted in the use of words. Thus, whereas there are no less than 160 Arabic roots under the letter *âlf*, and 180 under *shîn*, the Kur-ân has only fifty under the first, and fifty-six under the second; and the same economy is preserved throughout. In this respect our own sacred Scriptures present a striking parallel, as anyone may see for himself by comparing the words contained in a Bible Concordance with those in any of our dictionaries.

The manner in which the individual portions of the Kur-ân were first brought together, the subsequent collation of its scattered fragments, and the final settlement of the text during the reign of the Khalifah 'Uthmân, (A.H. 13–23 = A.D. 644–655), together with the authorised divisions and subdivisions of its contents, are succinctly described by our author. In this last recension no attempt was made at chronological arrangement. As in the first edition, "the larger Sûrahs were placed at the beginning, and the short ones at the end, although the order of their revelation was just the reverse." The difficulty of remedying this drawback is immense. "To clear it away, and to propose an intelligible chronological arrangement of the Sûrahs, has been the aim of scholars, both Arabic and European; but no one has treated the subject in so critical and masterly a manner as Nöldeke, and his arrangement may be taken as the best which Arabic tradition, combined with European criticism, can furnish." Rodwell, in his *The Koran . . . the Suras arranged in chronological order*, follows Nöldeke closely, except as regards the

Sûrahs of his "First Period." The explanation which he gives for the divergence, as stated in his Preface, can scarcely be called satisfactory.

Before proceeding to review Mr. Palmer's new version of the Kur-ân, it is important to bear in mind the principles which he laid down for himself in rendering the original into English. That he felt it to be "a most difficult task" is just what a scholar well versed in Arabic would feel.

"To imitate the rhyme and rhythm would be to give the English an artificial ring from which the Arabic is quite free; and the same objection lies against using the phraseology of our authorised version of the Bible; to render it by fine or stilted language would be quite as foreign to the spirit of the original, while to make it too familiar would be to err equally on the other side. I have, therefore, endeavoured to take a middle course, and have translated each sentence as literally as the difference in structure between the two languages would allow, and where possible I have rendered it word for word. Where a rugged or commonplace expression occurs in the Arabic I have not hesitated to render it by a similar English one, even where a literal rendering may shock the reader. To preserve this closeness of rendering, I have had in several instances to make use of English constructions which, if not incorrect from a strictly grammatical point of view, are, I am aware, often inelegant. . . . I have, as far as possible, rendered an Arabic word by the same English word wherever it occurs; in some cases, however, where the Arabic word has more than one signification, or where it would distort the sense to retain the same expression, I have not scrupled to alter it. . . . The notes that I have appended are only such as are absolutely necessary for a full understanding of the text."

How far Prof. Palmer has carried out his system, and with what result, are the next points which call for discussion. A fair, albeit not a comprehensive test is afforded by a comparison of the different English renderings of the *al-Fâtihah*, or Opening Chapter, of the Kur-ân. They are as follows:—

*Salé.*

"In the name of the most merciful God.

"Praise be to God, the Lord of all creatures; the most merciful, the King of the day of judgment. Thee do we worship, and of Thee do we beg assistance. Direct us in the right way, in the way of those to whom Thou hast been gracious; not of those against whom Thou art incensed, nor of those who go astray."

*Rodwell.*

"In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

"Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds! The compassionate, the merciful! King of the day of reckoning! Thee only do we worship, and to Thee do we cry for help. Guide us on the straight path, the path of those to whom Thou hast been gracious; with whom Thou art not angry, and who go not astray."

*Lane.*

"In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

"Praise be to God, the Lord of the Worlds, the Compassionate, the Merciful, the King of the day of judgment. Thee do we worship, and of Thee seek we help. Guide us in the right way, the way of those to whom Thou hast been gracious, not of those with whom Thou art wroth, nor of the erring."

*Palmer.*

"In the name of the merciful and compassionate God.

"Praise belongs to God, the Lord of the worlds, the merciful, the compassionate, the Ruler of the day of judgment! Thee we serve and Thee we ask for aid. Guide us in the right path, the path of those Thou art gracious to; not of those Thou art wroth with; nor of those who err."

These several versions convey the sense of the Arabic correctly; the only question is, Which of them follows the original the most closely, and at the same time gives the most pathos to the English rendering? In our opinion Palmer goes unnecessarily out of the way, and weakens the force of the original invocation by altering Lane and Rodwell's "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful" into "In the name of the merciful and compassionate God." The former is undoubtedly a closer translation of the Arabic, and, withal, more forcible in expression. Moreover, our author employs it in analogous constructions, e.g., "I am God, the mighty, wise," (*Kur.* xxvii. 9); and again, "Thus does God, the mighty, the wise, inspire," &c. (*id.* xlii. 1). He does not hesitate to adopt it in such strange sentences as these:—"He is the wise, the aware!" (*Kur.* vi. 18), varying the original, which is identical in both cases, by "He is the wise and well aware," (*id.* xxxiv. 1). The rendering of the *al-Khabîru*—literally the knowing or the knowing one—occurring in these two passages by "aware" is to substitute an ambiguous epithet for one that is explicit; beside which, the original word, according to the *Tâju'l-'Arûs*, signifies "He who knows what hath been and what is or will be, or, He who well knoweth the internal qualities of things." Further, in at least two instances (*Kur.* ii. 123; v. 118) our translator interpolates the conjunction "and," writing, "Thou art the mighty and the wise," whereas elsewhere he properly omits it.

"The Ruler of the day of judgment." This rendering of the original is not only less expressive but etymologically less correct than "the King of the day of judgment." The verb *mâlaka*, of which the *mâlik* in this passage is the active participle, signifies, according to Arab lexicographers, to have independent power over anything, whereas a "ruler" may be one appointed by another to exercise sway. The only other passage in which the word occurs is *Kur.* iii. 25, which Mr. Palmer translates "Lord of the Kingdom," a preferable rendering; nevertheless, "The possessor of might," power, or dominion would be a nearer approach to the Arabic.

"Thee we serve." Here, again, an ambiguous word is unwisely adopted; for "serve" may mean to minister unto. Besides, the original verb *âbada* is expressly restricted to serving God with religious adoration, and, therefore, "worship" is a far more appropriate English rendering. *'Abada-'Ulâha*, which is the form in which it is given in the Arabic lexicons, is said to mean "he worshipped or adored God; rendered him religious service, worship, or adoration; he obeyed God with humility and submissiveness."

"Guide us in the right path." Why "path" in preference to "way"? The noun here may, and does primarily signify a beaten road, which, however, is not the meaning here. But if it means a course or line of conduct leading to something, then "way" is certainly a more pertinent word than "path."

"The path of those Thou art gracious to; not of those Thou art wroth with; nor of those who err." Here the present instead of

the past tense is used in the first section of the sentence. The rendering of the entire passage is indicated by the translator (Introduct., p. lxxviii.) as one of those "inelegant" English constructions which he felt constrained to adopt, but which, in our opinion, are grotesque and utterly uncalled for to convey a clear and correct rendering of the original.

In one respect, however, Palmer's translation of the *al-Futūḥ* transcends in accuracy and point all the preceding English versions. We refer to the opening sentence after the invocation:—"Praise belongs to God," which has hitherto been commonly rendered "Praise be to God," as if it were possible for any created being by extolling Him to add to His praise. Praise is God's, belongs to Him essentially, and no ascription thereof to Him by men or angels, and no withholding of it from Him, can increase or diminish His glory. There is a parallel passage in the Hebrew, *לְהַלְלוֹתָּ* (Ps. lxii. 11), literally, Power to God; but the translators, seizing the full drift of the phrase, have rendered it "Power *belongeth* unto God," where the italics might have been omitted, since the preposition *לְ* comprises the idea of having or possessing.

It is presumable that the translator regarded the adoption of the final *th* of the third person singular of the present tense as one of his objections "against using the phraseology of our authorised version of the Bible," for he well-nigh eschews it entirely. And yet it is hardly open to doubt that, while being equally correct, that form is more sonorous, solemn, and better adapted for a book like the *Kur-ān*. Thus, as in the passage just commented upon, "Praise belongeth unto God," or "God guideth whom he will," or "Thus saith thy Lord," will strike the English ear as fuller and more impressive than "Praise belongs to God," "God guides whom he will," "Thus says thy Lord," which, and analogous phrases, occur on almost every page of the work under review.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

*Asgard and the Gods.* Adapted from Dr. W. Wagner by M. W. Macdowall. (Sonnen-schein and Allen.)

THIS book is chiefly intended for the young, but it should recommend itself to older readers for the very full and painstaking way in which information is conveyed by it respecting an interesting and even important subject—the myths and beliefs, the gods and the giants, of that pagan North whence issued the ancestors of the English people. We hardly, indeed, know of any other good English work of like scope, if we except the excellent volumes published thirty years ago by Benjamin Thorpe. The account given here of certain less prominent mythological figures—Holda, Berchta, Ostara, Iduna—is particularly full and useful. Another noteworthy feature is the introduction of many popular tales, most of them well told, and some drawn from rather out-of-the-way sources. See, for example, the curious Faroese tale of Loki at p. 247.

"Really these little people are difficult to

write for," Miss Mitford once said.\* The boy, however, begins with what the cultivated man has to return to—simplicity. He likes a simple tale, but loves not sermonising. He should be interested in the narrative on pp. 245, 246; but may less appreciate a moral which introduces Charlemagne's Saxon War, the "Inquisition," "and other more recent events." A want of simplicity in the treatment of the subject, and also a certain want of caution, are apparent elsewhere in this book. Thor, the personified thunder, is described as "the ideal of the German peasant, as untiring at work as in eating and drinking." Odin, Wotan, is not merely a storm and sky god, but "the all-penetrating, all-conquering Spirit of Nature." And of Irmin we are taught that "the Kelts worshipped the same god under the names of Erimon and Erin, whence Ireland and the Irish are called after him" (6, 71, 152). Lastly, we must own that we cannot understand the spirit, very observable in this work, as in many others of its class, which would seek to extract some solemn, holy, recondite teaching out of the Eddas, a body of pagan mythological traditions, systematised, probably modified in parts by later addition and invention, and by the influence of Christianity and of foreign tradition.

German art has often dealt successfully with books of this class—witness, for example, the grotesque frontispieces to Kletke's *Mährchen-saal*. The illustrations before us, some of which we have encountered previously in German works, are many of them worthy of mention, as that of the ash Yggdrasil. One must, however, be excepted—"The Binding of the Fenris Wolf" (p. 153)—which might have given that animal, could he have seen it, an additional pang on the occasion to which it refers.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

*The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon.* By Sir John B. Phear. (Macmillan.)

MOST Englishmen who write upon India begin at the wrong end. The vastness of the country, the elaborate machinery of British administration, the desperate poverty of the mass of the population—such large subjects as these naturally attract attention, and afford opportunity for the modern vice of facile word-painting. But what we really want to have is not "tall talk" about these superficial aspects of affairs, but some attempt at a description of the inner life of the people. India is not composed merely of 190 millions of individuals, with about one Englishman to govern every 100,000 natives, but of an aggregate of petty social organisms, which are both simple and, at the same time, complex in their structure, and which have been preserved substantially unchanged from prehistoric ages. The village is the unit of Indian life, from which every enquirer must start who wishes to obtain a faithful knowledge of the social condition of the country. It were much to be desired that an intelligent and patient observer should devote himself for some years to the study of Indian society from this point of view, as Mr. Wallace has done in the case of Russia. Unfortunately,

\* In a letter to Crofton Croker,

the educated natives who learn English and pay visits to this country are totally unable to supply the need.

Sir John B. Phear, who was, we believe, at one time a judge of the Calcutta High Court, has boldly advanced on the lines of investigation above indicated. Following up the hints dropped by Sir H. Maine, and imbued with the methods of the modern spirit of scientific research, he has here undertaken the task of analysing the village system as it exists throughout a great part of Bengal at the present day, and comparing it with the corresponding institutions still to be found in some parts of Ceylon. This task he has performed in a most competent manner, displaying not only the acumen and breadth of view that might be expected from his position, but also a knowledge of the manners and usages of the natives, which is rare even among Indian civilians. The cultivation of the soil is the sole pursuit of the people of India to a degree which we are hardly capable of realising. All alike live from the land, and their relations to one another are determined entirely by this consideration. It is, therefore, as the unit of agriculture that Sir J. Phear first treats of the village. The methods of Indian agriculture are based upon the village, as those of English agriculture are based upon the farm. The cultivators and the villagers are co-extensive terms. Their rights, their duties, and their general status are fixed by traditional usage, which merges their individuality in the common interests. When a new village is formed by reclamation in the jungle, as constantly happens, the settlers do not each set to work for his own hand, like American backwoodsmen, but they immediately organise a community, complete in all its essential elements. As the unit of agriculture, the primitive village system survives almost everywhere unimpaired to the present day. Exceptions may, perhaps, be found in the deltaic flats of Eastern Bengal, and in the malarious tracts lying beneath the Himalayas, in both of which cases the physical conditions have driven the husbandmen to live in isolated homesteads. But, as a unit of administration, the village has attained very various degrees of development in the different provinces. In the Punjab alone the village remains, for the most part, such as we may fancy it to have been in the early ages of Hinduism. The cultivators are themselves the proprietors, not in several ownership, but as tenants in common, jointly liable for the Government assessment. In the North-West Provinces the village still continues to be the unit of administration for revenue purposes, but the joint ownership of the cultivators has generally been converted by ancient force or fraud into private property in the hands of strangers. Moving farther west, into Lower Bengal, we find the village no longer recognised by the Government, which looks only to the *Zamindari* estates, made up, usually, of a great many villages. Similarly, in the two sister Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the village has been suffered to fall into official neglect, while in the one case the individual cultivator, and in the other each separate plot of ground, has been taken as the unit of land administration. But, as has been already

said, the village survives everywhere alike as the unit of social and agricultural life.

The only portion of Sir J. Phear's book at which we feel disposed to cavil is the title-page, and that on two grounds. First, we do not yet know enough about primitive society to be able to assert with certainty that the village community, even in India, is characteristically "Aryan." And, second, the village, as described by our author, is not the archaic type which still exists in Upper India, but the degenerate copy of that type which can be traced only with difficulty in the Gangetic delta. With regard to the first point, we would call attention to the fact that the village community is by no means confined to the races of comparatively pure Aryan blood. Even in the Punjab it is not more highly organised among the Rajputs than among the Jats. It is found among the Afghan tribes on the western frontier, and among the Assamese in the extreme east; and, curiously enough, in both these remote instances, it has received the same appellation of *Kheyl*, *Khel*, or *Khail*. Yet, more strangely, it has attained a considerable stage of development with some of the wild tribes of Central India, who are admitted to be of non-Aryan origin. Though Sir J. Phear does not seem to be aware of the fact, the only part of Bengal where village head-men are recognised by the British authorities for administrative purposes is in Santalistan and the highlands of Chutia Nagpur. The truth appears to be, not that the Hindoos have imposed their own institutions upon the aboriginal population, as Sir J. Phear seems to imply, but that a village community is the primitive form adopted by every family of the human race when it first enters on the agricultural stage of civilisation. Upon the second point, that Sir J. Phear has taken the disintegrated village of Bengal as typical of "the Aryan village in India," we need say no more. We owe him a heavy debt for having expended so much labour and thought in studying the only form of native life which lay conveniently within his reach. He has produced a model specimen of the kind of research which India greatly needs. It looks so simple, and yet it has never before been attempted with so much thoroughness and learning. His companion picture of the agricultural village in the North Central Province of Ceylon affords an admirable example of what also needs doing for other provinces of India. After a few more such monographs we shall be better able to arrive at a conclusion concerning the primitive form of the Indian village community, and the changes that have been introduced in it by Mahomedan conquest and British centralisation.

JAS. S. COTTON.

*Summerland Sketches; or, Rambles in the Backwoods of Mexico and Central America.*  
By Felix L. Oswald. (Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

HE must be a sanguine man who at this time of day opens a new book on Mexico expecting to find in it much novel information. For three hundred years the shelves of libraries have been filling with volumes about the *Tierras calientes*, *templadas*, and *frias*, until

the "general reader" begins to think that there is nothing more to tell about cacti and pronunciamientos, Aztec ruins and revolutions, aloe juice and murder, which are popularly believed to be the leading products of the unhappy land which—for his sins—the briefless barrister of Estremadura was permitted to conquer. Warned by long experience, the wary reviewer opens Dr. Oswald's modest-looking volume not hoping for much, and a specialist would perhaps be compelled to close it, acknowledging that he had not been disappointed. Indeed, there is little fresh in its pages. But yet, somehow or another, after knowing a little personally about Mexico and reading a multiplicity of books regarding it, we feel that this pleasant Belgo-American surgeon understands the Northern Spanish Republics, and has enabled us to understand them, better than any other recent writer. Cities he skips over as if they were mere stepping-stones to less hackneyed localities; and in the temperate sierras of Jalisco, Colima, and Vera Paz we are introduced to a people and scenery far away from the beaten track of tourists. Dr. Oswald, it would appear, is a Belgian by birth, but an American by training, and was in 1867 stationed near Vera Cruz as director of a military hospital. Falling sick, he sought in the purer air of the Mexican uplands the health which usually deserts the Northerner in the feverish jungles of the *Tierra caliente*. The next eight years were spent in this region, and, though he is rather reticent over his duties, it would seem that part of his time was occupied in medical practice and Government service, and part in "locating" Belgian immigrants in some of the cooler parts of the country he examined. An actual analysis of the chapters does not permit us to affirm that the author has travelled over untrodden ground or discovered anything novel in Hispano-American character. But he tells us all extremely pleasantly, with some literary grace, and with much of the quiet, dry, unobtrusive humour which, indigenous to Scotland, has become naturalised and prosperous in the New World. The picture he gives of the lake region of Jalisco is so idyllic as to tempt many thither; the perpetual summer of the Sierra Madre ought, indeed, to make it the sanatorium of the southern parts of North America. The author deplores the reckless manner in which timber has been hewn down in the inhabited parts of the country. The rapidity of the tree and game destruction in the United States has been more unparalleled than the growth of its cities; and Dr. Oswald declares that, if the present course is persisted in, Maine, Michigan, and North Carolina will soon be as bald as Northern Italy, and the last game have fled to the festering swamps of Southern Florida. Mexico is already experiencing this doom. But her backwood States, being remote from commercial centres and unpermeated by railways, are more secure from the inroads of the destroyer than the Northern wilds.

To this wooded mountain and foot hill country the greater part of the book relates. The Indian villages, the lonely rancho where the farmer lives in semi-patriarchal style, the monastery in the valley where low morals and

high charges distinguish the monks' dealings with the outer world, the American teamsters, the refugees from the Southern States, and the quaint "characters" which are invariably to be met with in these remote regions add a human interest to the sketches of scenery and natural history. "Boss Davis," the master waggoner of the Morgan Overland Transit Company, is a well-painted portrait; while there is something exceedingly life-like in the description of Nick Fisher, the Tennessean guide, who had lost a team of mules and "a valuable buck nigger" at Murfreesboro' (p. 293). The savage Jalisco Indians who have accomplished what the gentle Waldenses attempted in vain—the preservation of their political freedom and primitive faith—are described in detail all too brief; and the great and mysterious city of Uxmal, in Yucatan, which was a mystery even to the Aztecs, though visited so frequently within the last twenty years, loses nothing in the interesting chapter which Dr. Oswald devotes to it. The cyclopean buildings are rightly enough considered not to be Aztec—and, perhaps, not even Toltec. The author ventures on a theory regarding them which we do not remember ever to have seen broached before in exactly the same form—viz., that the builders were of an entirely different race from the present Indians, who have not a trace of a tradition or the slightest interest, except of a superstitious character, connected with these gigantic ruins. The western part of Uxmal is composed of low walls and *débris* of rough-hewn stones. It is known to the aborigines as *At'acegal*, "the Indian town;" but the eastern portion they call *El Huasacmal*, "the main city." Up in the Sierra de Macoba there is a *plateau* called the *Campo de Rota* (Field of Defeat); and in various districts, when the priests do not watch them, the Indians celebrate a festival about the end of September, under the name of the "Week of Deliverance." It cannot have been the Spaniards that they were delivered from in that week? Not improbably it was the builders of this American Nineveh, for not far off is a quarry still known as *La Matanza*, or the "Man Killery," as if they had been worked nearly to death there, cutting stone, perhaps, for the foreign conquerors who inhabited "the main city." Possibly the new Franco-American expedition, now about to re-explore this and the other mysterious ruins of Mexico, may throw some light on this absorbing problem.

The highlands of Vera Paz in Guatemala are described in terms equally attractive with those of Mexico, and, so far as we have tested the facts, without drawing much on the enthusiastic imagination usually possessed in so pronounced a degree by the Immigration Agent. Guatemala is, however, perhaps the most hopeless of the all-but hopeless Republics of Central America. The people are polite—so polite and poor that it was over a "dance house" in one of them that the traveller read a notice to the effect that "gentlemen without breeches were not admitted;" and Dr. Oswald tells of a country store in Guatemala which had a placard on the door with the request, in rather phonetic Spanish, to "wind the horn if Sr. Matias the merchant is not at home."



The illustrations in the volume are all original, very graphic, and for the most part engraved in that admirable manner for which American publishers are becoming noted. The volume contains many natural-history notes, generally more accurate than those which are contained in the books of unscientific travellers. We might, however, point out to Dr. Oswald that the prong-horn antelope is *Antilocapra Americana* (p. 39); that "Professor Linne's system of botanic classification by staminal distinctions" is not "the still prevailing one" (p. 364); that Mexico is not in "South" America, as by a slip of the pen he would seem to indicate (p. 231); while it might be well for the author to revise his allusion to Stirlingshire topography (p. 118) if he desires the prosaic Scot to preserve faith in the authenticity of these charming pictures of the Mexican Summerland.

ROBERT BROWN.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mehalah*: a Story of the Salt Marshes. In 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*The Head of Medusa*. By George Fleming. In 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Sarah de Berenger*. By Jean Ingelow. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

THE anonymous author of *Mehalah* has written a very powerful and original story. It is a book which has for its subject Love, not as an incentive to higher and purer motives, or even as a good impulse, but as a malevolent fate slowly working through the stages of maliciousness, cunning, and brutality to the development of madness and loss of responsibility; and yet it has the strange power of creating a powerful interest in the fortunes of its brutal hero. *Mehalah* the heroine, the fisher-maiden, more often known as Gloriana, or Glory (from the name of the ship which she wears on her blue jersey), is like some beautiful wild deer in the cruel grasp of a beast of prey. From the first scene we feel that the influence of her lover, Elijah Rebow, is stronger than her power to resist it, and yet through the whole story she makes a brave struggle, and we can hardly call her end defeat. The scene is laid in a county which suits well with the relentless misery of the book. The sad breadth of the sterile salt marches on the coast of East Essex accords with the freedom of the story and the low form of humanity represented in it. For much of the talent of this novel lies in the sustained power with which the very rudimentary human beings of which it treats are made to live, and move, and have their being in their own semi-civilised and coarse way. It is not often that we find the heroine of a nineteenth-century story saying of her rival, "She insulted me, and I flung her overboard," or breaking a cask of spirits that her mother may not drink it; or, on a night excursion, taking out a pistol, "looking at the priming, and thrusting it through a leather belt she wore under her guernsey;" but it seems quite natural for *Mehalah* to do all this. Nor are we surprised at the soldier-crab life of old Mrs. de Witt, nor the animal questioning of

old Abraham, the farm-servant, who is in despair when he finds that his mistress has run away from the cruel yoke of Elijah. "Who, then, is to prepare me my wittles? I ain't going to be put off with anything." The author is quite true to the idea of rustic mind propounded in the words, "Mind in the rustic is like oyster-spat—unformed, the protoplasm of mind, but not mind itself, daily, annually deeper buried in the mud of coarse routine. It never thinks, it scarce lives, and dies in unconsciousness that it ever possessed life." That this dull level is sometimes broken by a mind like that of Elijah is treated as a curious phenomenon. He himself accounts for it thus to *Mehalah*:—

"God made most folks of clockwork, and stuck them on their little plots of soil to spin round and run their courses, like the figures on an Italian barrel-organ. . . . But as he was making the dolls that were to twirl and pirouette, his breath got into some, and they are different from the rest. . . . They go where they list, and do what they will; they follow the impulse of the breath of God within, and not the wires that fasten them to the social mechanism. I do not know what I may do. I do not know what you may do. We have the breath of God in us."

The story was strong enough to have dispensed with the sensational scenes of Elijah's treatment of his mad brother, chained in a vault beneath his own dining-room, and the throwing of vitriol into his own eyes; but such scenes as the burning of *Mehalah*'s home, the escape and flight of the madman, the forging of the iron wedding-ring by the blind man, and the final tragedy, in their settings of lurid sunsets, storm-driven midnight clouds, wild seas, sterile marshes, and black bitter pools, will make *Mehalah* long remembered as a picture, and the recognition of the magnetic power which minds have one upon another—a force as yet not considered or legislated for—joined to the unconventionality of its style, of its plot, and of its characters, will warrant the book in laying a claim to originality.

It is like turning from sackcloth to a cobweb, or from the battle-axe to the keen-edged scimitar, to speak of *The Head of Medusa*; but it is a story that will be universally popular among novel readers. There will be ten who will care for the subtle spirit-dissection and delicately touched Italian pictures of George Fleming's latest novel to one who will be interested in the rough, fierce power of *Mehalah*. *The Head of Medusa* is one of a class of novels which has had its birth within the last few years—novels which for their subjects take some difficult phase of complex human nature to represent, and reach their aim by representing accurately every tortuous winding of the road. The story is that of a young American girl who, from a high ideal of self-sacrifice and devotion to the good of another, becomes the wife of an Italian, who tires of her very quickly. The interest of the book turns upon this beautiful Barbara, one of those deep and concentrated natures whose life is in loving, and which, when denied of the natural outlet for such love, pass to a living death. "Sorrow may have her voice, despair his own exceeding bitter cry, but misery is dumb," says this author; and there is some-

thing pitiful in the subterfuge for living which Barbara's school and hospital make for her. In novels, at any rate, it is quite remarkable how many useful and excellent buildings rise upon the foundations of slowly breaking hearts. This school work is our last glimpse of Barbara, but she has passed to it through her dream and cruel awakening concerning Cesco Lalli, her husband, and through the self-suppression of her love for Walter Hardinge; and our sympathies are aroused and held through all the sad story of both. The Roman background to the picture is wonderfully artistic. It is not a guide-book to Rome, as some novels seem to pride themselves on being, but in a charming manner the writer takes for granted some amount of knowledge, and speaks of the sun setting behind St. Peter's, and the clouds above the hills tinged with a dull, coppery red, the pines in the Pamphili Gardens, the bridges, the yellow river, the massive roundness of St. Angelo, the dark tops of the trees on Monte Mario, the waste of the Campagna, and the straight black cypresses in the convent gardens, as things familiar to us all, until we seem to see them in a dream. And in the foreground there stands Barbara with her appealing wistfulness and her wasted love; Cesco Lalli, the impersonation of soft, fawning insincerity and shallow-heartedness; Walter Hardinge, with his sunny sympathy and easily satisfied affection; Lexeter, the victim of dumb, unselfish devotion and hopeless passion; and Octave, with nothing to give, but a happy power of receiving which would carry her through life in an unconscious state of beatitude. The book is full of suggestive thoughts, which are scattered up and down through its pages with an ease that makes the reader feel there must be a plentiful store in the rich and cultivated brain from which these have come. And the pathos of the whole is fitly linked with one of the most beautiful of Robert Browning's lyrics—the song in "Paracelsus," which begins, "Over the sea our galleys went." Nothing could more aptly describe the hope and the hopelessness, the lost ideal and the irretrievable waste, of Barbara's life.

When people of poetical temperament write novels there is always a danger that the plot will not have the cohesion and strength which will be cultivated by the more prosaic. There is a tendency to allow picturesque scenes here and there to sway the course of the story rather than to be set as jewels in it. It is this temptation to which Miss Ingelow has succumbed in her latest novel, *Sarah de Berenger*. She has written a long story for the sake of two or three scenes which are undoubtedly dramatic and forcible; but the rest of the plot is not equal to them. The heroine, Hannah Dill, is the wife of a convict cobbler, who is left alone during her husband's long imprisonment with two little baby daughters. The mother's one desire is that these children should never know of their father's disgrace, and that he should never be able to claim them. She is left a small fortune by a relative, and immediately assumes the position of nurse to them, and takes them to the seaside. Here she chances, by picking up a bracelet and restoring it to

its owner, to become acquainted with the name "de Berenger," and thinks it would be a sufficient disguise for her little ones. She is plunged into difficulty immediately after she has given it to them by meeting some people who begin to speculate on the possibility of the little girls being the children of an estranged brother. This opens a way to the disguised mother. She sacrifices every maternal instinct, and allows the children to be adopted by this unknown family on whom they have no claim. She waits on them as nurse until her convict husband is released. The scene in which she suddenly recognises Uriah Dill the cobbler at a temperance meeting, and is subsequently claimed by him at the small station, is really powerful, and the whole character of the repentant convict, with its curious phases of remorse and conceit, is most cleverly worked out. The self-effacing mother dies with her secret unrevealed when her children are about to be married; but the morality of the plan which she had adopted for their forcible removal from the lot in life to which they had been born is open to question, and is certainly not natural, unless it is one of those curious facts more strange than fiction. The book is too long, and the discussions on temperance are wearisome.

F. M. OWEN.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

*The Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question from 1829 to 1869, and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom.* By R. Barry O'Brien. (Sampson Low and Co.) There can be no question of the opportuneness of this little volume. Regret will probably be felt by many readers that it is not larger. But from Mr. O'Brien's two hundred pages may be gained a fair notion of the history of the Irish land question. Practically, it will be seen that this question has never been out of the hands of Parliament; for fifty years there has virtually been one long debate, now and then adjourned at various stages of performance in the way of legislation. Throughout the painful history it is noticeable that whenever there has been famine, or an approach to famine, in Ireland, then the land question has invariably assumed an acute form. Mr. O'Brien is one of those who believe that the evils which afflict Ireland are remediable; one who thinks that these evils are largely traceable to the system of ownership of the land, which crushes industry and independence with the fear of rack-rent. Perhaps the most valuable feature of his work is the chain of quotation from the speeches of statesmen and the writings of eminent publicists, by which he seeks to draw the reader to his own conclusions. Mr. Froude is not in all things a wise guide, but he has unquestionably a large knowledge of Ireland, and Mr. Froude says that "of all the fatal gifts which we bestowed upon our unhappy possession, the most fatal was the English system of owning land." This is part of much evidence that all is not well with the land system of Ireland. It is known that five-and-thirty years ago the late Lord Derby had a long official connexion with Ireland, and there is much in Mr. O'Brien's pages which would lead to the opinion that Lord Derby had formed strong views with regard to the wants of Ireland. In one place he says:—"The remedy for the evils of Ireland is not emigration, but a system under which the tenant would be induced to invest his labour and capital in the land." Another very important speech by Lord Derby quoted in this volume is that in which,

in 1845, he declared it to be the universal practice in Ireland that tenants, being tenants at will only, are required "not only to make good and keep in repair all drains, fences, and outbuildings, but even to build their own dwelling-houses." In the same speech, the population of Ireland being then 8,000,000, or nearly 3,000,000 more than at present, Lord Derby declared—"It is not space that is wanted in Ireland. I am not prepared to say that the country is over-populated." The history of Irish agitation seems to be always reproducing the same features. Here, in 1880, many are recommending precisely the course which Lord John Russell pursued in 1848. On July 22 in that year, Lord John Russell moved the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The House had assembled specially for the purpose. An amendment was brought forward to the effect that the state of Ireland arose from mis-government and from want of remedial measures, an amendment for which only eight members voted in a House of two hundred and eighty members. All through this parliamentary history of the Irish land question runs that striking and warning similarity to "the condition of Ireland question" at the present day. In 1852, Mr. Bright said he would stand by the Irish members on the vital question of Irish land, and he added,

"It was in the eternal decrees of Providence that so long as the population of a country were prevented from the possibility of possessing any portion of their native soil by legal enactments and legal chicanery, these outrages should be committed, were they but as beacons and warnings to call the Legislature to a sense of the duties it owed to the country which it governed."

Gradually the history passes on to the legislation of 1869, and then to an account of the Ulster Custom, the extension of which to all Ireland seems to form part of the author's remedy for the evils of his country. It is certainly true that Ulster has been lately, as it was in previous periods of a critical character, free from disturbance and outrage. But the difficulty of the Ulster or of any like custom is expressed in the following sentence, with which we must conclude our notice of this useful and interesting work:—

"Legislation, to be effective for the protection and security of those tenants who cannot, as I have already said, help themselves, must, by express enactment or procedure, render rack-renting absolutely impossible. The tenant must, in fact, be taken out of the power of the landlord. He must be made wholly independent so long as he pays a fair rent, and does not injure or deteriorate the value of the land."

*The Australian Abroad.* Series II. By James Hingston. (Sampson Low and Co.) Before now, politicians, and scholars, and ladies have given us their experiences of Eastern travel, but the tourist proper has hitherto been but poorly represented in India. By the tourist we mean a person who journeys only for pleasure, and who carries with him no adequate preparation either from reading or from the society of friends. Mr. Hingston prides himself, with justice, upon being a typical tourist. Without a companion in travel, knowing no more about the East than might be gathered in a couple of hours from a school geography, and having no friendships to enlighten his absolute ignorance, he has boldly penetrated through Ceylon, through India, through Egypt, and through Palestine. And yet Mr. Hingston possesses one redeeming virtue to justify the dimensions of the volume before us, and the illustrations lavished upon it by the publishers. He has a curious mind, open to strange impressions, and not incapable of reproducing them. It reminds us of the philosopher's *tabula rasa*, which, unaided by innate ideas or preconceptions, constructs for

itself the external world. In the description of India more especially we are struck with the value of this dominant characteristic. Other people may lecture us about the august Aryan stock or the beneficence of British rule. Mr. Hingston tells us in all simplicity what he saw with his own eyes, and what he heard from his *ciceroni*, native and English. It would be easy to make a collection of gross absurdities which he reports for sober truths, and thus to turn his ignorance into ridicule. But there would remain a considerable substratum of solid facts, which most enquirers either pass over or do not care to notice. Among such matters we may mention his transcription of a placard on the walls of his hotel at Cawnpore—"Visitors will be good enough not to kick or strike the hotel servants." Another characteristic of our author, which we suppose is intended to be implied by the title of the book, is a certain grim humour, which seems to us to be very skilfully managed. By this we do not mean that Mr. Hingston rivals Mark Twain, or even that he aims at such commendation. But he can appreciate the comic side of things, and his determination to "do" all that was worth doing occasionally landed him in ludicrous situations. We wish that we had space to quote his account of what befell him in the Parsee Towers of Silence at Bombay, but, unfortunately, his style is too discursive. As the story is a good one, we must apologise for telling it in our own words. Though warned by a notice against trespassers, like Browning's Briton, Mr. Hingston was not to be baulked. He clambered upon the walls, and saw what was to be seen within. Unfortunately, his hat fell off, and fell inside. Of course, he went down after it, and, equally of course, he found that he could not climb back. The vultures came flapping about him, and he thought how easily the Parsees might avenge the desecration of their holy place. Audacity once more served him in stead. He walked straight out through the gate, appeasing the wrath of the guardian by offering a card printed in Cingalese characters, and by pronouncing the mystic words "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy." If this adventure be not true, it is at least well invented.

*Baubie Clark.* By the Author of "The Hon. Miss Ferrard." (William Blackwood and Sons.) It is not uncommon, especially at this season of the year, to receive moralising tracts upon the poverty and misery of our great cities, expanded into the form of stories. Here, however, we have a tale on the same subject, without a moral. The author, who holds a high rank among professional novelists, has condescended to throw off a slight sketch, which, both in design and execution, recalls the dignity of his more serious efforts. A Scotch beggar-girl abandons the comfort of a "Home" to accompany her drunken and imbecile father on the tramp from Edinburgh to Glasgow. That is all. But the simple tale is told with so much vividness and so much knowledge of the outlying corners of human nature that it will not easily be forgotten.

*A Jolly Fellowship.* By Frank B. Stockton. Illustrated. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) Having read this story as it came out in the pages of *St. Nicholas*, which we may take the opportunity of saying is by far the best of the juvenile magazines, we can heartily recommend it as a gift-book, in its present handsome dress. It purports to be written by a boy of sixteen, describing the adventures of himself and a younger companion about the coast of the Southern States of America and the neighbouring islands. We confess to having become somewhat wearied of the characteristic Yankee humour, when exercised about occurrences of every-day life. But here we have sufficient incidents out of the common (without being extravagant) to carry off even stale jokes.

Savannah, and Nassau, and New Orleans are still fresh as fields for adventure. Some of the illustrations are excellent, particularly those two which are dimly adumbrated in gold upon the cover.

*Glimpses of the British Empire* (Griffith and Farran) is the sequel to *Glimpses of England*. The first two sections about Scotland and Ireland contain little that might not be learnt from a map alone. The succeeding sections will be found more useful, as they contain some anecdotes and descriptive passages sure to interest children. It would perhaps have been better if the author had left out most of the figures and a great many of the names. It can hardly be necessary that the children for whom this book is intended should know where the Cockscomb Hills or the Flinders are.

*The Girls' Own Annual* (*Leisure Hour Office*) contains some excellent papers on work of different kinds, useful and ornamental, and will no doubt set many idle fingers going. It is a pity that the stories, almost without exception love-stories, should not be of a higher order. The stories in the *Boys' Own Annual* (*Leisure Hour Office*), written by B. and K., are much fresher in tone, and the volume is sure to be much valued by those for whom it is intended.

IN *Old and New Edinburgh, Illustrated*, we have the first number of what promises to be an interesting and instructive account of the ancient capital of Scotland. Like Messrs. Cassell's similar publication, *Old and New London*, it is eminently popular, and, if we can trust the fair promise of the Introduction, will contain something to interest or instruct almost every class of reader. The author of the letter-press, although reputed a novelist, appears to have the facts of his subject at his pen's point, and, if he sticks to them, will no doubt produce a history which will be all the more valuable from the picturesqueness of its narrative. But it is scarcely fair to judge of a work like this, or at least the literary part of it, by its first number, and, for the present, the illustrations deserve most attention. The frontispiece of the Old West Church and North Loch, long since drained off to make room for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, forms an admirable introduction to pictorial Edinburgh, and will remind many a visitor of the only fault to be found with modern Athens, viz., that a noble and rapid river does not sweep round the foot of the Castle Rock in the valley occupied by the railway and the Princes Street Gardens. In the other illustrations there is a judicious selection of ancient and modern scenes, and, barring one or two rather muddy wood-cuts, such as St. Margaret's Chapel on p. 20, they are all good. Several are of antiquarian interest, though one would like some further authority than is found in the text for the statement that the eminently Celtic-looking utensil depicted on p. 10 is a Roman urn. Of course the work, both in scope and price, pretends—and wisely—to no more than a popular exposition of its subject, and, so far, it promises to become an elaborate and picturesque description of the beautiful city.

MR. MAJOR'S *English History B.C. 55-A.D. 1066, Standard II.* (Griffith and Farran), is one of a series issued in consequence of a recommendation from the Education Department that the reading-books for children in schools under its control should impart definite instruction in various branches of knowledge. There is much that will be attractive to children in Mr. Major's little book. The type is large and clear, the language is simple, there is an absence of dry details and of dates, and the prose is varied every here and there by ballads. But, unhappily, the book is disappointing. The subjects indicated by the table of contents are just those which, if rightly handled, would be sure

to fascinate children, while impressing upon them the chief events and the characteristic features of our early history. But the stories are too often only lessons, as in the chapter headed "King Arthur," which is not a story at all; and it is only now and then, as in the account of Bede's death, that children will forget that they are in school. Worse than this, however, are the inaccuracies, which occur again and again. The "ancient Britons" are spoken of as "our forefathers;" and the English are described as a "patchwork quilt," made of many pieces—"Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman"—statements which, to say the least, are very misleading. The massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day is spoken of as undoubtedly a massacre of all the Danes in the land, although Mr. Freeman has shown that such a wholesale slaughter "is not to be thought of." It is an inexcusable error to speak of the present ruins of Whitby Abbey—a splendid specimen of pointed architecture—as "the remains" of an abbey which "in the time of our lesson was not in ruins—it had just been built by the Lady Hilda"! This strange mistake suggests the greatest defect in the book. The institution which, of all others, is characteristic of early times, and which was most closely bound up with the intellectual and spiritual life of the people, from the highest to the lowest, is entirely passed over. Monks and abbots are mentioned, but no word of explanation is given as to what monks and abbots were; and of the great value of monasteries in the days of ignorance and war not one word is said. No notion is given to the children that Bede owed his learning to the fact of his being a monk, or that the Abbess Hilda did a great and noble work because she was an abbess. Gregory himself, the great Roman monk to whom we English owe our earliest knowledge of Christianity, is not even named, but is spoken of as "someone;" and the well-known "*Angli non Angeli*" is attributed to a casual "passer-by"! Though three lessons are devoted to the English monk-statesman, Dunstan, no idea is given of his real greatness, while many foolish stories about him are repeated, and to his "bad conduct" are unhesitatingly attributed the evils of Edwy's reign. In the simplest history book for children a distinction should be made between what is only tradition and what is fact, and in that now before us at least some sign should be shown of an acquaintance with Prof. Stubbs' Preface to his edition of the Memorials of St. Dunstan. A teacher who is well acquainted with the early history of England will have to make many corrections and additions in reading this book with a class.

*The Pyrenees.* By Henry Blackburn. With One Hundred Illustrations by Gustavo Doré. Revised and Corrected to 1880. (Sampson Low and Co.) It has been a subject of regret to many a tourist that the book which has been his guide and comrade through a pleasant holiday should almost invariably be so unsightly a volume, so unpleasant to handle and to read, that immediately on his return it is relegated to the darkest corner of his bookshelf. Many must have wished for some volume which would not only serve as a trusty *courrier* on the journey, but which might also be a pleasant companion by the fireside afterwards. This want, for carriage tourists in the Pyrenees, is now supplied by the work before us. These illustrations of Gustavo Doré, while as striking as ever, are closer to fact than any others which we have seen by this artist; and, when his habitual exaggeration breaks out, Mr. Blackburn, for the most part, honestly warns his reader of it. Another merit in the book is the way in which the needs of the special class of tourists for which it is intended are kept in view, and all else sternly excluded. The pedestrian and the mountaineer will find little help therein; but it is by the abstinence from the minute

details which are absolutely necessary as a guide for mountaineers that Mr. Blackburn has been enabled to make his book so generally interesting. We are heartily glad to see him setting his face against the shameless and needless begging, and the impositions of the *Chœur des Montagnards*, dancing of the *Branle*, &c., which are practised in the Pyrenean watering-places. We have often heard the peasants of the neighbouring valleys roar with laughter at the report of what is there put before strangers as specimens of Pyrenean manners and dance and song; but we did not suspect that the impudence had arrived at the height of presenting the common French nursery song of which a verse is quoted on p. 56 as a product of the Pyrenees. This is much as if at Beddgelert or Braemar

"Sing a song o' sixpence, a pocket full o' rye,"

were given as a Welsh or Highland air. It is a pity that Mr. Blackburn has so closely followed M. Taine, whose sketch of the Pyrenees is by many degrees the least meritorious of his works. No foreigner in the Pyrenees is so easily gulled as a Parisian, simply because he is not aware that he is really a foreigner there, and M. Taine has suffered the common fate of his countrymen. On the whole the book is very correct. There are, however, a few slips which may be easily remedied in another edition. No *château* could have been built on the *Adour* at Pau (p. 18). The name of the peasant botanist on p. 38 is Sacaze, not Sacage. Señores for Señoras (p. 174) is a ludicrous misprint; we can hardly picture to ourselves what might be the effect of a Spanish gentleman appearing on a public promenade with a mantilla, and with a red camelia in his hair. The illustration on p. 47, though not a very good one, is evidently intended for a spot near the summit of the *old* road from Laruns to the Eaux Chaudes; this should be noted, as nothing like it is to be seen by the carriage traveller on the new road, and the older way, though unmentioned by Mr. Blackburn, still offers a shorter cut to the horseman or pedestrian. It is hardly enough to say that the ascent of the Pic de Berghons "presents no real difficulties to the climber;" we have accompanied on foot a stout lady riding on a small donkey, and neither she nor her beast seemed at all unduly fatigued by the ascent; it would be more to the point to remark that this is one of the few mountains which presents from its summit a view that amply repays the fatigue of the climb. It would be easy to point out omissions, especially as regards Bagnères de Bigorre, but Mr. Blackburn has evidently written under the double restraint of M. Doré's illustrations and of M. Taine's text. Singularly, the only drawing in the book which completely puzzles us is that on p. 236, inserted in a good account of St.-Jean-de-Luz; neither the cliff nor the boat is like anything we have seen here, and yet we number ourselves among the oldest foreign residents. Such rare slips are of little importance. As a whole, the book is trustworthy within its range. The hotel information is correct to date, and the work is one which may not only be consulted with profit on the journey, but may be looked at with pleasure long afterwards.

*Heroes of History and Legend.* By A. W. Grube. Translated from the German by J. L. Shadwell. (Griffith and Farran.) This is a delightful story-book about history, and about a period of history which is very little used for the purpose of entertainment. Anyone who reads it will gain a very fair idea of the leading features of mediaeval history, approached from a Teutonic point of view. The Germans and their migrations, their contest with the Roman Empire, the rise of European States, and the heroic characteristics of German emperors and

kings are all told in a pleasant and accurate fashion. The objection to such a book as Herr Grube's generally is that it sacrifices to pictorial effect the real historical meaning of the facts and characters with which it deals. Such is not the case in this instance. Herr Grube is lively without being superficial, and his concluding chapter on "Mediaeval Society" has a picture of the "Minnesinger," which probably would be full of information to many of riper years than those for whom the book was originally intended. Mr. Shadwell has done his work as translator neatly and well; the book reads trippingly in its English dress. It may be recommended as an excellent introduction to early European history.

*The Family Circle Picture Book.* (James Clarke and Co.) The text of this child's book is not very good, but the illustrations, 180 in number, are certain to be popular. They are full of innocent and kindly humour, very largely about animals, and represent mice sketching sleeping cats, dogs kissing donkeys, storks taking shelter from the rain under arum-leaves, frogs pelting naughty boys with stones, and all sorts of quaint fancies of the same kind. We recommend this as a capital gift-book for children of three or four years old.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. ADIN WILLIAMS, favourably known as the author of *Lays and Legends of Gloucestershire*, will soon have ready for the press *A Story in Stone, and other Legends of Gloucestershire*.

THE first two volumes of Leopold von Ranke's *Universal History* will appear in a few weeks. They will contain chapters on (1) Ammon-Ra, Baal, Jehovah, and Ancient Egypt. (2) The Israelitish Kingdom of the Twelve Tribes. (3) Western-Asiatic State-system. Empire of Assyria. (4) Medo-Persian Empire. (5) Older Hellas. (6) Conflict of the Greeks with the Persian Universal Empire. (7) The Democracy of Athens and its Leaders. Critical Points of the Peloponnesian War. (8) Inner Movement of the Greek Spirit. Ionian Philosophy. Pindar. Aeschylus. Sophocles. Euripides. Herodotus and Thucydides. (9) Perso-Greek Entanglements. (10) Philip of Macedon. Alexander the Great. Hellenistic Kingdoms. Carthage and Sicily. There will be appendices on the Chronology of Eusebius, on some supplements to the Book of Kings from the Alexandrian translation, and on Diodorus Siculus.

MR. J. RUSSELL LOWELL will be the subject of a biographical and critical paper in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, written by F. H. Underwood, of Cambridge, Mass., and illustrated with two portraits of the poet (one at the age of thirty-six) and views of his residence, "Elmwood," and of scenes connected with his poems. Two sonnets written by Mr. Lowell while in Spain will also appear in the same number.

MESSRS. W. SWAN SONNENSCHIEIN AND ALLEN announce for early issue two new children's books, the first, *A Winter Noddy*, containing numerous coloured plates and engravings, to be published next week; the other, a translation by Mr. Pinkerton of Hauff's *Märchen*, illustrated by Bertall and other artists, to follow later on. The latter volume will form the first of this publishing firm's projected series of an "Illustrated Fairy Library of All Nations."

WE understand that Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co. will publish early in the new year a selection of British Ballads, old and new, under the title of *Illustrated British Ballads*, with several hundred original wood-engravings by Ernest Crofts, A.R.A., A. Barraud, G. Clausen, C. Green, C. Gregory, H. Holiday,

W. B. Hole, R.S.A., A. Hopkins, E. B. Leighton, R. W. Macbeth, P. Macquoid, W. Balston, W. Small, and other artists.

DR. F. H. STRATMANN will send to press at Christmas the first four sheets of his Supplement to the Third Edition of his well-known *Dictionary of the Old-English Language, 1100-1500 A.D.* It will include the words in Mr. Hertridge's edition of the *Catholicon* from advance sheets.

M. ANTOINE ROCHE is continuing his short French *History of England* down to the present time. He has been entrusted with some very valuable private memoirs relating to politics and the state of society in the reigns of George III. and George IV.

MR. THOMAS HOLDERNESS, of the *Driffield Observer*, will shortly read a paper before the Hull Literary Club on "Yorkshire Place-Names."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the MS. lately discovered at Gotha by Prof. Arndt, of Leipzig, does not contain a new work of Goethe, but simply the well-known Singspiel "Tery und Bately" in its first shape.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS will write for the *Blue Bells of Scotland* a series of antiquarian sketches, entitled "Echoes of Old Scotland."

THE boys of King Edward's Grammar School at Birmingham have started a magazine, called *The Middle School Mirror*, which is devoted to the class-room, the playground, cricket and football, books, prizes, puzzles, games, and everything that interests schoolboys.

THE MS. containing the fragments of an ancient Latin version of the Pentateuch, sold by Libri to Lord Ashburnham, and restored by the present Lord Ashburnham to the Lyons Library, has reached Lyons and has been placed in the hands of the librarian.

A HANDSOME illustrated edition of a French translation of Walter Scott is now being issued in numbers, parts, and volumes by Firmin-Didot and Co.

WE are promised at an early date a new biographical work by Mr. Frederick Sherlock, entitled *Heroes in the Strife; or, the Temperance Testimonies of Some Eminent Men*. The author is well known as an able writer on temperance subjects.

MR. FURNIVALL'S Introduction to the *Leopold Shakspeare* is being reprinted as that to Messrs. Cassell's *Royal Shakspeare*. He is taking this opportunity to correct a few slips in, and to add a few details to, his first draft. Among the corrections is the statement that the "Queen's Players," who acted for the first time at Stratford in 1587, and are supposed to have been one cause of Shakspeare's leaving home, cannot be identified in any way with the company of James Burbage and his sons, to which Shakspeare afterwards belonged.

THE Rev. J. P. Barnett, of Oxford, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. W. G. Lewis as editor of the *Baptist Magazine*. The new editor enters upon his work immediately. He has already received promises of contributions from many well-known writers, and is able to issue a programme for the new year which will doubtless be attractive to his clients.

THE Lambeth MS. 306, from which Mr. James Gairdner has printed the most important of the "Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles" that he has just edited for the Camden Society, is the MS. from which Mr. Furnivall printed his racy "Wright's Chaste Wife" in 1865, and many of his "Political, Religious, and Love Poems" in 1866. Oddly enough, the Preface to the latter volume notes that Mr. Gairdner was consulted

about the complete copy of "False Notes" and other political poems printed in it; but this was so long ago that Mr. Gairdner has now forgotten to notice that the "Notes" and some other short pieces on pp. 85, 89, 90, xxvi., xxvii., of his edition were printed in 1866. However, he was quite right to print them again; they belonged to his book, and he has brought them under the eyes of a fresh set of readers, and added valuable fresh notes to the "Notes."

MR. GROWSE has published the second volume of his *Rāmāyana of Tulsi Dās* translated from the Hindi. The present volume contains books iii.-vi. in a literal prose version, which exhibits with fatal clearness the absence of thought of the original, and is without the charm of its melodious versification. But the Hindi Rāmāyana has doubtless had a greater influence on the popular religious ideas of the Hindus than many more elaborate or masterly works; and the translation will form, therefore, a very good introduction to the study of modern Hindu belief. The author states that the seventh and last book is almost ready for the press, and that he intends next year to republish the whole work in one volume copiously illustrated with really native art, exhibiting the conventional treatment of the favourite subjects taken from this poem. This will be a most interesting method of familiarising English readers with native conceptions of the beautiful, both in art and poetry; and the English reader will be able to follow with complete confidence the English version of so accomplished a Hindi scholar as Mr. Growse.

CHAUCER'S Shipman dwelt "for by weste," and was, for aught the poet knew, "of Dertemouthe," and

"His Barge | cleped was the Maudelayne."

MR. Walford D. Selby, of the Public Record Office, has just come on a record of the probable original of the barge and man. In the Customs Roll of the county of Devon for the first half of the year 1378—four years after Chaucer was appointed Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of London—is an entry on June 13 of the "Magdeleine de Dertemuth, navis, George Couentre, Master." Her cargo was then cloth, not wine, as Chaucer's Shipman's was; but further search will be made to track this Dartmouth "Magdeleine" to London. Mr. Paul Q. Karkeck, of Dartmouth, who has lately written an interesting paper in his county Archaeological Society's *Transactions* on the ancient shipping and trade of the town, has undertaken to prepare an essay on Chaucer's Shipman for the Chaucer Society's *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS sends us the following query:—

"Cannot writers in some way be enabled to retain the copyright of the titles of their stories as well as the stories themselves? Some years ago I wrote a story entitled 'Out of the World,' printed originally in *Once a Week*, and afterwards republished in a volume of stories by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. Some time later a story called 'Out of the World,' by Miss Thackeray, appeared in the *Cornhill*; but I was abroad at the time and could not make a protest in due season. Now appears a three-volume novel called *Out of the World*, by Mrs. O'Reilly, and neither she nor Miss Thackeray seems in the least aware that they have no right to the title appropriated by myself years before. I have not at hand the volume of *Once a Week* in which my story appeared, but Mr. Edward Walford, then joint-editor with the late Samuel Lucas, could substantiate my statement and furnish the date."

The title of a book is not the subject of copyright, but of absolute property, analogous to a trademark or the name of a firm, and, like them, protected by an injunction in Chancery.



## OBITUARY.

NEWS has just been brought to England of the death in a foreign land of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. He left this country little more than a year ago for a voyage up the Nile; and, after having accomplished the purpose for which he quitted England, retired to Florence, where he died on the 13th inst. He was born at Muncaster Castle on October 16, 1812, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1833. He did not succeed his father in the peerage until 1869, when he was in his fifty-seventh year; so that he was best known in England and Scotland under the appellation of Lord Lindsay, and all his important works were published under that name. He was the head of the ancient house of Lindsay, and the glories of that illustrious family were chronicled in his captivating volumes, familiar to all lovers of literature and antiquity under the title of the *Lives of the Lindsays*. This work was originally printed in four volumes, for the gratification of his relations and friends, but was afterwards published for general circulation, and deservedly received with unusual favour as an entrancing record of some of the most famous characters in Scottish history. His *Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land* (1838), describing the state of those countries and the manner in which the predictions of the Scriptures had been fulfilled in their condition as it was then and, with slight alteration, still is, have long been popular volumes of travel. They have passed through five editions, the last appearing in "Bohn's Illustrated Library." The next important work of Lord Lindsay was a *History of Christian Art* (three volumes, 1847), admirable for the depth of its research and for the fine spirit of enthusiasm which illumined its pages. These were the works for which his name will long be remembered; but they by no means exhaust the list of his publications. In early life he published for private circulation at least two volumes of poetry; and in 1862 he issued a little treatise on the English hexameter, with special reference to its applicability for translating Homer. Once or twice he came before the world with a tract on a religious subject; and on one occasion he published a pamphlet on *Conservatism: its Principles, Policy, and Practice*, in vindication of the political creed to which he gave his support. Everything which the deceased peer wrote was remarkable for the excellence of its tone. His interest in science led him at his own expense to equip an expedition to the Mauritius to take observations of the Transit of Venus in December 1874.

THE death is announced of Dr. Lauder Lindsay, author of a *History of British Lichens*, and of *Mind in the Lower Animals in Health and Disease*.

## MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for December has, besides the usual tales and a geological paper of some interest, an article, bearing the signature *Shway Yoe*, on "Buddhists and Buddhism in Burma." The author, who has apparently acquired part of his information during a residence in Burma itself, puts in a very interesting way the most important details of the daily and outward life of the Buddhist mendicants there. With respect to the deeper facts of Buddhism, he is as evidently indebted to Mr. Rhys Davids's works, from which he copies whole paragraphs and sentences, but without a word of acknowledgment. Two of these quotations, on his first page, are indeed marked with inverted commas, without any indication of the source from whence they were derived. But other sentences, some on the same page, and some at

intervals afterwards, appear exactly as if they had been thought out and composed by the author himself. Mr. Schway Yoe has a perfect right to make use of the text-books of the subject on which he writes; but it is, to say the least, very bad Buddhism (it would be held by a good *pongyee* to be a clear breach of the second of the Buddhist Ten Commandments, given by Mr. Schway Yoe on p. 724) to use them without certain recognised forms, which would, after all, detract but little from the honour due to the user for a very readable article.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of November 15 opens with a well-written chapter on the Street of the Nations in the Paris Exhibition of 1878, from a work in preparation by E. J. Santos. An excellent *résumé* of the progress of science in the second quarter of 1880, by Becerro de Bengoa, follows. Then comes an essay on "Lackeys," by Dionisio Chaulis, showing from the Archives of Simancas that they were originally a royal body-guard, and took their name from Cecilio Laz Cayo, their first captain, in the latter part of the eleventh century. The word was still written "Lazcayo" in the time of Philip II. In concluding his "Economic Studies," Señor Carreras y Gonzalez adopts the formula of *Laissez faire, laissez aller*, conceding to the State "no other attributions than those of assuring the liberty of all individuals and of all social organisations." Suaña y Castellet vainly attempts to claim merit as an historian, as well as a humanist, for Antonio de Nebrija; the quotations given serve only to show how signally the great grammarian failed as an historical writer.

## THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND SPELLING REFORM.

THE following list of the more important of the partial corrections of English spellings recommended by the Philological Society will serve both as a forerunner of the full authoritative statement which is being prepared, and will be issued after its confirmation at the special general meeting of the society at the end of January, and also to remove some misconceptions:—

1. Dropping of useless *e* in such words as *have, serve, freeze, eye, rained* (not after *s*).
2. Change of *-re* into *-er* in *centre, &c.* (not after *c* and *g*).
3. Dropping of *a* in *bread, zealous, &c.*, and of *e* in *hearken, hearth, &c.*
4. Dropping of *o* in *jeopardy, leopard, people*.
5. Change of *ie* and *ei* into *ee*, where so pronounced, as in *chief, field, deceive, seize*.
6. Change of *o* into *oo*, where so pronounced, in *lose, move, &c.*, and of *oe* into *oo* in *canoe, shoe*.
7. Change of *o* and *ou* into *u*, where the latter is historical, as in *come, cover, country, young*.
8. Dropping of silent *u* after *g* in native English words, such as *guess, guilt*.
9. Dropping of silent *ue* after *g* in *tongue, catalogue, league, &c.*
10. Dropping of silent *u(e)* after *g*, as in *pictureque, liquor*.
11. Dropping of the *u* in *honour, labour, &c.*
12. Simplification of useless double consonants, as in *add, inn, travelling (ck and ss kept)*.
13. Dropping of *b* in *debt, doubt, subtle*.
14. Dropping of the *b* of *mb* when a short vowel precedes, as in *bomb, lamb, limb*.
15. Restoration of historical *s* for *c* after a consonant, as in *hence, pence, scarce*; also in *cinder*.
16. Restoration of older *c* for *ch* in *chamomile, school, melancholy, &c.*; change of *ache* into *ake*, and of *anchor* into *anker*.
17. Dropping of the *c* of *scythe, scent*.
18. Change of *d* into *t* in *looked, &c.*
19. Dropping of *g* in *feign, foreign, sovereign*.

20. Dropping of the *g* of silent *gh*, as in *high, straight*, and of the *h* of *ghost, aghast, burgh(er)*.

21. Change of unhistorical *delight, haughty, sprightly*, into *delite, haudy, spritley*.

22. Dropping of *h* in *rhyme, thyme*, and of *w* in *whole*.

23. General extension of *z* for non-inflectional soft *s*, especially where distinctive, as in *abuse, to abuse, close, to close*, and in the termination *-ise*.

24. Dropping of *s* in *aisle, demesne, island*.

25. Dropping of the *t* of *tch*, as in *crutch, witch*.

26. Dropping of the silent consonants in *could, receipt*.

27. Change of *nephew* into *newew*.

The objects of all the above changes are either to make spelling more phonetic or to make it shorter, while at the same time an etymological blunder is corrected, or, at any rate, etymology is not obscured. Owing to the frequent disregard for etymology in the existing spelling, it has often been found difficult to draw the line between etymological and anti-etymological changes. Two changes, namely, of *ph* into *f*, and of *gh* in *laugh, &c.*, into *f*, were advocated by so large a majority that it was resolved to include them in the changes, but to relegate them to an appendix, as being inconsistent with the etymological limitation.

HENRY SWEET.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ARNOUX, J. Les Prisons de Paris. Paris: Crax.  
 ELYOT, Sir Thomas. The Gournour. Ed. H. H. S. Croft.  
 C. Kegan Paul & Co. 50s.  
 KOCH, K. Nachklinge orientalischer Wanderungen. Hrg. v. Th. Koch. Erfurt: Körner. 5 M.  
 KUNST u. KUNSTLER Spaniens, Englands u. Frankreichs bis gegen das Ende d. 18. Jahrh. Leipzig: Seemann. 22 M.  
 MANUEL, Don J. El Libro de la Caza. Zum ersten Male hrg. v. G. Baist. Halle: Neueneyer. 6 M.  
 MITFORD, Major R. C. W. To Cabul with the Cavalry Brigade. W. H. Allen & Co. 9s.  
 REIN, J. J. Japan nach Reisen u. Studien. 1. Bd. Natur u. Volk d. Mikidoreiches. Leipzig: Engelmann. 20 M.  
 SCHONGAUER, Martin. Œuvre de, reproduit et publié par Amand-Durand. Texte par Georges Duplessis. Paris: Amand-Durand. 200 fr.  
 WEBER, G. Le Sipylos et ses Monuments; ancienne Smyrne. Paris: Ducher.

## HISTORY.

- GRASBERGER, L. Erziehung u. Unterricht im klassischen Alterthum. 3. Thl. Würzburg: Stabel. 12 M. 30 Pf.  
 ROTH, F. Augsburgs Reformationsgeschichte 1517-27. München: Ackermann. 4 M. 80 Pf.  
 URKUNDBUCH zur Geschichte der Herzöge v. Braunschweig u. Lüneburg. Hrg. v. H. Sudendorf. 11. Thl. 1. Abth. Hannover: Rümpler. 4 M.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BERTRAND, L. Verzeichniss der v. Prof. Ed. van Beneden auf e. Reise nach Brasilien u. La Plata gesammelten Arachniden. Bonn: Habsicht. 4 M.  
 HALLIER, E. Untersuchungen ü. Diatomeen. Gera: Köhler. 1 M. 50 Pf.  
 HÉMENT, F. De l'Instinct et de l'Intelligence. Paris: Delagrave.  
 LEITGER, H. Untersuchungen ü. die Lebermoose. 6. Hft. Die Marchantien. Graz: Leuschner. 24 M.  
 MUNK, H. Ueb. die Functionen der Grosshirnrinde. Berlin: Hirschwald. 3 M.  
 UNDAET. Etudes sur l'Age de Bronze de la Hongrie. T. 1. Paris: Nilsson. 10 fr.

## PHILOLOGY, ETO.

- ANTIPHONIS Orationes. Ed. V. Jernstedt. St. Petersburg: Deubner. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 EARLY ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS. Glossary of Words in Use in Cornwall. I. West Cornwall. By Miss M. A. Courtney. II. East Cornwall. By T. Q. Couch. 6s. Glossary of Words and Phrases in Use in Antium and Down. By W. H. Patterson. 7s. An Early English Hymn, with a Phonetic Copy soon after. 6d. Old Country and Farming Words. By James Britten. 10s. 6d. Trübner.  
 GEIGER, L. Contributions to the History of the Development of the Human Race. Trans. D. Asher. Trübner. 6s.  
 GROSSMANN, G. De Particula quidem. Königsberg-i-Pr.: Hartung. 2 M.  
 KIRSTE, H. Die constitutionellen Verschiedenheiten der Verschlusslaute im Indogermanischen. Graz: Leuschner. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 LAARDE, F. de. Aus dem deutschen Gelehrtenleben. Aktenstücke u. Glossen. Göttingen: Dieterich. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
 STRINHAL, H. Abriss der Sprachwissenschaft. 1. Thl. Die Sprache im Allgemeinen. 1. Abthlg. Berlin: Dümmler. 7 M. 50 Pf.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE EARLIEST ROCK-HEWN MONUMENT IN ASIA MINOR.

Magnesia ad Sipylum : Nov. 25, 1880.

I regret that I have not had an earlier opportunity of revisiting the prehistoric statue of Cybele, alias Niobe, sculptured in the cliffs of Mount Sipylus, near this city, and of replying to the comments made by Prof. Sayce on my notes about that monument, published in the ACADEMY of August 28. I have recently, however, paid three visits to this statue, and have endeavoured to verify, if possible, by following my learned friend's instructions, the existence of the "tip-tilted" shoes which he is persuaded are still to be seen. To effect this verification I took with me on one occasion from Magnesia a ladder, without which it would be impossible to "feel," as Prof. Sayce suggests, the feet of the goddess. I carefully felt the rock in the place indicated by him in the sketch he made on the spot, with a copy of which he had kindly favoured me, in the hope of distinguishing the lady's feet, but my fingers were not more fortunate than my eyes. I am now thoroughly convinced that Prof. Sayce is mistaken in supposing that any traces of feet, with or without boots or shoes, are extant in this monument. The spot where he places them is the ledge about four feet below the lap, and projecting about four inches, which I described in my former notice as representing the broader pedestal on which the figure is seated. So far as is now discernible, it was a simple ledge, which appears to have extended along the front of the figure, though now left only in the centre, being broken away at the sides; but on one side its original line can be traced by a horizontal indentation made by the chisel along the skirt of the gown. My inability to perceive the feet was shared by Major Gordon, H.M. Commissioner for Nicosia, in Cyprus, who accompanied me on that occasion. I am pleased that Prof. Sayce agrees with me in considering the statue to have originally represented Cybele, and I think with him it is highly probable that it is identical also with the Niobe of Homer and later poets, though not with the Niobe of Pausanias. But the true origin and nomenclature of the statue would doubtless have been decided by my learned friend when on the spot had he noticed the inscription attached to the monument which I discovered the other day. It is in an upright cartouche, slightly sunk in the smooth face of the cliff to the right as you face the monument, and close to the recess, rather above the level of the goddess's head. It is strange that no one has hitherto observed this sculptured document. I had visited the spot at least half-a-dozen times without detecting its existence. In truth, the cartouche is so slightly sunk in the rock, and the hieroglyphs it contains are in such low relief, as easily to escape observation. The sun never falls on it, for it faces north and by east, not north-west, as Prof. Sayce states, and, being well weather-stained, it is not easy in every part to distinguish colour from form. It is far beyond reach of the hand, being twenty feet or more above the base of the cliff, or the true form of the objects graven might be ascertained by feeling. Certain of the hieroglyphs, however, are quite distinct, but I do not hazard a conjecture as to their character. I am satisfied that the halo which Prof. Sayce saw in the recess over the figure's head is nothing but a vein of a harder and darker rock which forms a streak half round the head, and sinks into a tress on the right side of it. Dark streaks of the same description are visible in other parts of the recess. The elevation of the monument above the Plain of Magnesia was determined by Major Gordon by the aneroid to be about four hundred feet.

I should add that I have explored the mountain around and far above this monument, but have found no other trace of early art among the rocks.

The illustration of this monument given by Mr. Steuart in his *Ancient Monuments in Lydia and Phrygia* is so unlike the original as to suggest either a hand unpractised in drawing, or that it was made from recollection, and not from the reality. This inaccuracy is calculated to throw doubts on the correctness of his illustrations of the singular and rarely visited sepulchral monuments of Dogan-lu.

In all my recent visits to this statue, which is universally known here as "the Niobe," she has not greeted me with a single tear.

GEO. DENNIS.

## "PRINCE FORTUNE AND PRINCE FATAL."

9 Red Lion Square, W.C. : Dec. 9, 1880.

"Bellarmine" and "Lucie" no more belong to Northern England than to Scotland as probable names; while, as to "Lorraine," the objection is not to an Irishman bearing it—for there is a large Huguenot element in Ireland—but to its being described as an ancient *Celtic* name, changed only in spelling, not in pronunciation. As to the Irish dialects, the Ulster population of Scottish descent speaks much as the Lowlanders of Ayrshire and Dumfries, and does not mix up English and South or West Irish in its talk. If an Ulsterman say "mither," as he may do, he will certainly not say either "pore" or "childher," but "puir" and "children," if not "bairns." And the initial *h* is never by any chance omitted by an Irish speaker when it can or ought to be sounded. It is not heard, of course, in such a combination as "know him," nor is it sounded wrongly, as in "Hhour;" but *im*, unpreceded by a *v*, is unknown.

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

## THE LATE DISCOVERY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT YORK.

York : Dec. 14, 1880.

I was unable in my recent letter to give the inscription on the altar dedicated to Mars. The wet has now exuded from the stone, and the letters are fairly legible. The inscription runs as follows, omitting the ligatures:—

DEO MARTI C  
AGRIVS .  
ARVSPEX .  
V. S. L. M.

This is the first recorded instance in which an *haruspex* occurs on a Roman memorial in Britain. The name of *Agrius* is equally rare, although it is common enough abroad.

J. RAINE.

## SHELLEY'S TEXT.

46 Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood : Dec. 14, 1880.

Mr. Monro's conjectures and suggestions appear to me to be with one exception so sound that I am anxious to justify the text as it stands in the one exceptional case, lest readers be led away by the excellence of the other remarks to accept that one also. I refer to the preference which Mr. Monro accords to the text of Medwin at p. 30, l. 9. To my mind Medwin's reading is next door to nonsense; and, as it is quite clear that Mrs. Shelley's text has the greater authority generally, an exception in favour of Medwin's should only be made with very strong reasons. For the stranger to ask the blind man in the Coliseum what he did there if he could not see was natural; but to ask him, on learning he was blind, what he heard would have been a decidedly flippant turn in a very dignified dialogue. The old man himself, at all events, understood *here*, not *hear*, for his answer to the question, "What do you *here*?"

includes phenomena of feeling and emotion as well as hearing. For Mr. Monro's ingenious explanation of the noun *morfia* I feel very grateful, but I should be very cautious about giving most of these conjectures an embodiment in the text. H. BUXTON FORMAN.

## SPELLING REFORM.

9 Red Lion Square, W.C. : Dec. 13, 1880.

The mistake which, as I conceive, Mr. Sweet and Mr. Furnivall make, in common with many others who side with them, is one only too usual with learned men who habitually associate with learned men. They quite fail to realise the scantiness of knowledge in the classes below their own level. Thus, Mr. Sweet is persuaded that most "intelligent" readers of the present day can read Chaucer or a Caxton at sight. My experience is that they are absolutely foreign tongues to them; and that even Spenser is too hard by a great deal for the class I refer to, which is yet a very long way from the lowest, and which I mean by the "ordinary" reader, belonging to the grade which subsists chiefly on cheap newspapers and railway novels as its literary food. A very trifling change in spelling constitutes a serious difficulty to these people, as simply incomprehensible to a man of Mr. Sweet's culture as the brain which cannot follow a demonstration in the first book of Euclid is to a senior wrangler. It is for this class I am pleading against a change which would make the great bulk of our printed literature a puzzle to it, merely for the doubtful advantage of clearing away some overrated school difficulties.

Both my critics have made the same mistake in falling foul of the adjective "historical," which I applied to the spelling "receipt." They do not dispute that there is an *etymological* loss in dropping the *p*, but they ridicule the other phrase, on the ground that Chaucer spells the word as *receit*, and that the modern spelling is a comparatively recent and pedantic alteration. What they have missed is that this alteration, once made, adopted, and prevalent for a very long time in English, is just as much a part of the history of the English language as the older spelling; and to strike it out is like the restorationist craze of destroying, say, an old Perpendicular window, inserted in an Early English church, in order to put in a brand-new window in the Early English style, thereby blotting out an important part of the records of the building. Our present spelling of *receipt* is correct, and goes back to the Old-French *recepte*, which preceded the *recette* that fathers *receit*. Where a *wrong* spelling has come in through some false analogy, as in *sovereign*, I offer no defence, and am ready to let the reformers work their will on it.

Lastly, as to spreading shortsightedness by earlier teaching to read, that danger may readily be avoided by two very simple means—the exclusive use of a large, bold type; and care not to keep mere babies to longer lessons than ten or fifteen minutes daily.

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

## DANTE'S "VITA NUOVA."

Glasgow : Dec. 11, 1880.

With reference to the "*divisioni*" in the *Vita Nuova*, Prof. Karl Witte thus expresses himself in the *Prolegomeni* to his edition of that work (Leipzig, 1876):—"Ch' esse siano parto genuino di Dante, destinato a far parte integrante dell' opera, è cosa tanto certa che non avrebbe dovuto mai esser messa in dubbio" (pp. xvii. *et seqq.*).

I may add that the name of the printer of the Florence edition of 1576 (the first) is given by Prof. Witte as Sermatelli, not Sermatelli.

JAMES MORISON.

## SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

Twickenham: Dec. 13, 1880.

Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in the following illustrations of Shakspeare, taken from Meredith Haumer's translation of *Auncient Ecclesiastical Histories*, the "Epistle Dedicatorie" of which is dated "from Shordich the 15 of December 1584."

In p. 139 of the folio edition of 1619 we have the Greek ἀκούσας ἂν τις φηίειεν (Euseb. vii. 30) translated as follows: "which if any one now heard, his haire would stand staring on his head;" compare *Jul. Cæs.* iv. 3, "that mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare." In p. 114 the Greek, καὶ ταῦτα ἐπιπολὺ μὲν τοῦτον ἤκουσε τὸν χρόνον, is translated, "And these things endured too too long;" compare *Hamlet* i. 2, "O, that this too too solid flesh would melt."

The book is rich in unusual words and phrases, and should certainly not be neglected by the editor of the Philological Society's Dictionary. J. B. MAYOR.

## APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Growth from the Egg," by Prof. E. Ray Lankester.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," V, by Prof. A. H. Church.  
8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Spinoza," by Mr. J. Fenton.  
TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 7.45 p.m. Statistical: "The Question of the Reduction of the Present Postal Telegraph Tariff," by Mr. R. Price Williams.  
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Annual General Meeting.  
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 8 p.m. Literature: "Pictures from the Life of St. Guthlac, a Twelfth-Century Roll in the British Museum," by Mr. W. de Gray Birch.  
THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 4.30 p.m. Royal.  
7 p.m. London Institution: A "Story-telling," by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston.  
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

## SCIENCE.

*The Power of Sound.* By Edmund Gurney late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a most appalling book. Including the Appendix, it consists of 559 large pages of close print. Its aim may be fairly described by an extract from the Preface, which is not included in the 559 pages:—

"to examine, in such a way as a person without technical knowledge may follow, the general elements of musical structure, and the nature, sources, and varieties of musical effect; and, by the light of that enquiry, to mark out clearly the position of music, in relation to the faculties and feelings of the individual, to the other arts, and to society at large."

The book is much too long. It might easily have been got into a quarter of the space, and would have been ever so much better and more readable.

We are rather reassured when we find that the author "has not read any of the German systems of aesthetics, general or musical" (note to Preface, p. vi.). Nevertheless, we learn at p. 125 that "Schopenhauer considered music an immediate objectification or expression of that cosmical will which he supposed to underlie phenomenal existence." The quotation is not, however, made for the purpose of assent. In other passages the views of Schopenhauer and others are brought forward and discussed.

"I am not writing for musicians, but for those who care for music." . . . "Failure for me would be failure to be understood by educated persons outside the technical circle" (Preface, p. ix.). This makes the general object pretty clear.

The first five chapters deal with the higher senses generally, unformed sound, the ele-

ments of a work of art, and abstract form as addressed to the eye and ear. With the greater part of this I have no sympathy. It terminates, after more than one hundred wearisome pages, in the admission that it all leads to nothing and must be wholly given up, with which I quite agree.

The allusion on p. 23 to the difficulties connected with the theory of the development of the ear, arising out of "the small definite part musical tone plays in the natural environment," suggests a topic which would have been better treated later in connexion with the Darwinian theory. I pass to this, as in my judgment the most important subject dealt with.

The point of view of Darwin is expounded in the sixth chapter, on "Association." I do not think that the evidence of this theory is fully realised, though it is adopted with the assent that seems to me due to it. The length of the previous discussion, and the unsatisfactory treatment of the development hypothesis in the first chapter, suggest that possibly the appreciation of Darwin's theory may have superseded other views in the author's mind, without causing him to lay aside what was already written.

The primary facts, which point to sexual organisation as a principal factor in the development of the singing voice in man, are slightly touched on by Darwin, and he does not think it necessary to express the argument which his collocation enforces. This our author appears to have missed. The facts mentioned by Darwin, besides other facts well known to those who are practically concerned with the management of the human voice, prove that the singing voice and the sexual organisation form a closely knit system within the human individual at the present day. The inference cannot be refused that their development had close relations; and this is expressed in saying that the singing voice was probably developed as a love call. As it unquestionably still acts as such in many cases, this can hardly be denied. Of course it soon found other uses. Similarly, if the voice was developed as a love call, the ear for musical notes must have been developed as its receptacle; and the exquisite sweetness of human voices of the best quality receives its explanation as originally a purely sensuous pleasure. Of course this too soon found other uses.

With respect to the ear, the point already suggested (p. 23) comes in here naturally. But the difficulty is now much lessened. The total compass of the normal well-developed voice of both sexes is nearly four octaves. The response to small steps throughout this range is sufficient to account, on the principles of sexual selection, for the differentiation of a receptive organ covering a similar compass. But the actual compass of the normal ear is a little more than twice that above mentioned. It is about three octaves more above, and two below. The difficulty of p. 23 may then be stated: How were these extra parts differentiated? In the first place it is to be noticed that the perception of pitch in the highest and lowest octave of the range is extremely indefinite. In many cases this indefiniteness extends to almost the whole of the range beyond that to which a human voice is capable

of extending. In the second place, as to the extra upward range, I think we may have recourse to the environment. We need only go as far South as Courmayeur to hear, in the summer, the whole air filled with deafening noises of insects, mostly of very high pitch, lying quite towards the top of the range of the ear. Who can say what part such noises may have played in the tropical or semi-tropical environment in which the development of these organs must have taken place?

The Darwinian theory is occasionally applied by our author, though with a somewhat hesitating hand, throughout the remainder of the work. So far as he is, I believe, the first to apply Darwin's suggestion in a special musical publication, he deserves credit. But he goes on harping on points such as the connexion of painting, sculpture, and architecture with music which seem to me wholly futile. Further, there is a good deal of talk of the kind one would have hoped that the eschewer of German aesthetics would have avoided. One quotation of this sort will be enough (p. 201).

"Such unity as is surmised in connexion with the subjective exaltation is not a unity of law or plan, supposed to lurk hidden in the special work, but is a general unity in the whole range of the phenomena which cause us lofty emotions, corresponding to the persistent unity of our own ego; for this ego is inevitably led dimly to divine hidden relations between things which are akin in having deeply impressed itself."

This is a vague form of expression, and really amounts to nothing. A definite suggestion on the point would be that all emotion had a common origin. It might be surmised, for instance, that the emotional appreciation of all beauty originated in sexual feeling, and became afterwards extended to cases apparently far removed from anything of the kind.

The book would not be complete without a fling at those who wish to introduce modified forms of temperament; and it occurs here and there, though slight, and scarcely worth attention (p. 230). After speaking of a longing for quarter tones (showing conclusively that the longers were in entire ignorance of the subject), "Now, as it is impossible to suppose that these persons want all existing music to be suppressed . . ." This is the old fallacy—the request for something new treated as if it involved the abolition of something old. The introduction of clarionets in the band might have been opposed on the same ground, "as it is impossible to suppose that these persons wish all the music of Handel and Bach to be suppressed . . ." The clarionet does not occur in the orchestras of these two great writers. I spare our readers, however; only wishing that I could see the subject touched by musical writers without hopeless misrepresentation.

I am not particularly impressed with the treatment of the musical examples. A trifling passage is discussed at p. 252, in which there are a few commonplace modulations starting from the key of four sharps, resulting in some double sharps; and our author talks of it at some length, and describes "the launching one's self up and posing accurately on those audacious accidentals." The whole passage is thoroughly commonplace, and does not deserve any such treatment,

Our author points out the difficulty which exists in establishing a criterion for distinguishing good melodies from bad; and no doubt there is a real difficulty in establishing such a criterion. I think he to some extent overlooks the fact that a dignified pace, and a judicious and not commonplace accompaniment, make a great deal of difference. Some of the tunes he quotes are so hopelessly vulgarised by association that nothing can be done with them. But it is a good exercise to take a tune, not so irredeemably fallen in one's mind, and try to find a pace and an accompaniment which shall give it dignity. I think it is generally possible to do something in this direction.

I regard the latter portion of this work as containing views of considerable soundness; though it would be of more value to the ordinary reader if it were not so long. There is very much here with which I entirely agree. For instance, all about the idea of the representation of objects or occurrences by music, I heartily agree with, and think it very well put; also the main result of the discussion on music in relation to intellect and morality, though I wish we could get away from the painting and sculpture, which do not seem to me to have anything to do with it. "Music in Relation to the Public" is a chapter I agree with almost wholly; it emphasises the fundamental hold of melody on the public. In connexion with this title, however, we should have something more of an account of the facts of musical perception—that there are people who read and sing by simply remembering the actual sounds and pitch of the notes they want; the shading off, through those who know the keys by the sound of their chords, to those for whom all keys are alike, and the sense of absolute pitch does not exist; and, finally, those who are incapable of recognising a tune except by rhythm, and cannot distinguish between two notes on the piano unless they are nearly an octave apart. An approximation to the percentages of these classes in the population is almost a condition precedent to a real intelligent knowledge of how a piece of given complexity is likely to affect an audience. For this purpose other questions are of importance, too—e.g., How many *per cent.* are capable of receiving by the ear one part with its harmonies and not two? (This was apparently Rousseau's position.) How many *per cent.* are capable of hearing two parts simultaneously, and not three? How many three, and not four? &c. Here I speak of hearing all the melodies simultaneously, a notion which our author calls absurd; but he is mistaken. Careful investigation with persons possessing in a high degree the perception of absolute pitch has convinced me that they almost invariably hear any combination of notes as consisting of the separate pitches of all the notes, and thus in polyphonic music they really do hear all the melodies simultaneously. With persons of more ordinary organisation, the number of melodies that can be thus heard is generally definite, though very limited, when it is greater than one; though there is some evidence that it can be increased by study.

The chapter on the speech theory contains the most correct account that I have seen of the

inflections in use in ordinary speech. I do not quite agree with all the examples, and my own mode of observation follows the proceedings of our author in inverse order; but the general account of the phenomena entirely corresponds with the results of my observations. I acquiesce in rejecting Mr. Herbert Spencer's view of the speech development of song. I am inclined to amplify the hypothesis of the love-call.

The chapter on "Opera" is capital. And with this observation I must close my remarks, not by any means for lack of points that deserve mention.

R. H. M. BOSANQUET.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

HERR FLEGEL is once more on the Niger. He has been kindly received by the King of Nupe, and when last heard of was about to ascend the river as far as Say, whence he proposes to proceed to Sokoto. The portion of the Niger between Yauri and Say has never been surveyed; and even though Herr Flegel should be thwarted with respect to his ulterior projects regarding the Upper Benue, his expedition is likely to yield some welcome geographical results.

DR. JUNKER is making fair progress in the Niam Niam country. Starting from Dem Bekir, a "town" well known through Schweinfurth's *Heart of Africa*, on May 7, he passed through the territories of King Solongo, and reached in safety the capital of Ndôruma.

MISSIONARY prospects in Uganda do not appear to be very promising. Dr. Emin-Bey writes to the *Mittheilungen* that Mtesa held a great council on December 23, 1879, at which it was resolved to prohibit the English and French missionaries from teaching, and to punish with death any native of the country who listened to them. The Mohammedan religion was condemned at the same time, and ancient customs are to be adhered to. The assembled chiefs were of opinion that they required no religious teachers in Uganda but guns, powder, and percussion caps! On June 1 one of the English missionaries wrote to Dr. Emin that their task appeared to be hopeless, and the King refused to listen to anything they had to say. Mtesa had relapsed into his savagery, and sacrificed two hundred human beings on the grave of his ancestors. Dr. Emin, who has repeatedly visited Uganda, is about to write a paper on that country. From another source we learn that King Mtesa, having been cured of some disorder by Father Lourdel, exhibited greater kindness to the Roman Catholic missionaries than before, and that they were able to baptise several adults about April last.

THE forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a paper on the Libyan Desert, by Dr. Rohlfs, with an elaborate map; a careful compilation on the Liu-Kiu Islands, by Dr. Klöden; a report on the volcanic eruption which occurred on January 20 in the centre of the Ilopango Lake, Salvador; a map of Mr. R. Leigh Smith's discoveries in Francis Joseph Land, and several other articles of interest, in addition to the usual "Monthly Record" by the editor. The *Mittheilungen* have certainly not lost ground since Dr. Petermann's lamented death. In Dr. Behm they have found an able editor, thoroughly well acquainted with what passes in the geographical world; while the maps, prepared under the supervision of Herr Hassenstein, are fully equal to those of former volumes.

DR. OSCAR LENZ arrived at Saint Louis from the Upper Senegal on November 22. He will proceed in the first instance to Tangier, and,

after spending a short time there, will return to Berlin in January.

THE Algerian missionaries, not content with the vast fields of labour open to them on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria, are about to occupy fresh ground in Central Equatorial Africa. Two new expeditions are shortly to set out, one travelling by way of the former lake, and the second by way of the Congo. The former is to settle in the kingdom of the Mwata Yanvo, whither Dr. Pogge and Lieut. Wissmann are also going, and the latter will found their chief station in some eligible position on the bend of the Congo north of the Equator. They are to be styled respectively the Southern and Northern Upper Congo Missions. The former was first contemplated some two-and-a-half years ago, when the Tanganyika expedition was sent out, but the latter is probably due to the threatened activity of the Protestant missionaries from the West Coast.

THE arrival is reported of Prince Giovanni Borghese at Cairo from Darfur and the Wadai frontier, and he has now returned to Italy.

THE statement of a contemporary, hinting that the Royal Geographical Society are about to embark on a scheme of Arctic exploration, is, we believe, at least premature. It may be doubted, indeed, whether at the present moment any such project would command the support of the public.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Geology of Java.*—A valuable monograph, by Prof. K. Martin, of Leyden, has lately been published under the title of *Die Tertiärschichten auf Java*. The work is based mainly upon the materials which were collected by the distinguished traveller F. Junghuhn, and is especially valuable for its descriptions of Miocene fossils. It is illustrated with a large number of admirable lithographs and photographs, and with a coloured geological map of Western Java. This map shows that the country is composed of Miocene rocks, divisible into an older and a younger series, with a fringe of recent deposits around the coast, especially on the north side. The Miocene beds are broken through at places by eruptive rocks, sections of which have been carefully studied microscopically by Prof. Zirkel.

THE news of the sudden death of the distinguished American astronomer, James C. Watson, will be received with great regret by astronomers everywhere. A Canadian by birth, Watson first became known as a very promising pupil of Prof. Brünnow, the first Director of the Observatory at Ann Arbor and professor in the University of Michigan. When, in the turmoil connected with the American Civil War, Prof. Brünnow resigned his position and returned to Europe, Watson became his successor at Ann Arbor in 1863, and soon made himself a name. In his search for new small planets between Mars and Jupiter he was very successful, and discovered, from 1863 to 1877, not less than twenty-two of these small bodies—one of them, No. 139, "Juewa," in October 1874, at Peking, in China, while he was engaged there as the head of the American expedition for observing the Transit of Venus. The publication of his *Theoretical Astronomy* in 1868 gained him an honourable place among those astronomers who have written on the methods for determining the motions of planets and comets. Watson had the good fortune to take part in three expeditions for observing total eclipses of the sun. During the last of these eclipses (that of July 29, 1878, observed at Wyoming) he encountered with the telescope two objects in the neighbourhood of the sun which he maintained to have been intra-Mercurial planets, and not merely fixed stars, and the real



nature of which will have to be ascertained by further evidence. Since the spring of 1879 little had been heard of Watson; but this created no misgivings, as he was then preparing to leave his position at Ann Arbor in order to undertake the duties of Director of the new Observatory at Madison, Wisconsin, erected and equipped by Mr. C. C. Washburn, ex-Governor of the State. Astronomers looked forward with interest to the promised account of the new establishment, for the perpetual maintenance of which the State of Wisconsin has provided liberally; but, instead of a cheering and hopeful account, they receive now the melancholy news of the untimely death of its first director at the early age of forty-two years.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

*Revue Égyptologique.* Nos. II. et III. Excepting only two illustrative "notes" from the pen of M. Oppert, the whole contents of the present double number are contributed, from demotic sources, by M. Revillout. To begin, we have a first instalment of that papyrus lately known to science as "The Demotic Chronicle of Paris." Of the acquisition of this papyrus by the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, and of M. Revillout's important discovery that it contained part of an ancient Egyptian chronicle, we gave some account in the ACADEMY, February 3, 1877. The document is written on both sides, and both writings are fragments. The one (half-historical, half-rhapsodical) appears to be the work of some priestly poet of Ptolemaic times, and relates to that obscure epoch when the Egyptians made their last desperate stand for national independence. Of this epoch, which coincides with the Graeco-Persian War, our imperfect knowledge has hitherto been derived from Greek sources. Great, therefore, should be the value of an Egyptian narrative, written from the Egyptian standpoint, and treating of events so momentous as the alliance of Amyrtaeus with the Athenians, the treaty between Agesilaus and Nephertites, the flight of the last Nectanebo, and the reconquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes Ochus. It is not, however, from this side of the Paris document—the Chronicle proper—that M. Revillout makes his selection, but from the writing on the back, which consists of two paragraphs relating to the reign of Amasis (Twenty-sixth Dynasty); a period preceding the Persian domination. The first paragraph, partly illegible, shows how Amasis not only suffered his Greek mercenaries to "bring their gods" to Egypt, but how he enriched these aliens at the expense of the native priesthood by illegal transfers of temple-lands, revenues, cattle, stuffs belonging to the wardrobe of the divine images, consecrated incense, papyrus, and the like; so corroborating a well-known passage in which Herodotus (book ii., 178-181) tells how Amasis, after his elevation to the throne, showered favours on the Greeks, and even suffered them to raise temples and altars to their deities. The second paragraph begins like a popular story—"It was in the days of King Amasis,"—and goes on to relate how Amasis, making an excursion by water, called for a certain strong wine, of which he drank till he was unable to rise. Thereupon his officers were scandalised, and one of them entertained him with a tale apparently in praise of temperance. The tale, however, breaks off abruptly, and the fragment ends. Taking for his text the Old French translation by Pierre Saliat, M. Revillout has conceived the ingenious idea of framing these scraps of Egyptian literature in large extracts from the Second Book of Herodotus, so bringing the parallel passages of each into juxtaposition. It might, however, be objected that this is a somewhat literary treatment, and that for purposes of science these new fragments would have been

more accessible if simply translated and commented with M. Revillout's wonted erudition. Of the actual chronicle—that is, of the semi-poetic narrative concerning the dynasties of Amyrtaeus, Nephertites, Nectanebo, &c.—we are given, by way of foretaste, some strophes of an elegiac ode of a high order of merit. The rest is promised for a future number. Translations of various legal documents relating to questions of marriage, mortgage, divorce, separation, succession, &c., from papyri in the museums of London, Paris, and Leyden, make up the remainder of this rich and instructive double number, which concludes by announcing the discovery of a papyrus described as "le seul livre vraiment philosophique que nous possédons en égyptien." It is written in the form of dialogues between "a little jackal named Koufi and an Ethiopian cat," and treats of such questions as destiny, providence, good and evil, and the like. Of this interesting work M. Revillout also promises a translation in the pages of the *Revue Égyptologique*.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, Nov. 29.)

PROF. HUGHES gave the result of some enquiries and excavations that he had made along the line of Wansdyke and Offa's Dyke, with a view to comparing them with the somewhat similar earthworks in East Anglia, known as "Devil's Ditch," "Balsham Dyke," and "Fleam Dyke." First he observed that the western dykes did not run along the most easily defended positions, or those most exposed to attack, but in a nearly straight line, often obliquely down the slope of one side of the valley and obliquely up the other, in a manner that rendered it extremely improbable that they were meant for defence, as in one case they were commanded from the west and in the other from the east. Again, there was often no fosse where the material for constructing the dyke could be obtained as easily by cutting away the hill top up to the *valium*. Thinking that the fosse might have been filled up, he had excavated in several places above Brymbo Hall, with the kind assistance lent him by Mr. Osborne Morgan; but he had been unable to find that any fosse had ever existed along that part of the dyke. On the low ground there was frequently a fosse on the west side, and the steeper slope of the *valium* was, as far as he had observed, always on that side. The only objects found in the earth of the *valium* were a Roman altar and some Roman coins and pottery. The explanation then offered of their occurrence in the dyke was that they had been thrown up in Saxon times with the earth from a ruined Roman residence which lay in the line of the dyke. But these remains were now scattered and most of them lost, and the evidence as to their mode of occurrence was unsatisfactory. He thought that the whole of the evidence of the age and object of the dykes on the borders of Wales, as well as of those in East Anglia, was very scanty and unsatisfactory, and called for more careful search and observation whenever opportunities were afforded.—Prof. C. C. Babington thought that the ditches were not meant for a defended line, but rather as a means of delaying the retreat of marauding parties from a hostile tribe. The steep slopes and depth would much delay them in driving off a spoil of cattle. The highest side and the bank would be towards the tribe most desirous of stopping these raids, and therefore they were the makers of the ditch. The ditches in Cambridgeshire did this for the people of East Anglia against the Mercians. The ditch at Pampisford was different, as it has a bank on each side. It may be pre-Roman, the others post-Roman.—Mr. Swann Hurrell remarked upon the existence of "Offa's Bridge," near Foxton, and "Offa's Brook," which is still the boundary between Foxton and Harston.—The Rev. Dr. Hooppell exhibited several articles of great interest found in a fenny piece of land in the parish of Littleport. One was a curved knife of flint, about six inches long, exceedingly perfect, wanting only the handle. It was stated that these knives are of rare occurrence in England, only one, found in Britain, being in the

British Museum, and a few in the hands of private collectors. They are found somewhat more frequently in Denmark.—Mr. W. White read a paper, entitled "Suggestions as to the Origin of the so-called Rubbish-Pits, which are commonly found associated with Roman Remains." He suggested that these pits were the receptacles of the *debris* of the funeral pyre, and thus we found in them all things that were cast upon the fire. In this way he believed that the Samian ware dishes and bowls were found in these pits, together with the various ornaments used both by males and females. He thought it not improbable that the dishes, bowls, and other ware, having been once offered to the gods, were broken that they might not be used for secular purposes. The few coins that were found were, in his opinion, the coins placed in the mouths of the corpses to pay Charon his fare; while the various bones of animals were all such as might have been offered to one or other of the gods, and a circumstance which he thought tended to confirm his opinion was that all these things showed, more or less, the marks of fire.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, Dec. 2.)

THE REV. R. P. COATES in the Chair.—In the course of the remarks which the Chairman made on opening the meeting, he alluded to the great loss that the Institute and scientific historical archaeology at large had sustained by the death of Dr. Guest, and mentioned that a high authority had described him as "the discoverer of Early English history."—Mr. Octavius Morgan sent a paper on an inscribed Roman centurial stone that was found last year on the shore of the channel at Goldcliff, near Newport, Monmouthshire. After giving a very careful description of the district in the neighbourhood of the Goldcliff Embankment and the object of this great work, Mr. Morgan spoke of certain vast floods which, in spite of it, had taken place, and particularly the great inundation of 1606, by which twenty-six parishes were submerged. He then dealt with the question as to who were the original authors of the *vallum* in question, noticing the different theories that had been brought forward in respect of it, and stating his own opinion that it could be the work of no other people than the Romans, an opinion which was now confirmed by the discovery of this centurial stone. The author of the paper went at some length into the geological and manorial history of the district in describing the spot where the stone was found, and gave the translation of the inscription, which he had received from the Rev. C. W. King, showing that it recorded the construction of a certain number of thousand feet, apparently two Roman miles, of the *vallum*, by the soldiers of the first cohort of the centurion Statorius, and that the date was later than Gordian's epoch.—Mr. E. Walford gave an account of the discovery of a Roman altar and figures at York.—Mr. M. H. Bloxam sent a paper on a silver chalice and paten of the latter part of the fifteenth century, found at Hamstall Richware, Staffordshire.—Mr. Morgan exhibited a rubbing of the Goldcliff stone.—Mr. Hartshorne sent a painting on glass representing the Joys of the Virgin, of the early part of the sixteenth century.—Mr. Hinks exhibited some very fine examples of Irish plate.—Capt. E. Hoare sent an Egyptian figure from Thebes covered with hieroglyphs.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Dec. 2.)

PROF. MAYOR, President, in the Chair.—It was agreed to present a complete copy of the *Journal of Philology* to Prof. Mommsen.—Mr. Verrall communicated remarks on Eur. *Alc.* 312.—Mr. Postgate communicated emendations of Catullus 25, 4, 5; Propertius ii. 34, 91, 92.—Mr. Magnusson read two papers: "On the Scottish Proverb *sok and seill is best*," and "On the Sailing Directions of *Landnámabók* determining the Course from the *Hern-isles* in Norway to *Hvarf* (Wharf) in Greenland."

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Dec. 7.)

DR. S. BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Theo. G. Pinches read "Notes on a New List of Babylonian Kings, c. B.C. 1200 to 2000." This paper contained some remarks upon the place in the

chronology of the East of certain Babylonian kings whose names had lately been discovered, and which will help to fill up many gaps in the chronology and history of the country. The tablets upon which the names are recorded come mostly from the excavations carried on by Mr. Rassam's overseer upon the site of ancient Babylon.—"The Book of Hades: being a Translation of the Egyptian Text, engraved upon the Belzoni Sarcophagus, preserved in the Soane Museum." By E. Lefebure. This was a translation of the text carved upon the sarcophagus of Seti I., discovered by Belzoni, in 1815, in the tomb of that monarch at Biban-el-Molouk. The whole of the hieroglyphic text was published (1864) in a series of nineteen lithographic plates drawn by the late Joseph Bonomi, with an Introduction by Samuel Sharpe. From time to time translations and explanations of portions of the text have been made by different Egyptologists, but M. Lefebure's translation is the first attempt to present the whole work as it appears in this text. The subjects of the inscription all relate to the regions of the lower hemisphere, through which the sun passes during the hours of the night. Each of the twelve spaces, or hours, has a special name and particular inhabitants; also symbolical doors through which "the great god" (the sun) passes in his divine barque. The doors are thus named in order (the first being without a gate), commencing with the second: the door of the serpent, Saa-set, Akebi, Tetbi, Tekher, Set-m-ar-f, Akhen-ar, Set-her, Ab-ta, Stu, Am-netu-f, the twelfth being the door of the serpents Sebi and Reri. The general sense of the composition, the scenes of which have no other relation than to present variants of the same idea, was explained to be that the sun and the gods, or the souls who accompany him, are swallowed up by the earth in the West, and that they arise in the East. The under-world was the place of the chastisement of Apap, the symbol of evil, and the dwelling of the good as well as the wicked, who were there judged to be recompensed by Ra or punished by Tum and by Horus.—A communication from the Rev. Dunbar I. Heath was read, explaining his method of deciphering the Hittite inscriptions.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Dec. 9.)

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Major-Gen. Pitt Rivers read an account of his examination of Castle Hill, or Caesar's Camp, near Folkestone. This fortification stands on the edge of the range of chalk hills north of Folkestone, and consists of an outer wall and an inner citadel, with a traverse connecting them. Cuttings were made through the walls, and pits found in the citadel and the outer compartment were examined. One of these pits has a deep shaft, and the bottom was not reached. It was probably a well, for the springs in the combs to the east and west of the fort could not be used, if it was fully invested. No foundations or bricks of any kind were found, and the only remains of an architectural nature were a piece of stone—perhaps a fragment of a font—with Norman arches carved on it, and a helmeted human head. The other objects found included fragments of pottery of four kinds—some green, with a glaze, but no British, except where it might have come from the destruction of a previous tumulus—a silver penny of King Stephen, iron horseshoes, nails, arrowheads, and knives, an object of copper gilt ornamented with a quaterfoil, and bones, including those of the falcon and of the fallow deer. From the nature of the objects discovered, and especially from the occurrence of green glazed pottery on the original surface of the ground beneath the bank, Gen. Pitt Rivers inferred that the work was certainly Norman, and was of opinion that it was erected either after the Battle of Hastings or during the wars in Stephen's reign. The paper was illustrated with carefully executed plans and sections of the camp, and a classified table of every object found, specimens of which were exhibited to the society.

#### FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 10.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP, President, in the Chair.—A paper was read by Mr. J. Fenton entitled, "The Birth of a Deity; or, the Story of Unkulunkulu." Unkulunkulu is the Zulu word for a great-grandfather; but its meaning, the lecturer showed, had expanded until it meant any ancestor of a family or

tribe. In course of time the Zulus evolved a kind of cosmogony, accounting for the existence of the world and the creation of man. This involved the conception of a first man, and Unkulunkulu became gradually connected with this conception until, from meaning "great-grandfather," it came to be almost exclusively the first personal name of the first man. Simultaneously, the Zulus had conceived the idea of a lord in heaven, to whom they prayed for rain on the crops. Gradually Unkulunkulu, the first man, became identified with the lord in heaven, and so became a true deity. But the fusion was incomplete; considerable doubt still existed in the Zulu mind on the matter; so that the deity could only just be said to have been born. Unkulunkulu was therefore a transitional form between humanity and deity; and in this lay his value to us, transitional forms of species being, as Mr. Darwin had found, very rare.—Bishop Callaway took part in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, and Dr. Tylor elicited from the Bishop that there were some hopes of his collections of Zulu folk-lore being completed.

#### FINE ART.

*Studies in English Art.* Second Series. By Frederick Wedmore. (R. Bentley & Son.)

ALTHOUGH there are almost as many sects of art as of religion, and each has at least some bigoted adherents, the spirit of rationalism and scientific enquiry has invaded even the sacred precincts of art, and shibboleths are gradually disappearing before the general admission of the principle that a work of art should be judged primarily by the degree in which it fulfils the intention of the artist. The critic, therefore, has to take some trouble to find out what this intention is, a task which acts as a healthy drag upon inconsiderate judgment. Moreover, the historical study of art in all times has helped this more rational view of a critic's function by showing that there is something specially interesting and admirable in the work of each of the old schools, however different in their aims and styles. Tolerance, therefore, even for eccentricity, is perhaps more generally the characteristic of modern criticism than cliquism; and even men not critics no longer so often turn away from a picture because it is not quite to their taste, or give up as worthless what at first sight appears strange. This is not only a more philosophical but a more humane attitude to assume towards art and its professors, and it is one which is encouraged by such patient and faithful studies as these of Mr. Wedmore.

They are very properly called "Studies," being sometimes confined, as in the case of Cruikshank, to certain qualities only of an artist's work, and always somewhat restricted though minute in treatment. The most exhaustive are those on Romney, Méryon, Cox, and Constable, the first of which is not so "sterile" a piece of work as the author calls it, as it analyses the motives of Romney's art with great care, and characterises his special qualities with precision. The pains taken by Mr. Wedmore in these studies are almost painful at times, and his analysis verges on anatomy; but no one can read them without being impressed with his desire that nothing unjust or hasty, nothing trite or obscure, shall fall from his pen. In the articles on Burne Jones and Albert Moore his thought moves more freely than usual, and his verdict, at once sane and sympathetic, is delivered

with less hesitation, though his discrimination is as subtle and his opinion as nicely balanced as ever.

Carefully, however, as Mr. Wedmore writes, I think that he has been in too great a hurry to republish some of these studies, especially that on Méryon, in which certain unhappy facts connected with the artist's parentage and early life, which must be very painful to any of his family now living, are presented with a force and detail out of all proportion to their value in relation to his art. This is the more to be regretted as the article on Méryon contains some of Mr. Wedmore's most sympathetic criticism. COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Some Drawings of Ancient Embroidery.* By Mrs. Mary Barber. (Sotheman.) Perhaps, considering the dangers through which ancient Church embroidery has had to pass before arriving at the present century, of fanaticism, of fire, of moths that corrupt, and thieves that break through and steal, it is surprising that so many good specimens have come down to us, and from such remote times; but yet they are rare, and the late Mrs. Barber was setting a good example when she made these thirty drawings of figures of saints and cherubim, of flower and scroll—flowers and cherubim such as Eden and heaven never knew indeed, but fine examples of that curious half-symbolical art which has never been surpassed for giving strange imposing decoration to sumptuous stuffs. As Mrs. Mary Barber points out, the embroiderers of chasuble and frontal, of pall and stole, did not seek for novelty; diapers and powderings, even angel and saint, were reproduced over and over again without much change except of arrangement; the work was almost as traditional as the art of Egypt, and remains now a stately invention of early Christian religion, the effects of which can only be gained by study of the originals or of such copies as Mrs. Barber made, and Messrs. Kell and Son have carefully reproduced. The specimens selected have been very judiciously chosen from examples which are not easily accessible. One or two are in private hands, such as Mr. P. H. Howard's chasubles from Corby Castle, one of which (No. 15) is an especially curious combination of the awful and the decorative. Of great interest are the funeral palls of the City companies, few of which still exist. That belonging to the Fishmongers' Company is especially celebrated, as it is said to have been used at the burial of Sir William Walworth. A figure of a kneeling angel swinging a censur attests the beauty of this fine old pall, which, we are glad to hear, is in excellent preservation. Specimens of the decorations on the palls of the Drapers' and Vintners' Companies are also given. Though we can hardly expect that many such sumptuous books as this will be issued, we hope that all who have the care of fine pieces of ancient embroidery will learn from Mrs. Barber the importance of placing their designs beyond the reach of the ordinary ravages of time by making careful copies of their more important details. The book is prefaced by a few words from Mr. Butterfield, on whom devolved the duty of finally editing this beautiful volume.

*Pen and Pencil Notes on the Riviera and in North Italy.* By Mary D. Tothill. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) Happily named in the sub-title a journal, having about the same relation to art that a diary has to literature. But there is a distinction even in journals, and skill even in jotting. Miss (or Mrs.) Tothill will not expect us to admire her drawing of donkeys, of the human form divine, or indeed of foliage, but even in

these her suggestiveness is wonderful. We have seldom seen such clever pictorial scribbling.

IN looking over Part II. of the second volume of Herr A. F. Butsch's *Bücherornamentik*, we can see nothing in it to alter our opinion of its incompleteness as regards non-German work. Of twenty-six plates in this part all, except four, are examples from Paris or Lyons presses. Herr Butsch speaks of Plantin as undoubtedly the greatest printer of his century, and classes him among the French, though his head office was at Antwerp. The writer went through it some time ago, and thinks that Plantin deserves a volume all to himself. Yet, so far, Herr Butsch barely offers an example. Two or three poor specimens of scroll-work take up space that might have been more profitably given to the noble title-pages of Plantin, or, at least, of Roville and Carden. The last four plates are from the rich and prolific office of Siegmund Feyerabend, of Frankfort, and are really fine examples of Virgil Solis (who, perhaps, only engraved them) and Jost Amman. We wish some wealthy amateur, in the spirit of the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, would take up the subject and publish in permanent photography some of the magnificent examples in the Bagford collection of the British Museum. They would more than supplement this meritorious work of Herr Butsch.

IN *The Likeness of Christ*, by the late Thomas Heaphy, edited by Mr. Wyke Bayliss (David Bogue), we have a volume which, apart from its historical, not to say theological, interest, is one of the most luxurious productions of the modern press. Its illustrations—of which more hereafter—are of the most noteworthy kind. Mr. Heaphy, it appears, occupied himself during many years, not in establishing the greater trustworthiness of this or that likeness of Christ, but in endeavouring to manifest the authenticity of the type generally received, by the process of tracing it up to the earliest Christian age. Certain papers on this theme, the study of which Mr. Heaphy pursued in Rome and elsewhere, appeared some time since in the *Art Journal*; but with these papers as they stood the author was not fully content. He resumed the subject in the way of private writing, and threw more or less into form for final publication in a volume all that he had gathered together. Before his death, he expressed the desire that Mr. Wyke Bayliss—well known to the public both as an artist and as a suggestive writer on art and morals—should complete the arrangement of the volume which was to be, so to speak, Mr. Heaphy's monument, though indeed it was undertaken with far other views than those of personal fame. Mr. Bayliss has fulfilled, in the best taste, the task that devolved on him, and Mr. Heaphy's book now comes before the public, in its limited issue, with every material advantage to be desired by the writer of so serious an essay. The pages of the ACADEMY are not the place in which to trace, one by one, Mr. Heaphy's labours; but a word may well be said here in praise of the fullness and thoroughness of his examination, and in commendation of the manner in which many of the most interesting of the early likenesses of Christ are reproduced. Of these magnificent, we may almost say unique, illustrations, many are coloured by hand. They are enriched with gold, the archaic manner of expression, recalling the earlier periods of pictorial art, while the scale is such as to enable nothing to be lost—no essential feature, and no trace of accident produced by the passage of time. There must be a considerable public able to take an intelligent interest in Mr. Heaphy's elaborate study, which is here presented in so rich and worthy a dress.

*Die Deutsche Kunst in Bild und Wort.* Von Ernst Förster. (Leipzig: T. O. Weigel.) This work was originally published in thirty-five parts, and met with a warm reception from the German public. It is now issued in the form of a solidly bound tome, in appearance somewhat like a large family Bible. It is illustrated with numerous steel engravings—a mode of illustration that does well enough for the architectural portion of the book, but which is never very satisfactory in rendering paintings. Architecture, however, occupies more than half the volume, and the plates of the innumerable German churches built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are exceedingly interesting, and form a history of the subject even without the aid of the text. Dr. Ernst Förster, who has written the text, is a well-known writer on art in Germany, where he is considered to be somewhat light and popular in his mode of conveying instruction; but the German mind is capable of digesting more solid food than the English, and it is to be feared that English readers would find him very dull. Instead of giving, as is the custom with the writers of letterpress to illustrated books here, a pleasant little dissertation on each picture, he enters at large into the history of the subject, and produces more of a manual than a book for the drawing-room. Those, however, who really desire to learn something of German architecture, sculpture, and painting will find much to instruct and interest them in this book.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

##### THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOUR.

EXHIBITIONS in the Gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour are always interesting to the real student of art, if they do not quite come up to the expectations of picture-seers who are in search of a sensation. It is not much within the province of water-colour art to astonish or to stir. Its triumphs are of a quiet kind, and the student of art, as distinguished from the learner of painting, finds much to be pleased with in what he sees at the Institute. For he sees there—along, indeed, with too abundant instances of lamentable feebleness—many examples of a delicate success. By the best judges, the Institute has long been accounted strong in figure painters and painters of interiors and architecture. David McKewan, whose best interiors are dashed off with a breadth and vividness quite his own, was, during the later years of his life, a particular ornament of the Institute; the interiors of Chase were admired as faithful examples of more old-fashioned work; and at the present moment those of Mr. J. D. Linton, Mr. A. C. Gow, Mr. Charles Green, and Mr. Towneley Green are wont to exhibit the best qualities of water-colour painting. Of architecture, whether seen from without or from within—whether its lines receive beauty from the colouring of Nature or from the adornments of artistic decoration—Mr. Fulleylove is one of our most pleasure-giving exponents. Mr. H. G. Hine has long been accounted a very subtle master of a limited range of landscape; some of his younger rivals are bolder, and to many they are not less attractive. With these substantial sources of delight generally at our command in the gallery, it is possible to pardon the presence there of the nudish damsels, ill-drawn and foolishly smirking, who meet us, it must be confessed, at every turn. And the instances of enfeebled sentiment—rarer here, we think, than at the exhibitions of the "Society"—may likewise be forgiven, where they occur. For a great deal of solid work is to be discovered in the gallery—pieces in which artistic successes are won with no assistance

from clap-trap effects. The better members of the Institute disdain cheap triumphs.

It has, perhaps, rightly been objected to Mr. Linton's drawings that some of them tend rather needlessly to blackness; but it has never been urged that their occasional assumption of an inky cloak interferes with their generally triumphant attainment of tone; and in colour, it must needs be admitted, Mr. Linton, when not pre-occupied with vigour, can be subtle and delicate, as well as strong. There are wonderful, if not at first sight wholly agreeable, effects obtained in each of the three drawings which he exhibits this winter. In all he has disdained to paint an incident, or has resolved at all events that the forcible realisation of colour and form shall make an incident needless, and so he gives us *Autumn*—the tall, finely knit, Venetian-haired woman of whom he is fond, her colours of person and raiment harmonising with the flowers of the chrysanthemum which she bears in her hand and which are the symbols of her season—and he gives us the *Winter*, where a woman, richly and still warmly clad, advances to the glowing hearth, her furs already discarded, in the comfort of her interior. Something seemingly harsh and abrupt in the transitions of colour vanishes, we are disposed to think, as one gains further familiarity with these works, which have the interest of boldness and the beauty of strength. Perhaps Mr. Gow, this year, is not quite so good as usual—he is always worth studying—and perhaps Mr. Towneley Green's daintiness, which is yet delightful, is pushed a little too far. His works, however, will have the consolation of popularity, and, against the spring time, he can brace himself for successes more purely artistic. He is well able to secure them. Mr. Charles Green rests contented, we should say, with artistic success alone, for never can he have put better work into a singularly unobtrusive and modest design than he has in the drawing called *Interrupted*. The picture has a little story, and that little story is told with exquisite precision. It is a well-to-do man of letters, interrupted in his reading; he is about to receive courteously, but with much private grumbling, an ill-timed call. Rising amid his surroundings of eighteenth-century decoration, he makes a most picturesque and characteristic figure, realised with such a regard to the relations of tone and colour as is not only noticeable at once to the fairly trained eye, but as is seen to be admirably perfect as well as evident.

Leaving the landscapes of Mr. Hine, Mr. Aumonier, Mr. Orrock, and Mr. Collier to be examined and reported on by the reader—who will discover in each their accustomed qualities, though in various degrees—and but briefly indicating Mr. Clausen's figure subjects, of which two reach truth and one reaches poetry, we may rightly draw attention to the purely artistic spirit in which Mr. Fulleylove has treated some scenes of recent travel. To be frank about him, we think he has failed once: *The Lower Church of Assisi* need not have claimed a place beside his more distinguished work; but his three drawings of Siena are not only individually excellent, but, taken together, they evidence a wise reserve of power—only such faculties of the artist as are best needed for a particular work being displayed in that particular work, and the others contentedly subdued or held back. Thus, the gift of a pure and full colourist—of an eye quite able to revel in glorious colour—while it is employed in the *Cypresses*, *Siena*, is skillfully restrained in the drawings of the *Cathedral* and of the *Loggia*. A full colourist works in the *Cypresses*; a subtle colourist has wrought in the *Loggia*; an architectural draughtsman chiefly in the *Cathedral*. Wide popularity will not be attained by any of these drawings, for there is nothing in the subjects to command it. But in the discreet

employment of different gifts and means—in the artistic judgment displayed—may be found ample justification for the opinions lately put forth with regard to Mr. Fulleylove's work and its prospects.

### ART SALES.

THE sale of a choice collection of engravings and etchings formed by the Rev. J. J. Heywood took place at Messrs. Sotheby's the first three days of last week. It included a remarkable series of the works of Dutch etchers, fine examples of the earlier masters, etchings of the French and English schools, and some important works of leading mezzotint engravers. We mention some of the most noteworthy, in the order in which they occurred in the three days' sale.

By Nicholas Berghem, a very rare first state of the print known as *La Vache qui s'abreuve* sold for £20 (Fawcett). A most forcible impression, of excessive rarity, of *Les Trois Vaches en Repos* fell to Mr. Thibaudau's bid of £13; *Le Joueur de Cornemuse* realised £12 5s. (Sabin); *L'Homme monté sur l'Âne*—of excessive rarity in the state in which it appeared—fetched £16 (Thibaudau); *Le Pâtre jouant du Flageolet*, from the collection of John Barnard, fell for £5 5s. (Noseda). Among the etchings of Ferdinand Bol, there was included a brilliant impression of Bol's *chef d'œuvre*—*La Femme à la Poire*—which fell for £5 15s. (Fawcett). Among the etchings of Claude there were included some of those on which the master's fame as an etcher will rest. Thus a beautiful impression of the first state of *Le Troupeau en Marche par un Temps orageux* fetched £7 7s. (Sabin); an extremely rare state of *The Rape of Europa* realised £8 8s. (Sabin); and a first state, brilliant and of excessive rarity, of *The Shepherd and Shepherdess conversing*—the state with the tall, graceful tree in the middle of the picture, one not only rarer but more desirable than any of the others—realised £8 8s. (Sabin). These prices must be reckoned low for such rare works as Claude's etchings in their best states. They are greatly sought for on the Continent, and still hold their own among good English collectors. For the sum of £42 10s. (Noseda) there fell a beautiful proof of a charming print heretofore misdescribed, or the subject of it wrongly mentioned. The Mrs. Jane Dalrymple Elliot whose picture Gainsborough painted and John Dean here engraved was, we are informed by the catalogue of the present sale, the authoress of "A Journal of my Life during the French Revolution." By W. Dickenson, a rare print after Romney, *Benedicta Ramus, Lady Day*, reached £25 5s. (Noseda). Duclos's two engravings after *Le Bal Paré* and *Le Concert* of Augustin de St.-Aubin fell for £11 (Thibaudau). Among the works of Albert Dürer, it is convenient to cite *Le Crucifix, dit le Pommeau d'Épée de l'Empereur Maximilien*, which fell for £7 (Thibaudau); *L'Oisiveté*, on paper with the bull's head, £18 (Ellis); *The Virgin with the Monkey*, a most brilliant impression, £56 (Fawcett); and the *Coat of Arms with the Cock*, £11 15s. (Fawcett). By Earlm, a beautiful proof of Zoffany's *Royal Academy* fetched £5 15s. (Barrett). By Faithorne, the most noticeable print was a first state of the *Charles the Second*, in an oval, round which are the words, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It fetched £6 12s. 6d. (Noseda), and is written of as a print of excessive rarity, "appearing to have been worked just at the time of the Restoration for Bishop Morley's little tract, 'Character of Charles the Second,' which tract is equally rare." Faithorne's *Thomas Killigrew*, after Shepherd, fetched £3 15s. (Ellis). There appeared what seemed to be a unique and hitherto entirely undescribed portrait—that, as stated in the sale catalogue, of *Louise of Lorraine*, wife of Henry

the Third of France. It fell to the bid of £36 10s. (Thibaudau).

Mr. Seymour Haden's etchings were represented in chief by the *Breaking up of the Agamemnon*, a very rich impression, which sold for £7 10s. (Sabin), and by *Out of Study Window*, a rare trial proof, "with the shower on the left," which fetched £5 5s. (Samuel). The exquisite likeness of *Emma—Lady Hamilton*—engraved by J. Jones, from the portrait by Romney, sold for £17 (Weston). Mr. Legros's extremely rare large plate of *Thomas Carlyle* sold for £7 7s. (Ellis); his rare *Tribunal*, £4 (Thibaudau). Following two impressions from Lucas van Leyden, which did not realise high prices, there came a long series of the etchings of Jan Lievens. By McArdell there appeared, among others, the portrait of *Mary Panton, Duchess of Ancaster*, in a masquerade dress, after Hudson. Mr. Heywood's proof had been exhibited at Manchester, and was the only proof known to exist. It fell for £41 (Mayor). Among a few of the masculine etchings of Jean François Millet we note two trial proofs—one of *La Femme faisant manger son Enfant* with autograph signature, "A Monsieur Bracquemond, J. F. Millet," which fetched £14 (Fawcett); and the other, *La Filleuse*, which fell to the same buyer's bid of £12. There were many etchings by Adrian van Ostade, of which the most noticeable were *Le Peintre*—Ostade's etching of himself in his painting-room—which, being in a most rare state, reached £24 5s. (Fawcett); *Le Bénédicité*, £8 2s. 6d. (Davidson); *La Fête de Village*, second state, from the Dumesnil collection, £9 2s. 6d. (Noseda); and *Le Götter*, £4 (Thibaudau). By Paul Potter, *Le Cheval hennissant* fetched £10 5s. (Noseda); and an excessively rare state of *Le Vacher*, £31 10s. (Ellis). Of Rembrandt's etchings there were on the present occasion but few. *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds*—a third state from the Brentano collection—fetched £28 (Fawcett); *A Cottage with White Pales*, £14 15s. (Thibaudau); and a *Portrait of Jan Asseghlyn*, from the Aylesford collection, £24 10s. (Noseda). Prince Rupert's print of a *Young Warrior, with Lance and Shield*, after Giorgione, extremely rare, from the Brentano collection, sold for £10 15s. (Davidson); Ludwig von Siegen's *Landgravine of Hesse*, for £12 (Ellis). Two prints after Romney by J. R. Smith attracted attention. One of them was an early impression of the *Miss Cumberland*, which fell for £12 10s. (Noseda); the other, the magnificent group of the Gower children, which has been declared to be the masterpiece of Romney for grace and composition. This most rare and desirable work reached the sum of £98 (Wyman). Later in the sale occurred the portraits by George Vertue—a large series—the etchings of van Vliet, and some works by modern etchers—Mr. Whistler, for example. A few of the magnificent engravings after Antoine Watteau—who was so fortunate in his engravers—fell for very moderate prices, but few of the principal pieces after this master were included in the collection.

A FEW days before the sale of Mr. Heywood's cabinet, Messrs. Sotheby had sold, under the hammer, a large and fine collection wholly of the etchings of Rembrandt, of which some record should be made. The *Portrait of Rembrandt in an Oval*, in the second state, a duplicate from the Berlin Museum which had subsequently been in the cabinet of M. Firmin-Didot, sold for £19. *Joseph telling his Dreams to his Brethren*—a first state—fell for £14 5s.; *The Triumph of Mordecai*, from the de Fries and Verstolk von Soelen collections, sold for £21 10s.; *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, a night piece, from the Firmin-Didot collection, reached £25; *The Flight into Egypt*, in the style of Elsheimer, £35; *Christ preaching*—the first state, according to Charles Blanc—£24; the *Ecce Homo*, a third state,

from the Esdaile and Kalle collections, £39; *The Descent from the Cross*, £45; *Christ entombed*, from the Liphart collection, a first state on India paper, £25; *St. Jerome*, a first state, from the Firmin-Didot collection, £60, and a second state of the same plate no less than £66; *The Persian*, £27; *Beggars at the Door of a House*, £25. Then followed some of the "free subjects," the *Flute Player*, for example, reaching £28. Of the academical subjects, perhaps the only fine one is that known as *The Woman with the Arrow*. A second state of this from the Hibbert collection, sold for £28. Of the landscapes, a second state of the *Six's Bridge*—one of the slightest works of the master—reached £37; *A Peasant carrying Milk Pails*, £44 10s.; *A Village near the High Road*, £50; *A Landscape with a Ruined Tower*, £35; the lovely little landscape known as *The Cottage with White Pales*—a second state from the Liphart collection—£28 10s.; and the *Goldweaver's Field*—Rembrandt's summary and significant record of the estate of his patron, Uytenbogaert—£23. Of the portraits, we note the rare first state of the *Clément de Jonghe*, £23; the *John Lutma*, in the ordinary state, "with the window and the bottle," but a very fine impression, £34; an *Ephraim Bonus* from the Liphart collection, £41; a third state of the *Burgomaster Six*—always rare, even in this state, though not always desirable—£30; and *John Cornelius Sylvius*, £34 10s. Among the women's heads, there may be noted the *St. Catherine* (Wilson 338), which fetched £12 12s., and *A Young Woman with a Head-dress of Pearls*, which sold for £8 15s. By Charles Blanc both of these are considered as the portraits of the wife of Rembrandt.

AMONG a miscellaneous collection of engravings recently sold at Christie's, there was an indifferent assemblage of the etchings of Méryon, the sale of which manifested, not for the first time, the indiscretion of amassing—probably for a considerable outlay—third- and fourth-rate impressions of a master's work—the indiscretion, in other words, of acquiring as the master's work work which the master himself would have been in no hurry to acknowledge. Insignificant prices were, of course, realised under the hammer for these undesirable possessions; and even where the prints were finer, mixed as they were with almost worthless things, it became the tendency of the day to underrate them. The really fine impressions—of which there were but three or four—sold, however, for considerable prices. Indeed, a rather dull impression of the *Galerie de Notre Dame* reached £8 15s., and a tolerable impression of *Le Petit Pont*, £8. A fair impression of *La Pompe Notre-Dame* sold for £5, and a tolerable impression of *Le Pont au Change* for £5 15s. The most desirable impression in the collection was a really good first state of *St. Etienne du Mont*. It sold for £7 (Colnaghi), and would probably have fetched more if it had been among better surroundings.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A FEW weeks ago we noticed the appearance of M. Rajon's etching of Mr. Alma Tadema's *Roman Bath*; we must now add a few words on the admirable reproduction in black and white by Victor Lhuillier of Mr. H. S. Marks' *Three Jolly Postboys* regaling at "The Dragon," which many of our readers must remember two years ago in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The artist shows himself an expert in etching and a master of brilliant light and shade. The sparkling effect throughout is in perfect keeping with the original and with the subject. The all-important points, too, the faces (especially that of the pretty village waitress, and also that of the oldest of the three men, who won't be left out of the flirtation—"once a boy always a



boy"), are rendered with masterly directness of touch. The remark proof carries a very good dry-point portrait of the painter, and also some of his favourite birds.

WITH the current number of the *Art Journal* terminates the long connexion of Mr. S. C. Hall with that old-established magazine. To its pages Mr. Hall contributes "Some Words of Farewell," in which he gives a history of the *Art Journal* since its first issue by him in 1839, under the name of the *Art Union*, and a few details of the well-known services of himself and his wife to literature and art during a period of more than half-a-century. We are glad to hear that he intends to devote his leisure to the completion of a work on which he has been long engaged, "Recollections of a Long Life." The programme of the *Journal* for 1881 is one of great variety and interest, showing that the proprietors are determined to infuse a good deal of new blood into its latterly somewhat stagnant veins. Original etchings are announced by Millais, Herkomer, Birket Foster, A. H. Haig, and R. S. Chattock, and Flameng, Mongin, and others are to supplant some of the old line engravings by etchings after modern pictures. In the list of new contributors are the names of Mr. Ruskin, Profs. Sidney Colvin, Richmond, and Baldwin Brown, the Rev. Stopford Brooke, Mr. G. T. Robinson, Mr. J. L. Roget, Mr. Comyns Carr, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. F. G. Stephens, Mrs. Allingham, Mr. A. H. Hunt, Mr. F. Rawlinson, Mr. A. Nesbitt, Mr. F. Powell, Mr. Herbert Marshall, Mr. Henry Blackburn, and Mr. Harry Quilter. There are few of these names which are not guarantees of thoroughly good work; and on the whole the programme of the *Art Journal* for 1881 may be considered as one of the most important announcements of a somewhat dull season.

It is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company (Limited) for the purchase and management of the Hanover Gallery, first opened as exhibition rooms last year and now again open to the public with a varied collection of paintings and drawings. The proposal is to create a capital of £40,000 by half that number of shares of two pounds each. The Board of Directors, whose names are already published in the Prospectus, is an ample guarantee of the solidity and respectability of the undertaking, comprehending the Hon. A. W. Fulke Greville; Francis Richard Crawshay, Esq., of Pontypridd; Robert Milburn, Esq., of Beckenham; and three other gentlemen. We observe that no artists' names are as yet connected with the undertaking, from which we conclude that it is independent of any body or set of men. It appears, however, that the promoters look forward to the proposed Society of Painters-Etchers in connexion with the gallery. With the exception of the Grosvenor, the Hanover possesses perhaps the handsomest exhibition premises in London.

HERR MAKART is at present engaged on an immense picture which is likely to create a great sensation next spring. It represents the interior of an Italian bath house, ornamented in the richest style of the Renaissance. In the bath a number of beautiful women and children disport themselves delightfully, while others sit or lie about in various stages of undress. Near the centre one fair dame lies extended on soft cushions without any pretence of covering, while a number of charming little naked children play around her.

WE have received from the Autotype Company another of their admirable reproductions from paintings. Mr. Walter Field's charming picture, entitled *Come unto these Yellow Sands*, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Paris Exhibition of 1878, lends itself excellently to this mode of reproduction. The light

breaking on the range of hills that overlooks the bay, the sullen aspect of the sea, and the lowering clouds are all rendered with a truth and softness that engraving could not hope to attain; while the delightful group of children dancing in wild glee along the yellow sands transforms a somewhat dreary scene into one full of life and grace. It may be interesting to our readers to know how these large autotypes are produced, and their wonderful truth arrived at. In the first place an autotype is taken direct from the original painting, with a four-foot base line. This is given to the painter to work upon in monochrome until it is brought up to the same pitch, if we may so call it, as the original. The final autotype is then taken from this monochrome drawing, which can be rendered with far greater effect than the coloured work. Nothing in modern photography is more successful in its results than this process as applied to paintings, for most attempts to photograph direct from paintings have been more or less failures. This gives us the painting without the muddiness resulting from the reproduction of colour.

WE are sorry to observe the death of Mr. Charles Sackville Bale, the veteran collector. This event took place several days ago, Mr. Bale having attained the age of eighty-nine years. Among English collectors of the last two generations Mr. C. S. Bale may almost be said to have been pre-eminent. The excellence of his collection has long been a tradition among his brethren. He possessed nearly everything that collectors seek, and in great quantity, and in the finest condition. His enjoyment of his treasures, up to a very late period, was marked and hearty, and he took pleasure in showing them privately to those interested in art, and he was also readily accessible when his possessions were required to add to the value of public exhibitions. He had always announced that, upon his death, his works of art would be dispersed under the hammer; for, however willing he may have been to occasionally enrich museums with carefully chosen objects, he held that the proper place for a collector's possessions to fall into was the hands of his brother collectors. As Mr. Bale—happily in the complete enjoyment of his faculties—lingered to an age seldom attained even by Lord Chief Barons, it would be an affectation to deny that the moment for the dispersion of his collections had been long looked forward to by the enterprising dealer. Either in King Street, St. James's, or in Wellington Street, Strand, we are likely during the present season to witness the scattering of treasures which it had taken many years, a long purse, and an exquisitely cultivated taste to amass. Engraved gems, drawings by the great Italian masters, by the Dutch masters, by the chief English water-colour painters, will probably form by no means the whole of the treasures soon to be exposed to the study of the amateur. Mr. Bale was one of those collectors in whose hands these rich things deserved to rest.

IT was announced in these columns last week that the Département des Estampes de la Bibliothèque Nationale had acquired by purchase a complete collection of the *œuvre* of Jules Jacquemart. The fifteen hundred etchings—or thereabouts—now passed to the Rue Richelieu include the plates of Jacquemart in all their states, the work extending over a period of about twenty years. Sometimes in a slight, but for the most part in a sufficiently serviceable way, M. Louis Goussier catalogued the *œuvre* of Jacquemart for the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, which had always been among the firm supporters of his talent. Since the publication of this *travail* Jacquemart had added but little to the labours it was intended to chronicle, for

of late years he had devoted himself more especially to the practice of water-colour drawing. The effect of his premature death is already perceptible in the somewhat enhanced value of his etchings; and it is probable that the authorities of the Bibliothèque may have been well advised in acquiring, while there was yet the occasion, the singularly complete series of excellent works of which they have just now become possessed. Jacquemart's art was very different from the trained talent of the capable craftsman. It was of a unique order.

THE House of Assembly at Adelaide has voted the sum of £2,000 for the purchase of pictures to found a National Gallery in Adelaide, and a number of pictures from the Melbourne Exhibition have been bought.

THE result of the labours of the Berlin Photographic Company in our National Gallery may be said to be remarkably successful, especially in their large reproductions of celebrated portrait pictures, like Rubens' portrait of his wife. They seem to be fully equal to what the same company have produced from the Louvre and other foreign galleries. There is no question but that photographs of pictures on a large scale are a great gain to art; it is only in these that the modelling and brush work can be fairly rendered; and from this point of view these works will be both a boon to lovers of art and a most valuable aid to study in our schools and museums.

M. J. CHARVET has just published some coloured drawings with explanatory text of a statue and two vases in bronze of the Italian Renaissance, recently exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the rooms of the Union Centrale dedicated to retrospective art. The statue represents a youthful Mercury, standing, and leaning gracefully against the trunk of a tree; it is a free interpretation of a Greek marble in the Museum of Florence which has been often engraved. One of the two *craters* is a reproduction of the famous Borghese vase, and is likewise decorated with a Bacchic dance. The other is a *replica* of one of the Medici vases, the form of which has always been considered a type of beauty; the decoration seems to represent the sacrifice of Iphigenia. These two vases are in *repoussé* bronze, a rare and difficult kind of work. They and the *Mercury* are from the Mylius collection, sold at Genoa in 1879.

THE Swedish painter, Johan Kristoffer Boklund, died on the 10th inst. At the time of his death he was holding two important official positions, those of Curator of the National Museum and Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and the duties involved by these had of late prevented the distinguished artist from practising his art. His historical works are much esteemed.

WE have received a permanent portrait of Daguerre, which is to form the frontispiece to the forthcoming twenty-second volume of the *Yearbook of Photography*. It is from a daguerreotype taken in 1846 by J. E. Mayall, and is, we believe, the first portrait ever published of the Father of Photography.

ACCORDING to the German papers, two important works by Vandyke and Velasquez respectively have been found at Mühlhausen in Thuringia.

IN the *Portfolio* this month we have the end of Mr. J. W. Clark's interesting history of Cambridge which has been continued throughout the whole year, and has afforded pleasant reading both for those who know Cambridge and those who do not. The numerous amusing stories with which it has been enlivened have given vivid glimpses of the past life of Cambridge, and have also prevented the history from becoming dull. Beyond Mr. Clark's article there is not much to notice in the

December number. Mr. F. G. Stephens contributes a paper on the water-colour painter, Henry Elridge, who, he thinks, is in danger of being forgotten. A reproduction of one of his drawings is given in illustration. The frontispiece etching is of poorer quality than usual. It is by Jacomb Hood, and represents the Red Cross Knight and Una riding together. The faces are somewhat expressionless.

*L'Art* this week has a fine etching by C. E. Wilson from a picture in the Luxembourg by Herpin. It is a view of Paris by moonlight from the bridge of the *Saints-Pères*, and the light on the water, the driving clouds, and general character of the scene are excellently rendered.

THE painter's screen and the scaffolding which have long hidden the painting in the Zeitglocken-thurm at Solothurn have been removed, and the "restored" picture is now visible. This is its third "restoration," as it underwent that process in 1729, and again in 1756. The original was the work of Franz Knopff, who painted it "am Zyt" in 1583. Knopff was a councillor of Solothurn, and a member of "the brotherhood of St. Luke." This guild was the earliest art society in Solothurn, and was composed of "painters, goldsmiths, sculptors, and other artists," and its constitution was "confirmed by the supreme magistracy at Solothurn on the Monday after St. Gall's Day." The two earlier restorations fell in the period of the so-called "Puderzöpfe;" the present has been the work of Prof. Jenni. The famous inscription, which claims for Solothurn the distinction of being the oldest city in *Celtis* except Trier, is retained in Latin and German, with the old spelling:—

"Kein aller Platz in Gallien ist  
Dan Solothurn zuo dieser Frist  
Usgenommen Trier allein  
Darum nembt man sie Schwestern gemein.  
Dieser Thurn gebawet war  
Ohngefar vor Christi Geburt fünthalbt Hundert  
Jar."

### THE STAGE.

MDME. MODJESKA's third part, played in a London theatre, has been the occasion of sufficient success; and that imperfect command of the subtleties of English speech, which did not tell greatly against her in *La Dame aux Camélias*, but did tell much against her in *Mary Stuart*, is now again to some extent overlooked. The grace and refinement of bearing, the personal distinction, which constitute so large a portion of Mme. Modjeska's claim on the admiration of English playgoers, cannot but find full scope in the impersonation of the fascinating and passionate comedian who gave herself to Maurice de Saxo. Mme. Modjeska looks the part very well, and seems thoroughly to understand it. To compare her performance with that of Sarah Bernhardt would be ungracious; to compare it with that of Rachel would be to all but aged playgoers impossible, for though Rachel was seen not so very many years ago, long before she died she had ceased to possess the fullness of her genius. Hers was a genius very gradually but surely extinguished. Mme. Modjeska is just now in the most complete command of her means. Nature cannot do anything further for her, and it must be doubtful whether art will. It is not surprising that Mme. Modjeska should comparatively fail in one or two of the test passages which an actress is unreasonably required to succeed in. The recital of the fable of "The Two Pigeons" is an instance in point. It falls flat, much as the famous speech about "the Quality of Mercy" falls flat in *The Merchant of Venice*. Wherever a traditional effect is expected and looked out for, it fails to appear. For a part is often very much what the actor's individual genius enables him to make it; every

great part contains infinite opportunities, and it is an utter mistake for one artist to be bent upon taking precisely those opportunities already made fullest use of by another. Mme. Modjeska is too serious a performer to fall a prey to this mistake, and it is not so much she who fails in the recitation of "The Two Pigeons" as the audience that fails by the unreasonableness of its expectations with regard to that particular effect. The further progress of the play reveals the fact that Mme. Modjeska is an adept in the expression of tenderness and scorn. Her indignation may not be so full of a dignified sadness as was that of Mdlle. Desclée, whose quietude and melancholy of scorn in the *Visite de Noces* was a thing to see once and to remember for ever. Her tenderness may fall short of that of two or three actresses less intellectually gifted, but perhaps Mme. Modjeska is remarkable rather by reason of the variety of her talents than by reason of the pre-eminence of any one of them. Her death scene in *Adrienne Lecouvreur* reaches the pathetic, as indeed did her death scene in Mr. Mortimer's version of the *Dame aux Camélias*. She impresses the public. It is not, however, by the impressiveness of a death scene that the artistry of a performance must be measured. Tragic events, independently of their interpretation, are of themselves enough to provoke sympathy; and the praise in Mme. Modjeska's case is due less to the impressiveness than to the restraint. A group of acceptable actors—some of them players of distinction—has been assembled to act the new version of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. Mr. Forbes-Robertson is Maurice de Saxo, and Mr. G. W. Anson, Michonnet. So generally excellent an actress as Miss Amy Roselle plays for a few nights the part of the Princess—Adrienne's rival—but she leaves the theatre almost while we write to play the principal part in Mr. Coghlan's new play. Mr. Lin Rayne, who is noted for being easy and gay—a sufficient Charles Surface, an inimitable Sir Benjamin Backbite—brings his ease and his gaiety to the rendering of an *abbé* of society. His intentions are excellent; his method generally good; but he has not absolutely realised the type it is sought to portray. Perhaps to do so more completely he would do well to look at Lavreince's clever little print—so full of the record of that artist's social observation in a world at once polished and free—the clever little print, *Qu'en dit l'Abbé*, and having looked at it once, to look at it again, for it summarises the character of whom a more diffuse account is to be found scattered over the pages of a hundred *mémoires*.

ONE of the most eminent of the "licensed dealers in short skirts, legs, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses" is about to perform a heavy penance, and atone for his sins in familiarising a guileless public with the various graces of Miss Vaughan and Miss Gilchrist by producing a poetical play. Nay, more; not only is Mr. Hollingshead prepared to give us on Wednesday next the literary work of Robert Buchanan. He actually presented us this week with a specimen of Scandinavian drama; but the public of London, caring but little for Northern literature, cares but little for Ibsen, and we shall be content to address ourselves next week to the English poet. Next week, then, we may hope to see Mr. Buchanan's play, in which a lady novelist of distinction—the authoress of *The Queen of Connaught*—will come before the public in her new career as an actress.

THE playgoers of what has well been described as "the only tolerable suburb of London" have just seen a popular comic opera done in a fashion that would not discredit the neighbourhood of the Strand. Mr. Chas. Bernard's *Cloches de Corneville* company

has been playing at the Brighton Theatre. Travelling companies have vastly improved of late, and naturally, since they have been under the minute supervision of those concerned originally in the production of the pieces they perform; but, if there are many going about as good as that which has been acting in our tolerable suburb, there will some day or other be a falling off in the receipts of metropolitan theatres. For why should anybody journey to the middle of town when he can see the *Cloches* and kindred plays, we presume, played so excellently by wandering players? Mr. Vincent Crummies has decidedly fallen—his occupation gone. But that, even occasionally, he should be succeeded by managers who organise attractions in comparison with which the "real pump" is a thing of nothing is a point to be thankful for. It shows an immense increase of enterprise on the part of the managers, and of appreciation on the part of the provincial public. The theatre advances, and advances quite as much through the excellence of popular plays as through the insistence upon literary quality in plays that cannot be popular. In the travelling *Cloches* company, chorus and band are unexceptionable. The piece, as everybody knows, contains but four characters of importance, but all these are done justice to. The Germaine—Miss Beaumont—knows how to sing; the Serpolette—Miss Verona—knows how to act. She is as arch and spirited as possible—a little pleasantly impudent and agreeably mischievous. The Baillie—a part that was surely meant by nature for Mr. Hill—is played most funnily by Mr. Rogers. Gaspard, the miser, was imagined to be only properly within the grasp of Mr. Shiel Barry, and he performs it startlingly, but we deem Mr. Joseph Eldred fully as powerful. His acting is no more to be forgotten than that of his comrade in London.

MR. J. W. BOULDING writes:—

"I have observed in the daily newspapers an announcement of the production, at the Gaiety Theatre on the 22nd inst., of a play entitled *The Nine Days' Queen*. As I am at the present moment in negotiation for the production of a play on the same subject, entitled *Nine Days a Queen*, which was printed for private use in 1878, and has been read by many distinguished members of the dramatic profession, will you allow me to call attention to the fact?"

### BLACKWOOD'S DIARIES, 1881.

These Diaries are now ready. All information officially corrected. They are issued with the conviction that they are the VERY BEST IN THE MARKET at the prices affixed. Two new ones have been added this year—viz.,

**BLACKWOOD'S ONE-DAY DIARY** (one day on each page), forming a very handsome Diary, bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; and with Blotting Paper, 12s. And

**BLACKWOOD'S PENNY POCKET-BOOK AND DIARY**, 54,000 having been printed and nearly all sold.

A CALENDAR on a new principle for the entire century has been inserted in Nos. 4 and 5.

CALENDARS for Three Years have been given in the "Housekeeper's Account Book," also Diagrams for Carving and Instructions in Cooking.

London: JAMES BLACKWOOD & CO., Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row.

### HEBREW and GREEK LEXICONS.

Containing every Word in the Scriptures, with their Varied Derivations; also a Treatise on the True Use of the TENSES, being a Compendium or REVERSED INDEX to the "ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE" (42s.). By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D.

Edinburgh: G. A. YOUNG & CO., 81, Nicolson-street; and all Booksellers.

Now ready.

### SONNETS and MISCELLANEOUS

POEMS. By MAURICE FENDERICK. 12mo, cloth, 4s.  
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

Now ready.

### WAS MAN CREATED? By HENRY

A. MOTT, JUN., Esq., F.R.S., &c., Author of "The Chemist's Manual," "Addition of Milk," &c. &c. In 1 vol., bound, red cloth, price 5s. This interesting Book should be read by all Students of the Darwinian Theory.

London: THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, 11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1880.

No. 451, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*German Life and Literature in a Series of Biographical Studies.* By Alexander Hay Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. (Marshall, Japp and Co.)

THE dramatist Grillparzer well observes in his autobiography that Gervinus might be a profound philosopher and critic, but that of one thing he was absolutely ignorant—namely, poetry. Our present author is in a somewhat similar predicament. Although he has not clearly realised what art, romance, drama, and poetry are, he undertakes to instruct us on Goethe, Novalis, Tieck, and others who were nothing, or next to nothing, if not poetical, dramatical, romantic, and artistic. Like M. Taine, when he comes to the primrose on the river's brim, he scarcely notices that it is yellow, but studies the river and its brim, the climate, the flower's relation to its surroundings, and the questions of transcendental botany suggested thereby. Dr. Japp's interest is in biographical speculation, in the connexion of poems, plays, and novels with their authors' character, and in the various nebular problems which lie on the confines of his subject. His knowledge of originals seems to be slight, but with second-hand authorities he is, as we shall see, over-familiar. The text is "horribly stuffed" with quotations from literary historians and commentators; there is too much criticising criticisms of *critiques*, and Dr. Japp's frequent obscurities of thought and expression are aggravated by copious resort to German philosophical slang where the vernacular would suffice. In the vernacular, however, Dr. Japp is by no means firmly shod. He laughs at poor defunct Sir Archibald Alison, but borrows from him the word "awanting;" writes "of him" instead of the grammatical "his;" and, as a rule, contrives to make almost every other page of the *Studies* read like a translation from the German. In that language, however, he seems by no means perfect. He renders the epigram—

"Ein jeder ist Monarch in seines Hauses Pfählen,  
Es sei denn, dass sein Weib neben ihm will zählen,"

by the lines—

"Each man as the king of his house will stand  
If his wife will but range her next in command."

Dr. Japp should be aware that "es sei denn" means "unless," or "except," and that he has missed "the force and point and power" of the couplet.

Dr. Japp's essays are an amusing mixture of good and bad. For instance, we read with astonishment deliverances like these:—Lessing's "leading characters are all confessedly reflections and reminiscences of his

immediate friends;"—"his great characters, Theophan, Nathan, and the rest, are reproduced by a laborious process of memory;"—"they are "embodied qualities or tendencies." This may be partly true of Theophan and Nathan, but it is absolutely devoid of sense in the case of "the rest," as Tellheim, the Wachtmeister, Minna, Orsina, or Marinelli. Dr. Japp says of Lessing's plays that "they are not faithfully seen till viewed in relation to his character," which may be "expressly read in them;" that they are connected by a "unity of moral purpose;" "that each reflects him from a different angle;" and that "his world of art is one with his world of life." Such talk is about as applicable to *Miss Sara Sampson*, *Minna von Barnhelm*, and *Emilia Galotti* as it would be to *Macbeth* or *The Merchant of Venice*. It contrasts strangely with a correct explanation of the special significance of *Miss Sara Sampson* in the German drama.

"By *Miss Sara Sampson*, it is not too much to say that Lessing freed the tragedy of common life from the prosaic criminal element of discovered tragical conflicts peculiar to its situations. By penetrating into the interior of family life, into the depths of the perplexities of souls, he obtained also for the lower sphere of human action an arena wherein the absolute worth and freedom of the individual could assert themselves. This field is the family. For only in the relations of the family and the affections of the heart can the man, whose capacities as a citizen are narrowly circumscribed, appear as a sovereign, a hero."

This passage is a liberal translation from a well-known German author. Opening at random Stahr's *Lessing*, we found the following:—

"Das Grosse in Lessing's Leistung war, dass er die bürgerliche Tragödie stofflich von jener Prosa des criminalistischen Elements befreite, dass er ein neues, ihr eigenes Gebiet tragischer Conflicte auffand. Indem er in das Innerste des Familienlebens, in das Tiefste der individuellen Seelenzustände, Kämpfe und Verirrungen hineingriff, gewann er auch für die niederen Sphären des Menschenlebens ein Feld, wo sich der absolute Werth, die Freiheit, die souveraine Unumschränktheit des Individuums geltend machen konnte, die der Tragödie nothwendig ist. Dieser Feld aber ist die Familie. Denn nur auf dem Boden der Familie und in den Beziehungen des Herzens kann auch der bürgerlich engumschränkte Mensch frei, Souverain, Held sein."

With romance and poetry our author appears to have little natural sympathy. But though his temperament shuts him out of "the realms of gold," he attempts entrance through intellectual, moral, and theological backdoors. "What I live, and feel, and create," says Dr. Japp, "is in the last result of value only as I live, and feel, and create, in harmony with what is most essential in the moral and spiritual being of man." That is, when we read *Comus* or *Faust*, or look at Gian Bellini's Madonna in the Frari, or at the Grimani Palace, or listen to the *Eroica*, the grand affair is to estimate "the necessary unity and harmony that must exist between the man and his work, between the artist and the citizen, the individual and the nation, in its various aspects." Judged by this method, *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*, the *Fair-haired Eckhart*, and *Genoveva*, and the rest

of the works of Novalis and Tieck, turn out to have little or no independent literary value! As regards Novalis, "his interest for us will be found to lie in the impulse he has given to the religious life"! while Tieck's "historical place in German literature" mainly depends on his efficient expression of the religious sentiment as an essential element "in a great national life"! But Dr. Japp's supreme performance is the lathering which he gives Goethe, who, instead of "the ordinary hackneyed eulogium," now gets his just measure as a poetaster, a heartless, whimsical, capricious, superstitious villain and snob. "Egotistic, self-conscious, vain, and affected," "self-indulgent, prurient, and selfishly vicious"—"something inexplicably coarse, gross, and sensual, deeply indelicate in the grain of him, something at once prurient and callous"—"shameless, cold, calculating, and in many ways mean," in behaviour "detestable and disgusting"—these are some of Dr. Japp's pokes at the joints in Goethe's armour. But the pokes of a writer who rebaptises Goethe's flame, the great actress Corona Schroter, into "Caroline" cannot be very dangerous. Dr. Japp's information is largely gathered from the pre-Adamite Goethe period. He gives a *salmi* of English and French review articles, but shows scarcely any acquaintance with the literary flood which in Germany has lately been pouring forth *usque ad nauseam* on Goethe and his concerns. His horizon does not even include Hermann Grimm, Düntzer, or Gödeke; it is bounded by ancient Menzel, Rosenkrantz, and Schäfer. He roars as gently as any sucking dove against "Mr. Thomas Carlyle and Mr. George Henry Lewes" for denying that *Wilhelm Meister* is "a picture of the horrible and debased life that the much-famed Weimar Court sheltered and approved." Lewes took the trouble to deny that Weimar Court life corrupted Goethe's genius. One might as well condescend to argue that Scott was not corrupted by Abbotsford, or Shelley by his residence in Pisa. However, Dr. Japp, who knows better than Lewes and Carlyle, contradicts them. "It is a sober and somewhat saddening matter of fact that no more *Goetzes* were forthcoming;" "when Goethe came to Weimar he more and more passed out of the range of those healthy sympathies which are somehow essential to great, simple, and enduring creation;" the productions of his Weimar, or Ideal, period are mere mistakes spoiled by "ultra-classicality;" "ultra-Gothic," "sentimental and morbid, or semi-psychological experiments," Greek affectations, and "sickly overrated personal episodes." And yet Dr. Japp must be aware that, before his residence in Weimar, Goethe had only written *Werther*, *Goetz*, *Clavigo*, *Stella*, and certain minor pieces, and that among the works which he thus pooh-poohs are *Iphigenia*, *Tasso*, *Egmont*, *Wilhelm Meister*, the *Roman Elegies*, *Faust*, and so on *ad infinitum*! Dr. Japp also explains that the appearance of the "elective affinity" element in the works of George Eliot, with whom he associates Miss Thackeray, Mr. Black, and — Ouida, is due to the arch-corruptor of Weimar. It seems that but for Goethe novelists would never have remarked that the

love of wives is not invariably bestowed on their own husbands, and that married men sometimes fall in love with girls.

In conclusion Dr. Japp demonstrates the connexion of German philosophy and political life. He says, with respect to Kant, that "most of those who distinguished themselves in the Wars of Independence had earnestly studied him;" also, Kant was "perhaps the most potent force in awakening Germany, and re-uniting it against Napoleon." Now, it is notorious that of the leaders in the said war only one was a Kantist, namely, Schön, who, however, denied his master. Dr. Japp's notion of the War of Liberation is peculiar. He speaks at length of "the national enthusiasm against the French domination," of the "great national revival," of the defeat of Napoleon which "Germany" achieved by "individual effort." Nothing of the sort occurred. In 1813 fully two-thirds of Germany was in the power of the French. Germany made no attempt to move; such resistance and enthusiasm as occurred were exclusively Prussian, and although Mr. Japp may not know it, Napoleon would have ground Prussia, with or without Kant, to powder, unless Russia and Austria, with England in the background, had come to her aid. We also learn that Germany was prostrated by Napoleon owing to "her loss of unity arising, in great degree, from her subjection to foreign impressions," from her "surrender to a false cosmopolitanism." It is a matter of historical fact that Germany, since the *Kaiserzeit*, never had any unity, real or ideal, to lose. Her disunion had nothing to do with modern cosmopolitanism, but was her normal and necessary state ever since the extinction of the House of Hohenstaufen.

GEORGE STRACHEY.

### *The Personal Life of David Livingstone.*

By William Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D.  
With Portrait and Map. (John Murray.)

THIS will prove a welcome book to the many friends and admirers of Livingstone. With a loving hand and sympathetic mind the author has traced his hero's career from his birth in the humble home of Blantyre to the melancholy death on the swampy shore of Bangweolo. In his company we attend Livingstone during his early labours as a missionary, we share in his craving for a wider field of activity, are made partakers of his hopes and aspirations, his griefs and disappointments, and are admitted to the privacy of his family life. The author has had copious sources of information to draw upon, including unpublished journals, numerous letters which Livingstone wrote to friends, and reminiscences communicated by these latter. Upon the whole, judicious use has been made of this rich store of information. Still, the author cannot be acquitted of an occasional diffuseness, which obscures instead of illuminating. Greater conciseness, less reiteration, would have thrown into bolder relief Livingstone's character as a man, and rendered more perspicuous his achievements as an explorer and missionary.

Livingstone the "missionary" occupies the foremost place in this volume; and this is perhaps as it should be, for, though Living-

stone will go down to posterity as the most successful and persevering of African explorers, we gather from his letters that he took greater pride in his spiritual and philanthropic labours than ever he did in his geographical discoveries. It is, however, just possible that he may have deceived himself. There can be no doubt that he was eminently a "religious" man; and those did him scant justice who accused him of laxity in his duties as a missionary, because his ways were not the ways of other labourers in the same field, or because, discarding the clerical garb, he wore a sort of undress naval uniform instead. To an old lady in Carlisle, who appears to have troubled him on these heads, he wrote:—

"My views of what is *missionary* duty are not so contracted as those whose ideal is a dumpy sort of man with a Bible under his arm. I have laboured in bricks and mortar, at the forge and carpenter's bench, as well as in preaching and medical practice. I feel that I am not 'my own.' I am serving Christ when shooting a buffalo for my men, or taking an astronomical observation, or writing to one of His children who forget, during the little moment of penning a note, that charity which is eulogised as 'thinking no evil.'"

But although his views on missionary duties may have been broad, those which he held on doctrine were strictly "correct." He certainly attended the services of various denominations, and has even a kindly word to say about Roman Catholic missions; but he judged harshly of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*, and in no respect could he be called a latitudinarian. He believed in a personal devil, for in his diary he apostrophises him; and when Sechele, the chief of the Bakwains, afterwards one of his greatest friends, asked pertinently why, since it was true that all who died unforgiven were lost for ever, no one had come before to tell them of it, he is quite at a loss for an adequate answer. Yet subsequently his belief in this doctrine of perdition, so contrary to the spirit of Christ, however congenial to that of certain Christian Churches, must have been severely shaken, for when Sebituane died before there had been an opportunity to baptise him, he calls out in the bitterness of his feelings, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? I leave thee to Him."

Fortunately this earnestness as a Christian man did not sour Livingstone's temper, and many of his letters now for the first time printed sparkle with humour. Having found that on Ptolemy's map various tribes are described, as Anthropophagi, Ichthyophagi, and so on, according to the food they take, he writes:—

"If we followed the same sort of classification, our definition would be by drink thus:—The tribe of stout-guzzlers, the roaring potheen-fuddlers, the whisky-fishoid-drinkers, the vin-ordinaire bibbers, the lager-beer swillers, and an outlying tribe of the brandy cocktail persuasion."

In reply to a letter from his daughter Agnes, in which an alarm, arising from the next house having taken fire, had been mentioned, he writes playfully:—

"You did not mention what you considered most precious on the night of the fire; so I dreamed that I saw one young lady hugging a German grammar to her bosom; another with

a pair of curling tongs, a toothpick, and a pinafore; another with a bunch of used-up postage-stamps and autographs in a crinoline turned upside down; and a fourth lifted up Madame Hocédé and insisted on carrying her as her most precious baggage. Her name, which I did not catch, will go down to posterity alongside of the ladies who each carried out her husband from the besieged city, and took care never to let him hear the last on't afterwards."

Fortunately for science, Livingstone's conception of missionary work embraced the geographical delineation of the countries to be opened up to civilising influences, and he availed himself of every opportunity to add to his qualifications as a scientific observer. His medical training, secured by a self-denying course not at all unusual in Scotland, proved a good foundation. During his first voyage to the Cape the captain of the ship kindly gave him lessons in the use of the quadrant, frequently sitting up with him for that purpose till twelve o'clock at night. This knowledge he improved, under the guidance of Sir Thomas Maclear, while at the Cape, and it enabled him to lay down his track through the untrodden wilds of Africa with a degree of accuracy rarely surpassed by professedly scientific explorers. It seems to us as if the author had not given due weight to Livingstone's geographical labours, which, after all, won him such sympathy among the public as his special achievements as a missionary would never have secured. Geographical students will search this volume in vain for anything calculated to throw new light upon the published narratives. In his remarks upon the claims put forward by the Portuguese as having preceded Livingstone in some of his discoveries, the author shows very plainly that geography is not his *forte*. Pages are filled with religious reflections, which Livingstone himself would probably have never published, and a tithe of which would have sufficed to portray his personal character and individual views; while the geographical treasures, still buried in the "journals," are heedlessly discarded. And yet these "journals" differ in "some material respects from the printed record," which was prepared in great haste; they "contain frequent notes on the character, the superstitions, and the feelings of the natives;" and Livingstone himself intended to make use of them in the preparation of a larger work. We hope these journals, as well as the "heavy box" full of meteorological and other records, recently sent home from the Cape, will be placed in the hands of a competent editor, in order that all facts of scientific interest may be culled therefrom. Such a task, it might be supposed, would naturally devolve upon the Royal Geographical Society, and we feel sure the council of that learned body would readily undertake it.

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

*The Qur'an.* Translated by Prof. E. H. Palmer. Being Volumes VI. and IX. of the "Sacred Books of the East," Translated by various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by F. Max Müller. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

(Second Notice.)

RESUMING our criticism from the last number of the ACADEMY, we subjoin a few additional specimens of the latitude which the learned



Professor allows himself in his edition of the *Kur-ân*:—"He [God] is the subtle, the aware," (*Kur.* vi. 103); and again, "He is the subtle, the well-aware," (*id.* lxvii. 14), the original being identical in both cases. We have already noted the rendering of the original *al-Khabîru* by "aware," and turn now to the translation of *al-Latîfu* by "subtle." The original word is thus expounded by Arab lexicographers:—*Al-Latîfu*, as one of the *Asmâ-i'l-Hüsna*, or Beautiful Names of God, means the Benign to his worshippers, who does good to his creatures by putting benefits within their reach with kindness. The word "gracious" seems to comprise all this; but can anything be further from that meaning than to say that God is "subtle"? Even supposing that by "subtle" here "subtile" is intended, yet even that emendation, beside being dangerously ambiguous, fails to convey the idea of the original.

"God is grateful and doth know," (*Kur.* ii. 153). God grateful! for what? Among the various significations of the infinitive noun of the verb *shükara* is that of requiting or forgiving, of regarding one with favour, and hence, necessarily, of recompensing. (See the *Tijû-l-'Arûs*, *sub voce* "shükir.") The active participle used in the text seems, therefore, to convey the same idea as the epithet *shakûr*, as applied to God, does in an intensive sense, namely, one who approves or rewards, who recognises small works with large bounty. (See Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon* under *shükara*.) "The liberal giver" would, in our opinion, be a more apposite rendering of the *shükir* of the text.

In another respect Mr. Palmer's translation would have gained rather than lost symmetry and point if he had adhered less closely to the letter of the Arabic, and availed himself of those tropical significations which the language, as used by its best scholars, fully warrants. He uses the phrase, "He struck out for them a parable," which, in different forms, occurs about twenty times in the *Kur-ân*, instead of the usual and more correct "He propounded to them a parable." We say "more correct," because *dhâraba lühüm* does not mean "to strike out to them." But why so outlandish an expression, when the Arabic lexicons under *dhâraba* give this phrase as meaning to propound, declare, rehearse, set forth a parable? Surely his objection to using the language of our Bible did not go the length of driving him to coin a grotesque substitute. In our Bible "to set forth a parable" is the familiar phrase, and it would have been well if the translator had adhered to it. In fact, he does use it in the passive sense: "and when the Son of Mary was set forth as a parable," (*Kur.* xliii. 57).

Again, we have, "And if, indeed, ye be killed in God's way;" and, "Fight, then, in the way of God," (*Kur.* iii. 151; iv. 86). Here, also, a servile reproduction of the letter of the text results in something worse than an ambiguity, for which there was no necessity. *Sabil* does, indeed, mean "a way;" but it means "a cause" also, and the fighting or dying *fi sabili-llâhi* Arab lexicographers explain to mean "in the *Jihâd*," that is, in behalf of the cause of God and His religion.

The following are given as further instances of the sense of the original being marred and missed by a too close following of the letter of the text, occurring in Palmer's translation of the verb *sarrafa*. He renders *Kur.* vi. 65, by "See how we turn about the signs;" ver. 105 by "Thus do we turn about the signs;" and he unaccountably omits a similar sentence in ver. 46 of the same chapter.\* Again, in xvii. 43, we read, "Now we have turned it in various ways in this Qur'ân," where the "it" is an interpolation. In xvii. 90 and xviii. 52, "Now we have turned about for men in this Qur'ân every parable." In xx. 112, "We have turned about in it the threat;" and in xli. 26, "We turned about the signs." What is meant here by to "turn about"? The literal signification of the verb *sarrafa* is to turn anything from one state to another, to vary or make to differ. In the foregoing quotations the meaning undoubtedly is to diversify by repetition or variation. So translated into English the sense would be clear and obvious, and according to the *Tâju-l-'Arûs* the *tasrifu-l-'ayâli*, as used in the above passages, signifies "the varying, or diversifying, of the verses of the *Kur-ân* by repeating them in different forms."

Again, in *Kur.* lxvii. 11, we have the odd reading, "Avaunt to the fellows of the blaze!" The *suh-kam* of the text means much more than "Avaunt." It implies, May such be estranged from good! May they be accursed! Further, to render the next phrase "fellows of the blaze" is to use uncouth English for the simple words of the text. *As-hâbu-'s-Sâ'iri* denotes nothing more nor less than the inmates or occupants of (hell) fire or flames, just as *As-hâbu-l-Jannati* means the inmates of paradise; but Mr. Palmer renders this also by "fellows of paradise!"

There is an absence, however—whether designed or undesigned does not appear—of any uniform system in the mode of translation adopted. Take, for example, the verse, "So they set out until when they rode in the bark, he scuttled it," (*Kur.* xviii. 70). In a foot-note to "rode" we find, "That is, embarked." Then why was not that familiar and equally correct word used in the text; as also "boat" or "ship," instead of "bark"? "He scuttled it." This rendering is allowable; but why, as in other cases, did not the Professor adhere to the literal meaning, which is, "he made holes in it," i.e., as al-Baidhâwî and other commentators explain, by removing a plank or two (from the ship)? In like manner he translates *mushrikûn* by "idolaters," which, if not foreign to the signification of the original, certainly does not correctly express it. It means Polytheists, or, still more accurately, those who attribute a co-partner or co-partners to God, a rendering which is adopted elsewhere in the new version, e.g., "Nor do most of them believe in God without associating (other gods) with Him," (*Kur.* xii. 106). There can be no doubt that the epithet was intended

\* Another important omission occurs in *Kur.* xvii. 94: "... or thou bring us God and the angels before us." This sentence is followed in the original by *kîma 'aamta*, i.e., as thou hast pretended or given out, which is absent from Palmer's version.

to comprise Sabians and Christians, as well as worshippers of idols or graven images, which idols are specially styled *asnam* (*Kur.* vi. 74; xiv. 38; xxvi. 71). Again, the rendering of *al-Mutadâth-thîru*, which occurs as the title of *Sûrah* lxxiii., and also in the first verse of that chapter, by "enwrapped" conveys a very defective idea of the original, which means, "He who wraps himself in the *dithâr*," an overcoat or mantle. In like manner we read how Elijah "wrapped his face in a mantle," (1 Kings xix. 13). The Hebrew is מְרַבֵּץ, which by a not uncommon transposition of letters in the two languages seems to be cognate with the Arabic *dithâr*.

Still one more important verbal criticism. Mr. Palmer almost invariably translates the *wâlad* of the text by "son." In a few instances, especially where the sex is indicated by the juxtaposition of a pronoun in the masculine gender, as in *Sûrs.* xii. 21; xxviii. 8, &c., it undoubtedly has that meaning; but in almost all the other cases it is taking an unwarrantable licence with the original so to render it, for *wâlad*, according to all Arab lexicographers, denotes "everything which is born, and is applied indiscriminately to male and female, and its plural is *awlâd*"—that is, children, both male and female. He translates a passage from *Sûr.* iii. 42, 36, by "How can I have a son?" but the original reads *wâlad*, not *ibn*. Similarly he renders a phrase of frequent occurrence in the *Kur-ân* respecting God taking to Himself a *wâlad* by "son," as in *Sûr.* iv. 169: "God is only one God, celebrated be His praise that He should beget a son," which rendering of the latter section of the sentence might be read as extolling the Most High for having begotten a son. But the original *subhânahu* signifies, according to the general consensus of Arab lexicographers and commentators, "I declare the absolute perfection of God from the imputation of having a female companion or offspring." Elsewhere, however, as in *Sûr.* xxxix. 6, the Professor renders the *wâlad* of the original correctly: "Had God wished to take to himself a child;" albeit, farther on (*Sûr.* lxxii. 3), he reverts to the wrong word again, and writes: "He has taken to Himself . . . neither consort nor son." "Consort," in English, is either masculine or feminine; but the original of this passage is feminine, and is the identical word which in another place (*Sûr.* v. 101) is rendered "female companion." Apart from these etymological criticisms, it is unquestionable that Muhâmmad, in impugning the doctrine of God having offspring, had in view not only the Christian belief in the Trinity, but primarily the heathen notion which prevailed in Arabia at the time of gods and goddesses being the offspring of God, which is clearly indicated in the passage, "And they ascribed to Him sons and daughters" (*Kur.* vi. 100). And again, *Kur.* xvii. 42, "What! has your Lord chosen to give you sons [*banîn*], and shall He take for Himself females from among the angels?" Further, to render the Arabic *wâlad* by "son" is to deprive Christian controversialists of one of their most cogent arguments in rebutting the charge brought against them by the Muslims, that by calling our blessed Lord "the Son of God" we declare ourselves to be Polytheists,

inasmuch as we thereby ascribe procreation, in a human or natural sense, to the Almighty, whereas it is expressly stated of Him in the Kur-ân, "He begetteth not nor is begotten" (Kur. cxii. 3). But the original of this passage, from which the word *wálad* is a derivative, means begetting or begotten, as applied to man and beast alike, whereas Christians never style the Saviour the *wáladu-'lláhi*, but the *ibnu-'lláhi*, from the root *bána*, to build, and hence signifying a son of God's building, not of his procreation.

The foregoing strictures afford an ample criterion of the principles of translation adopted by Prof. Palmer in his new English version of the Kur-ân. No one regrets more than the reviewer that he should have marred a task of so much research and labour by such incongruities in interpretation and diction; nevertheless he does not doubt that the work will be read far and wide, and that, in some respects at least, his too literal rendering of the original will commend it to philologists. His system of transliterating Arab words, for which we presume he is not personally responsible, is, as far as the rendering of Arabic into English goes, the most cumbersome, unwieldy, and *bizarre* which we have ever met with. To use Q for the guttural Arabic K or *K* is to puzzle English readers accustomed to the ordinary sound of that letter in our language. Why the name of an Arab idol should be written "YaghúTH," when "Yaghúth" would be in no danger of being mispronounced by us, is beyond our conception. The same remark applies to "YaTHrib" and such grotesque transliterations as "daTHTHi-rûnî" (Intro., p. xxii.), where the original does not sanction a prolonged *i* at the end of the word. Why the idol of that name should be written "Al 'Huzzâ" (Intro., p. xxvii.), whereas elsewhere the article is written "El"; why that word should have a final prolonged *a*, which is absent from the original; why in this case the Arabic *'ain* should be represented by 'H, and omitted in the word "Kaabah;" why the Pilgrimage should be called "The 'Hagg," when "al-Hájj" would be much more readable; why these and many other similar incongruities should have been adopted is a difficult problem; and yet no provision whatever is made for indicating where the accent should be placed in the pronunciation of a word; for the acute accent ('), which serves that useful purpose in other European languages, has been utterly ignored. We repeat that, so far as English readers are concerned, a more clumsy and intricate system of transliteration could not have been adopted. A consistent and plain system is still one of the *desiderata* of our time.

GEORGE PERCY BADGER.

*The Student's Hume.* New Edition. By J. S. Brewer, M.A. (John Murray.)

*THE Student's Hume*, although the larger work from which it is professedly derived has been almost completely abandoned, has long held its ground with remarkable success as a text-book of instruction. Within the last few years, however, a formidable competitor in public favour, incorporating recent research,

and embodying very different conceptions of our constitutional development, has compelled comparisons which could not but prove in many instances disadvantageous to the older manual.

Schoolmasters, albeit their leisure has not admitted of their learning at first hand all that Lappenberg and Kemble, Palgrave and Freeman, Stubbs and Hallam, Brewer and Froude, Ranke and Gardiner have written on successive periods, have become aware, through the agency of our university examiners, that something more is now required, even from schoolboys, than is to be found in any one text-book, however meritorious, compiled a quarter-of-a-century ago. For some time past, we apprehend, they have hesitated, in no little perplexity, between the new and the old lamp—the brilliant generalisations, but somewhat nebulous condition of facts, which characterise the *Short History*, and the excellent method and clear arrangement which belong to the older manual. When, accordingly, it was known that so sound and well informed a scholar as the late Mr. Brewer had been entrusted with the complete revision of the latter work, many probably suspended their decision, and have awaited with sanguine expectations the appearance of the new edition; while those best able to form an opinion have felt little doubt that, however it might be with the latter half of the volume, the earlier portion would undergo a process of complete renovation. It must be allowed, indeed, that to a scholar of Mr. Brewer's calibre the task, owing to the conditions imposed upon him, could hardly have been a congenial one. The necessity of keeping to the same limits, while the conscientious discharge of his labours called for a reversal of many of the most important original judgments, must have produced an uncomfortable sense of working, as it were, in fetters, by no means calculated to encourage the exercise of those "unwearied pains" which, the Preface assures us, he really bestowed upon the volume. We are, in fact, obliged reluctantly to say that the task of revision has not only been left incomplete, but has been performed with a half-heartedness which deprives it of much of its value.

In a review of Prof. Green's *Short History*\* Mr. Brewer took occasion, a few years ago, to express his own belief in the permanence of Roman and Celtic influences in England subsequently to the Saxon Conquest, and deprecated the very slight notice which these influences had received in the volume before him. It was consequently natural to suppose that either in the first or second chapter of the present edition of *The Student's Hume* we should find some reference to this interesting question. We find none whatever; and the chasm between the two chapters yawns as widely as before. Respecting Palgrave's interesting theory of the Roman elements that survived in Saxon law and administrative organisation, and the numerous facts which Mr. Coote has pressed into his service in his florid rendering of the same views, these pages are silent. There are, however, one or two trifling corrections which prove that the question was present to the reviser's mind. In the

earlier editions (p. 14) the student was reminded that "the Roman occupation of Britain was *purely military*, and that the country was never completely Romanised, like the provinces of Gaul and Spain." For "*purely military*" we now find "*chiefly military*," and with this, and one other slight modification, the reviser appears to have been content to pass by the question. Such being the case, it would seem that either Mr. Brewer's censure of Mr. Green is tacitly nullified by his own default, or that in his own work as reviser he is chargeable with remissness. The account of the Roman roads is slightly modified under the guidance of Dr. Guest, and, after the complete exposure of the spuriousness of the *de Situ* of Richard of Cirencester by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, it has of course been impossible to retain the lists of Roman towns which formerly appeared in note E. Unfortunately, however, in a coloured map, the Roman provinces are delineated with precisely that accuracy which is wanting to our real knowledge of the subject.

As we follow the narrative from early Saxon times, the influence of recent criticism becomes still more manifest, and the different light in which many of the principal actors are exhibited proves the prevalence of the views of writers with whom, on other points, the reviser was frequently at issue. St. Dunstan no longer appears, as in Milman's pages, a mere compound of cunning and fanaticism, but as the reformer of the monasteries and the restorer of learning; while it is admitted that the tales of the inhuman cruelties practised on Elgiva are found only in "late and doubtful authorities." Thomas Becket is no longer described as "covering the enterprises of pride and ambition under the disguise of sanctity and zeal for the interests of religion." *Au contraire*, "no one who enters into the genius of that age can reasonably doubt of his sincerity." "Right as it was for Henry to maintain the supremacy of the Crown, and render the clergy amenable for criminal offences to the temporal courts, the assertion of an authority resting on some higher sanction than the will of the monarch was no less needful and important." Simon de Montfort, whom Hume curtly brands as "a bold and artful conspirator," offers somewhat more difficulty. But the researches of Pauli, Blaauw, and Mr. Prothero, and the criticisms of Stubbs and Freeman, have evidently not been without effect. Not a word of commendation, however, is bestowed on De Montfort's political career. "Opinions," we are briefly told, "are divided as to the purity of his intentions." On the other hand, the broad fact that Henry III. had again and again violated the provisions of the Great Charter is left unrecognised.

But it is probably the chapters which deal with the reign of Henry VIII. that will occasion the most disappointment. Not a few, even among well-read historical scholars, will doubtless turn expectantly to these pages, hoping to find them almost entirely rewritten, with that accuracy of outline and something of that wealth of illustration which the reviser, perhaps more than any living writer, might have given to the narrative—with portraits of More, Cromwell, Latimer, Cran-

\* *Quarterly Review*, vol. cxli., pp. 296-300.

mer, and Pole, offering a just mean between the prejudices of Lingard and the misconceptions of Froude. In point of fact, these chapters are shortened by four pages, while the alterations introduced are mainly such as relate to Wolsey's character and policy. These are, doubtless with justice, uniformly modified into a construction more favourable to the great Cardinal, and Hallam's harsh estimate is altogether expunged.

It will be no occasion for surprise that, when Mr. Brewer was content to do so little where he knew so much, his treatment of the seventeenth century should be still more open to exception. In the letter to the "editor," quoted in the Preface, he professes to have been mainly guided in this part of his labours by Ranke and Prof. Gardiner, holding that the latter's "more equitable way of considering the great controversies of the times must eventually prevail against the less careful tamentations and the prejudices of Brodie, Macaulay, Forster, and others I need not name." We much fear that Mr. Gardiner will find himself unable to reconcile this high compliment with the actual evidence of regard for his authority which these pages afford. His experience is somewhat like that of Balaam. He has written a clear and temperate exposure of the abuses that prevailed under the first two Stuarts and of the tortuous policy of Charles I., and he now finds himself blessing the Royalist party altogether. The character of King James is certainly no longer exhibited in the somewhat grotesque and ridiculous light of former editions; but with this reservation the prejudices of Hume are far more conspicuous than those results which dispassionate research among the treasures of the Record Office has lately placed almost beyond dispute. The account of the Hampton Court Conference is really altered for the worse. It would leave us to conclude (which the former editions *did not*) that the Puritan demands on that occasion were restricted to a few alterations in ceremonial observances. It would have been better, if the space at the reviser's disposal did not enable him to do justice to the subject, that he should have been content to refer the student to the excellent account of the Conference given in another manual of the same series—Mr. Perry's *English Church History*. It is a serious anachronism, again, when the Army Petition of 1641 is represented as one of the circumstances which conduced to the sacrifice of Strafford, when Clarendon's narrative has been clearly proved erroneous on this point, and we know that the petition was not drawn up until after Strafford's execution. Then, too, we have the reproduction of the old statement, made with all gravity, that the number of those who perished in the Irish Massacre "is estimated at the lowest from 30,000 to 40,000." Here everything depends on the wisdom of the estimator. An old woman, of whom De Quincey once enquired the number of those who usually flocked to some annual local gathering in Wales, "estimated" it at "a matter of a million." A feature of far more importance than inaccuracies of detail is, however, the systematic endeavour made to slur over the real merits of the Parliamentary leaders. If Hampden, Pym, and Vane were

in any degree actuated by sentiments of patriotism, justice, and freedom—if, in short, they bore a manly part in the great Constitutional struggle of the seventeenth century—it is not in these pages that their services will be discerned. As for Charles, if the proofs of his duplicity and insincerity are too many to be gainsaid, it is urged that he "did not possess a monopoly of these accomplishments," and Cromwell's double-dealing is suggested as a makeweight in the opposite scale.

In another respect, the volume has been by no means brought up to the right level, and contrasts disadvantageously with Mr. Green's—namely, in the list of "Authorities" appended to each book. The names of writers now almost obsolete remain, while others of recent date and real importance are unmentioned. For an outline of early Norman history, the student is referred to Lappenberg instead of to Freeman; the Lives of Becket edited by Giles have been retained, to the exclusion of the edition in the Rolls Series by Canon Robertson; sources of slight value and no scope, like Hugo Candidus, are named (this last writer, by-the-by, being represented as an authority for twenty years after his *Historia* ceases), while the *Gesta Stephani*, the Hexham Chroniclers, and Giraldus Cambrensis are unmentioned. In the list for the Stuart period, we are introduced to a Life of Charles II. "collected out of Memoirs writ of his own hand," which will doubtless entertain, if it fails to edify, the student who is so fortunate as to discover a copy. It is hard to suppose that these lists could have had the benefit of Mr. Brewer's revision.

It may seem singular that, with all these defects, the *Student's Hume* (though the name is more and more a misnomer) should still be the most complete compendium of English history, within a like compass, that we know; for some time yet it will probably continue to hold a place in household libraries by the side of the *Cabinet Lawyer*, Thomson's *Domestic Medicine*, and the most approved cookery book. But so far as the work of genuine education is concerned, schoolmasters and students are probably alike coming to the conclusion that to seek either to impart or to derive intelligent conceptions of English history from one bulky manual, commencing B.C. 55 and reaching to the date of publication, is an obsolete superstition. The use of a concise and simple abridgment, supplying the necessary outline, supplemented by a series of text-books on successive periods, each the production of a recognised expert in relation to the era, is at once a far more profitable and interesting mode of acquiring such knowledge, and will not result in pre-occupying the mind with notions which it may afterwards be found difficult but desirable to discard.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

*Dorothy*: a Country Story in Elegiac Verse.  
With a Preface. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

A PREFACE may well have seemed needful for the launching of a "country story" so paradoxical and yet so pretty, so smelling all of summer, all of autumn, as this veritable "idyll" of White Rose Farm, and its blame-

less and beautiful heroine, Dorothy. Needful, to justify a heroine with hard, horny hands, such as, our author premises, neither poet nor painter has hitherto ventured to introduce into our literature; needful, to maintain that "a strong lass, whose strength is a part of her charms, if only in very contrast to her other charms, is not beneath the notice of true art;" and needful also to bespeak a hearty welcome for a metre that is near of kin to the pestilent heresy of the hexameter. Of the literary interest of this Preface we must speak no further than to admit its pleadings; but of its Introduction of Dorothy to our readers we may note that the author avouches her to be taken mainly from English life, habituated to, and transmitting hereditarily, health and strength of limb to do such work—ploughing not excepted—as the inexperienced deem has never been undertaken save by the (so-called) stronger sex. But as good wine needs no bush, so the poem of *Dorothy* speaks for itself, and scarcely needs prefacing, being the tale of wrong redressed, virtue and honest good sense rewarded, integrity preserved amid surroundings where much depended on conduct, and where, in singular ways, a sound mind was strengthened to right action and judgment by a sound body. But to come to the elegiacs. Dorothy is the servant-of-all-work at White Rose Farm, hard by the stream of the Yore, born servant in the house where her mother—Bessy Crump—was servant before, until, twenty-one years ago, she died in giving birth to a baby nameless and unfathered—"a chance-child on a farm"—to whom the motherly wife of the farmer took, and reared it, almost like her own. As Dorothy grew and throve with a charm of open-air life and simple and strenuous labour, and a superadded charm due, it should seem, to the mysterious strain of her nameless sire's blood, it was—

"So that a man should say if he saw her afield  
at the milking,  
Or with the sickle at work reaping the barley  
or beans,  
There is a strapping wench—a lusty lass of a  
thousand,  
Able to fend for herself, fit for the work of a  
man!  
But if he came more near, and she lifted her  
face to behold him,  
Ah! he would cry, what a change! Surely a  
lady is here.  
Yes, if a lady be one who is gracious and quiet  
in all things,  
Thinking no evil at all, helpful wherever she  
can,  
Then too at White Rose Farm, by the martins'  
cliff in the valley,  
There was a lady, and she was but the servant  
of all.  
True, when she spoke, her speech was the homely  
speech of the country,  
Rough with quaint, antique words, picturesque  
sayings of old;  
And for the things that she said, they were  
nothing but household phrases—  
News of the poultry and kine, tidings of village  
and home;  
But there was something withal in her musical  
voice and her manner,  
Gave to such work-a-day talk touches of higher  
degree."

Poetic thoughts, too, had Dorothy—the poet goes on to say—though she could not pen her inspiration. In truth, there was nothing of the things which belong to the country, of

rearing cade-lambs—that is, house lambs—and calf-weaning times, that she did not know, nor of the habits of birds and four-footed creatures, though, as her eulogist says:—

“True—there was much she could do, but could not explain how she did it,  
Spending her skill on the deed, not on the art to describe;  
But she could show it in act—could show how to harness a cart-horse,  
How to cut turnips for sheep, how to feed cattle in stall,  
How you should choose your manure for a cold clay land, or a light one;  
How you should fatten a pig, how you should kill him and cure.”

But envious space forbids adequate quotation of Dorothy's “Works and Days,” concerning which the author might rival Hesiod or Tusser—a skilful plougher and haymaker, a dairy-woman, milker, cheese-maker. Mary, the daughter of the house, was its maid also; but for the strong hard work, out of doors and in, Dolly could earn her harvest wage and keep her time with the best of reapers, binders, and stackers, and yet preserve her self-respect, and “keep to herself like a lady.” At the harvest-home supper—where Dolly helped to cook and clean, and did not sit down to supper till last, however pressed, “washing up while the folks were a-playing,” and minding her place, unspoilt by vanity or rustic adoration paid to her as the Queen of the Evening—Tabitha and Jemima Smith, the tradesman's daughters, sneered at her in vain, and pert little Polly, the dress-maker, took nothing by her spiteful suggestion that as Dorothy's hands are “so very ‘ard-working,”

“She might ‘ave ‘id ‘em this once : might ha’ worn mittens—at least.”

But at the harvest-home dance was a guest worthy of Dorothy—Robert George, the head keeper from the Hall, by some given to the mistress's fair and kindly daughter Mary, but himself designing fond, faithful love to the maid-of-all-work. He waits his opportunity to claim her hand as his partner, and expresses his admiration of her looks in a tone she deems too high-flown to be addressed

“To one in a plain cotton frock, and nothing to cover her hands with.”

She tells him, as they join the dance, that she hates to be told she is good-looking, for that this it is “which ruined poor mother and me;” and by thus owning her knowledge of her origin and her sense of it she confirms Mr. George's resolve, which he intimates vaguely to Dolly at parting, to be back by-and-by, back with his master, Sir Harry, from shooting in Scotland, for some great purpose, fervently printed on her ungloved, horny hand by his good-bye kiss. We pass the idyllic picture of her garret, whereto she retires to shed tears of love and joy, and its look-out on the farm-yard, of which she has been part and parcel for years; over her confession to Miss Mary, one morning, when she was too “throng” (which is North Country dialect for “busy”) to call up her kine for the milking, how things stood between her and Robert; and over divers episodic anecdotes of the stoical stifflings of personal feeling which are noteworthy in hardworking, rough girls like Dorothy—to glance at her *rencontre* in her

ploughing dress, “on Breakheart field under the skirts of the wood,” with two polished guests from the castle, an iron gray man of forty or fifty, and a fair stripling of twenty years younger. It is edifying indeed to find how Dolly disdains the misplaced compliments, refuses the glittering silver of the younger stranger, and with eyes aflame with anger, “shining like stars in a frost,” lifts the ploughshare to its work, and finishes the baulk she was on, escaping unscathed and unimpressed by the artful advances of the gentlefolk. But it is not long before the youth meets her again: he leaning over a gate which she must pass in driving her cattle home, and gaily proposing to exact a toll of her lips for passing through. Perhaps the incident of the story is Dorothy's ready wit in finding her safeguard.

“Lightly he took her hand, intending doubtless to press it,  
Meaning at least to bestow some pretty compliment there,  
But as to one in the dark who, feeling for silk or for velvet,  
Suddenly grasps unawares rusty old iron instead,  
So did it happen to him thus grasping the hand of our Dolly—  
Rough as old iron and hard—terribly callous—within.”

Dolly's resource has an instantaneous effect. Mr. Frank drops her labouring fingers, and asks, “Where have you lived all your life? What sort of work have you done?” and, when she has frankly told him her round of out-door and in-door duties, and confided to the disenchanted *beau* some part of her mother's secret, is content to leave her with a kindly good-bye, and with honest advice, but no longer an offer to shake hands. A heroine safe through such an ordeal might be safe also of the love of her true Robert, the head keeper. He has returned, and meets her to claim a hand which he at least can prize and honour, on the evening of her successful stratagem. The grand folk at the castle look auspiciously on the match, and, after a solemn reception of Robert George and his bride elect in Mrs. Jellifer, the housekeeper's, room (correctly, we believe, christened by the inferior servants Pug's Parlour), the pair are presently kuit in holy wedlock, and come back from the church

“With Miss Mary herself for her bridesmaid,  
Back to dear White Rose Farm, back to the hearts of her friends.  
When at the last she went on her husband's arm in the evening  
Up to her own new home, under the skirts of the wood,  
Up to the keeper's house, that lovely and loveable cottage,  
Set in a pure green thwaite close to the sheltering trees,  
Listening at even and morn to the musical sigh of the pinewood,  
Gazing o'er garden and garth down to the light of the stream.”

The pleasant surprise awaiting them there we shall leave the reader to discover from the concluding elegiacs, merely hinting that they will complete the clue to the mystery of the tale, which will long live in our memories as an idyll in genuine Doric, enforcing homely, healthful, and primitive virtues, and teaching a lesson which runs a sad risk of being forgotten in these last years of the nineteenth century.

JAMES DAVIES.

### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Turkey Old and New*, by Sutherland Menzies, in 2 vols. (Allen and Co.), is divided into two parts—one historical, the other geographical and statistical. The former of these, which comprises three-fourths of the entire work, commences with the rise of Mahometanism, and, after describing the spread of that religion in Asia, proceeds first to the establishment of the Seljouk empire, and afterwards to that of the Ottoman Turks. The conquests and subsequent history of that race are then narrated in considerable detail, and the course of events in South-eastern Europe and the Asiatic provinces of Turkey is traced through recent negotiations up to the present day. In the latter part an account is given of the characteristics of the various provinces of the Ottoman empire, of their mountains and rivers, their products, the facilities they offer for defence, and of the races that inhabit them. The work throughout is a systematic compilation, which does not aspire to being an historical authority; but it forms a painstaking summary, and is impartial in its point of view, and written in an easy style. In a work of this length, which is derived from various sources, we must not be surprised at meeting with some mistakes. In both volumes Eutyches, the originator of the Eutychian heresy, is called Eutychus, and the names Halycarnassus and Threspotia are misspelt; nor do we see why a Greek should be called Athanasius d'Agrapha in an English book. It seems rather hard on so pure a race as the Albanians to say that they “present such an intermixture of Sclav, Greek, Wallach, Bulgar, Turk, and other blood, and their language is such a compound of various dialects, that it is quite impossible to recognise their true nationality;” and we have some difficulty in determining what is the “special architecture that has emanated from the Koran, as Gothic architecture has from the Gospel.” Again, the description of the degradation of the female sex by polygamy as “the abasement and plurality of women” is a form of brachylogy which could only be justified by the authority of Thucydides. The work is accompanied by a nice clear map, and is illustrated by wood-cuts representing towns or scenes in Turkey, and Ottoman Sultans and statesmen. We hope it will find readers, for it contains much solid information, though in this impatient age we fear that many will be discouraged by its 800 pages, bristling with names and facts. But it will be serviceable to those who desire to know the antecedents of Turkey, and the circumstances which have led up to the present state of Eastern politics.

WE hail with pleasure the appearance of Mrs. Haweis's *Chaucer for Schools* (Chatto and Windus). Her account of “Chaucer the Tale-teller” is certainly the pleasantest, chattiest, and at the same time one of the soundest descriptions of the old Maker, his life and work, and general surroundings, that have ever been written. Her woman's instinct has made her choose the right point of view, give just the right details, and avoid all the awkward spots. The chapter cannot be too highly praised. But from the next edition of the book we hope to see removed the spurious *Rondeaux*, *Virelai*, and *Halsam's Balade* tacked on to Chaucer's “*Proverbs*” that Mrs. Haweis has added in her Supplement as specimens of Chaucer's Minor Poems; and if she will look to her “*Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems*,” or the Chaucer autotypes among her Chaucer Society publications, she will find a much better text of the poet's pathetic “*Good Counsel*” than she has printed.

To *Caulbul with the Cavalry Brigade* By Major R. C. W. Mitford. (W. H. Allen and Co.) It is now just twelve months since all at home were looking anxiously for news from the



force under Sir F. Roberts beleaguered in the Sherpur cantonments. Major Mitford, who accompanied that force from Kuram to Kabul, and only returned to India after the city of Kabul was captured for the second time, is the first to come forward as a chronicler of the campaign. In the absence of any satisfactory description by newspaper correspondent or authorised historian, his simple but vivid narrative deserves to be read. He writes as a regimental officer, without attempting either to criticise the strategy or to paint the most striking episodes of the war. From his point of view, a battle consists chiefly in standing still to be fired at. He belonged to the cavalry brigade; yet not once did he lead his squadron to the charge, nor did he ever press home the pursuit of the routed enemy. The story he has to tell is about the monotonous drudgery of warfare—long marches without regular meals, nights spent under the open sky, and picket-duty in the snow and frost. This aspect of the matter is worth telling, and the Major tells it without undue emphasis. Among his remarks which have struck us are the following: that the Afghans never mutilated the dead; that the Kizil Bashes, or Persian settlers, were actively well disposed to the British cause; that one of these Kizil Bashes, who had served in Hodson's Horse during the Mutiny, attached himself to our author when engaged upon the congenial and (we may venture to add) hereditary task of hunting down leaders of the enemy; and that the country "literally swarms with cats, which are protected and fed for the sake of their skins." The map of Cabul and its environs—if one may judge who has not been there—seems all wrong; but the sketches by the author, though reproduced in an old-fashioned style of lithography, add considerably to the value of the book as a faithful representation of a strange and stirring chapter of military annals.

*The Story of the Last Days of Jerusalem, from Josephus.* By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. With Illustrations. (Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) Few writers of ancient times are more familiar to the ordinary public than Josephus, and perhaps none is less known to Greek scholars. The translation of the *History of the Jewish War* by Whiston has almost attained the position of an English classic, while not a single good edition of the original has ever been published in this country. In truth, the neglect of Josephus by scholars is better deserved than his popularity among the reading classes. The literary merits of the author and the fidelity of the historian are alike obnoxious to criticism. We are disposed, therefore, to doubt whether Prof. Church was altogether well advised in adding "the learned Jew" to that series of stories from the classics with which he has enlivened the Christmas holidays of boys for the past three or four winters. This remark is meant to refer only to the choice of subject, and not to the execution of the work. The latter has been performed with that judiciousness of selection and felicity of language which have combined to raise Prof. Church above the fear of rivalry. He has invented his own mode of adapting Greek and Roman authors to English readers, and he still retains the monopoly of his invention. Something he owes to his publishers, who have brought out his books in a style that is both handsome and simple. A still larger share of the credit is due to the several artists who have supplied him with illustrations. In the present work the pictures are lithographs, most of them copied or modified from well-known representations of Roman warfare. In themselves they are scarcely attractive as works of art, but they will serve to assist the imagination of juvenile readers. We have not referred to the original Greek, but surely it must be through a slip that Vespasian is called "Emperor" on p. 35.

*A Bibliography of the State of Ohio.* By Peter G. Thomson. (Cincinnati.) Mr. Thomson, a highly respectable and enterprising printer and bookseller of Cincinnati, has employed his leisure time most creditably, and the result is this handsomely printed volume, containing the titles of nearly 1,300 books and tracts relating to the history of the State of Ohio, with interesting and valuable explanatory notes. Some of the works cited deal with Ohio only in common with other Western States, and many of the minor publications are of the least possible public or private interest; but it was well that they should all be included in a compilation of this nature, and Mr. Thomson has set an example that may be profitably imitated by bibliographers in the sister States. Remembering that the history of the State dates from the year 1673, when it was first occupied by the French, the number of works relating to it seems small; but this is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Thomson confined himself rigidly to such as deal purely with its history, general or local, omitting altogether the miscellaneous volumes written by natives or denizens of Ohio. The list of subscribers sufficiently indicates the appreciation of Mr. Thomson's labours in the United States, and it also includes the principal libraries of England and the chief booksellers of London. The work may be obtained from Mr. George Rivers, Paternoster Row.

THE editor of *Clever Frank, and other Stories* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.), has not observed the maxim which bids everyone to put his best foot foremost. "*Clever Frank*" is an absurd story of a precocious youth who *repente fit turpissimus*, and takes to "burgling" and other cognate crimes at an early age, while his equally impossible father is incapable of thinking that a boy so clever can have done anything wrong. The rest of the tales are far better, "*Down in the Mine*," if one is to be named, being specially attractive.

*Cambridge: Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes.* By J. W. Clark, M.A. With Etchings and Vignettes by A. Brunet-Debaines, H. Toussaint, and G. Greux. (Seeley.) We have spoken with commendation of these *Notes* as they have appeared month by month in our esteemed contemporary the *Portfolio*. It only remains to add that they produce an equally pleasant impression now that we are able to read them through at a sitting. It is no small praise to say that Mr. Clark's work is worthy to take its place beside Mr. Lang's sister volume. His method differs somewhat from Mr. Lang's. After a preliminary chapter on "The Mediaeval Town on the Frontier of the Fen-Land," he takes us from college to college, instead of from period to period, and closes with an amusing chapter on social life at Cambridge sixty years ago. Buildings and social life are indeed his principal theme. His remarks on the modernness of the sentiment which attaches a peculiar sanctity to churches will instruct and interest many, and all will pity the attendants at university sermons in old days, when "the bachelors and scholars all stood, under a penalty of paying a fine of 3s. 4d. apiece, if adult; if not, of being 'openly corrected in the common scholes with the rodde.'" The Oxford *Terrae Filius* had a rival at Cambridge in the *Praevaricator*, who seems to have run him hard in buffoonery. Some of the anecdotes of last-century Cambridge in general, and her libraries in particular, from the point of view of learning and research, would be almost incredible if anything could be incredible in the universities of the earlier Georgian era.

"The neglect of libraries," writes Mr. Clark, "during the first half of the eighteenth century was almost universal. A learned German, Zachary Conrad von Uffenbach, who visited Cambridge in

1710, gives a deplorable though amusing picture of the state of things he witnessed. At Caius College, for instance, the librarian was not to be found, and all the books that were to be seen were in a miserable attic haunted by pigeons, and so dusty that the visitor was forced to take off his ruffles before he could examine them. The University Library was not quite so neglected as that; nor were the librarians so needy as one of those at the Bodleian, who had to be persuaded by the donation of a guinea before he would show certain manuscripts. Our traveller, however, found the printed books 'very ill-arranged, in utter confusion, and could not see the manuscripts on account of the absence of the librarian, Dr. Laughton, which vexed me not a little,' he says, 'as Dr. Ferrari [his guide] highly extolled his great learning and courtesy, *rara avis in his terris*.' On a future visit he not only succeeded in seeing the coveted volumes, but, as one that interested him 'was torn at the end, the beadle or library-keeper, who was present, gave me a leaf, which I took with me as a curiosity.'"

We need not return to the illustrations, which are in every way worthy of the letterpress.

*A Library of Religious Poetry.* A Collection of the Best Poems of all Ages and Tongues. With Biographical and Literary Notes. Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D., and Arthur Gilman, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.) This volume of over a thousand pages may, on the whole, be strongly recommended, and is indeed the best book of its kind we know. It will furnish attractive and wholesome reading for many an unoccupied moment on Sundays. Its purpose is sufficiently indicated by its title. No doubt many might be disposed to complain that too large a space is allotted to pieces which can hardly be styled "religious," and which fall very far short of being first-rate, and that a false note is occasionally struck. The brief biographies, though useful, sometimes stand in need of revision; for instance, "a Probandary of St. Paul's Church, London, England," jars on an English ear. But the compilers have done their work in a catholic spirit, and their errors of omission are singularly few.

*Of the Imitation of Christ.* By Thomas à Kempis. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) There is no prefatory note or introduction to warn the reader that this charming little book contains a new translation, or rather a minutely revised text, of the *De Imitatione Christi*. The revision has been very careful and complete; hardly a single verse remains exactly as in the accepted text. The best idea of the manner in which the work of alteration has been carried out will be given by a comparison of the same passage in the two versions. Here is a portion of the old chapter "against vain and secular knowledge" (now altered to "vain and worldly learning"):

"I teach without noise of words, without confusion of opinions, without ambition of honour, without the scuffling of arguments.  
"I am He who instructs man to despise earthly things, to loath things present, to seek things eternal, to relish things eternal; to flee honours, to endure offences, to place all hope in Me, out of Me to desire nothing, and above all things ardently to love Me.

"For a certain person, by loving Me from the bottom of his heart, became instructed in things divine, and was wont to speak admirable truths."

This appears thus modified in the new version:—

"I teach without noise of words, without confusion of opinions, without parade of honour, without wrangling of arguments.  
"I am he who teaches to despise earthly things, to loath things present, to seek things eternal, to relish things eternal, to shun honours, to endure scandals, to repose all hope in me, to desire nothing out of me, and ardently to love me above all things.

"For a certain man, by loving me in his inmost soul, learned divine things, and spoke things wonderful."

The book forms a volume of the Parchment Library, and looks very tempting in its vellum

livery. Compared with English gift-books generally, the productions in this series are tasteful and choice; but much remains to be done before they can be compared to their own advantage with the publications of such Parisian firms as Quantin, Lemerre, and Lisieux. The paper and type of this *Imitation* are admirable, but the cover is too exactly even with the leaves, and the whole book is too thick for its height, so that it gapes when it should be shut. We must not forget to add that Mr. W. B. Richmond signs a frontispiece that is exquisite in design, and cut very finely on the wood.

*Duty*; with Illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. (John Murray.) It is impossible to grudge Dr. Smiles the reputation he has won as the popular moralist of the day. By interspersing his lay sermons with an abundant store of personal anecdotes, he has succeeded in making them palatable even to the most cursory reader. His works on the Huguenots, and his full-length biographies of engineers and others, exhibit a considerable measure of historical research and literary industry. We turned, therefore, with no unfavourable prepossessions to this his last contribution to the "Self-Help" series; and it is with regret that we are unable to award it even qualified praise. So far as regards moral tone and freshness of illustration, *Duty* shows no falling off from its predecessors. But these are the merits of a mere bookmaker, and Dr. Smiles himself teaches us to judge by a much higher standard. In the making of books, as in other occupations, the work is generally well or ill done in proportion to the amount of labour which the workman puts into his task. The author has a "duty" to perform, as well as the artisan and the engineer. His first duty, we submit, is to take care, either by himself or through a friend, that the printers have faithfully reproduced what he wrote. Another duty, scarcely second to the former, is to verify his own statements, so far as they are capable of verification. A third is to avoid picturesque phrases which misrepresent the truth, not less than actual exaggeration. Dr. Smiles has flagrantly broken all these elementary rules of his business. Misprints, especially in proper names, flourish so thickly that a person of accurate mind can only read these pages with vengeful pen in hand. Of the other classes of faults we will quote examples: (p. 411) "It was said by Sterne, that 'vice loses half its evil when it loses its grossness,'" (p. 15) "Socrates served in another campaign, after which he devoted himself for a time to the civil service of his country;" (p. 50) "China was one of the many marts for English-made cotton. But when the mildew appeared the trade vanished." *Duty* is no doubt destined to pass through many editions. We hope that Dr. Smiles will not be offended when we advise him that it should also pass through many purgations.

*Illustrated Letters to my Children from the Holy Land*. By Henry A. Harper. (Religious Tract Society.) This is an attractive looking book, both externally and internally, and well adapted for children of eight years old and upwards. The information about Eastern manners and customs has the advantage of being given at first hand, and the sketches are clearly and vigorously drawn. With some of the author's statements we are not prepared to agree; and it is scarcely fair to assert, without any qualification, that the Book of Job is "the oldest book in the Bible." We think, too, that it would have been in better taste if the author had omitted from his picture of the Mount of Olives the figure of himself, surrounded by his sketching materials. The scene is associated with so many solemn thoughts that the introduction of such objects strikes us as being in-

congruous, though to the artist's own children it might suggest other ideas.

*Suggestive Thoughts on Religious Subjects*. Compiled and Analytically Arranged by Henry Southgate. (Griffin and Co.) We have subjected this book to the best possible test, and can honestly say that it has fully approved itself. It is a valuable book of reference, admirably arranged, and well adapted to assist, in the composition of sermons, "ministers of all denominations." Mr. Southgate's reading has been very catholic, and, if space permitted us to give a list of the authors from whose writings he quotes, it would be seen that he has studied to give no one-sided view of any truth, but the general consensus (if such there be) at which the leaders of religious thought have arrived. Under the heading "Jesus Christ" there is a very full notice of every great incident in the Saviour's life, and of every great doctrine in connexion with it. Some sixty pages of closely but clearly printed double columns are occupied with this subject, and the extracts are drawn from the Early Fathers, Anglo-Catholic divines of established position, and such modern writers as Canon Farrar, Stopford Brooke, F. D. Maurice, Canons Miller, Mozley, and Liddon, Dean Hook, and the author of *Philochristus*. We bear willing testimony to the skill and learning displayed in the arrangement of the book.

#### APOLLO'S VENGEANCE FOR HIS PRIEST.\*

FOR to the Greeks' swift ships he came,  
Bearing a countless ransom, his captive child to claim;  
Chaplets he bare in his hands—far-darting Apollo's boast,  
Wreath'd upon golden sceptre; and sued to all the host,  
But to the nation's leaders, the Twins of Atreus, most.

"Children of Atreus, hear me! and hear, each griev'd Greek!  
So may the Gods of Olympus fulfil to you all you seek,  
Priam's city to sack, and homeward in triumph speed;  
If but my child you spare me, and take my proffer'd meed,  
Honouring Archer Apollo, the scion of Zeus's seed!"

Then with fair approval the other Achæans spake,  
Bidding them honour the priest, and the glorious guerdon take;  
But with a soul distemper'd the prayer Agamemnon heard,  
Scornfully forth he drave him, and spake a tyrannous word.

"Hence, old man! nor lingering more in my sight remain  
Here by the hollow ships, nor hither return again!  
Else for thy aid shall chaplet and staff of the God be vain!  
Ne'er will I loose the maiden; but on her shall old age come,  
Housed in my halls beside me, in Argos, far from her home;  
There shall she thrid me the loom, and there my couch shall share.  
Off! nor anger me more: that scatheless hence thou fare—"

Thus he spake, and the old man feared, and bowed to his speech.  
Forth on his way in silence he paced by the loud sea's beach,  
Far from the camp departed, and poured forth many a prayer  
Unto the King Apollo, whom fair-haired Leto bare.

"List to me, Bow-o-silver! that holdest Chrysa in ward,  
Chrysa and Cilla divine! omnipotent! Tenedan Lord!"

\* Translated from Homer, *Iliad*, i. 12-52.

Smintheus! Ever if yet fair shrine to thy praise built I,  
Ever if yet on thy altar I burned the fat of the thigh,  
Bull or goat,—O now accomplish the prayer that I pray:  
Smite with thy shafts the Greeks, that tears for my tears they pay!"

Thus in his prayer he spake, and Phoebus Apollo heard.  
Down from heights of Olympus he came, and his soul was stirred.  
Bow and ample quiver about his shoulders hung;  
Loud, as he passed in his wrath, the shafts at his shoulders rung,  
Rung as he moved! On, on,—like gathering Night he went;  
Pausing then, on the ships his shafts from afar he sent.  
Sharply the silver bow twanged forth with terrible sound,  
Mule at the first assailing, and glancing-footed hound:  
Then through the hosts of men his rankling shafts he sped,  
Kindling newly ever the pyres that blaze for the dead.

FRANCIS DAVID MORICE.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER's two volumes of *Selected Essays* will be ready early in January. They will contain the more important essays from his *Chips from a German Workshop*, with many additions, and a number of new articles published during the last years. His paper on "Spelling" has been printed phonetically, according to Mr. Pitman's system. The two volumes are stereotyped.

THE Annual Positivist Address will be given by Prof. Beesly on Saturday, January 1, 1881, at five p.m. Lectures will be resumed on Saturday, January 9, at eight p.m., by Prof. Beesly, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Dr. Bridges.

It has been decided by the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies that four general meetings of the society shall take place every year in London, in the months of January, March, June, and October, for the reading of papers and for discussion. There will also be meetings held every term, one at Oxford and one at Cambridge. The dates of the meetings for 1881 will be announced as soon as possible. We understand that the society's *Journal*, of which the first volume has just been published at the price of 30s. to the outside public, will be supplied at a reduced rate to libraries and other public bodies wishing to become regular subscribers, but in all such cases official application must be made direct to the Council at the society's rooms, 22 Albemarle Street, W.

A POPULAR description of modern Egypt and the modern Egyptians, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, will appear in January in Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.'s series of "Foreign Countries" edited by Mr. F. S. Pullen, M.A.

MR. EDWARD A. FREEMAN is about to leave England for some months. He proposes to stay some time at Rome, where he has work to do, and then to go on to Greece or Sicily, returning by Dalmatia.

WE are informed that the January number of the *Modern Review* will contain the following among other articles:—"The Eclectic Use of the Gospels," by Mr. Allanson Picton; "Final Causes," by Prof. Henslow; "The Obligations of Doctrinal Subscription," a Discussion by Mr. H. Crosskey, Mr. Voysey, and Mr. G. Sarson; "Facts and Fancies about Faust," part ii., by Mr. Schütz-Wilson; "The Prophecies of Isaiah," by Prof. Estlin Carpenter; "What

would the Atheist have?" by Mr. J. Page Hopps.

WE understand that a new and lively account of a visit to Algeria, by Mr. Alexander A. Knrx, formerly police magistrate in London, will be published next week by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. While giving an amusing description of his experience in "The New Playground," the author has aimed at producing a practical book for travellers.

MR. W. THOMPSON WATKIN is engaged in preparing a new work, *Britannia Romana*.

THE *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*, the best journal for foreign literature in Germany, says of Lord Beaconsfield's *Endymion*:—"We have seldom seen a book so remarkable for its insipidity, tediousness, and cynicism. We warn our readers against presenting it to anybody as a Christmas gift."

M. SAUVAIRE has in hand several important articles on the metrology and numismatics of the Arabs for publication in the *Transactions* of the English learned societies.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has written an interesting paper on "Christmas" for the new number of the *Girl's Own Paper*.

ACCORDING to the *Comptes-rendus* of the Académie des Inscriptions for July, August, and September, the French Institute has received a new instalment of Sanskrit MSS., chiefly Vedic, procured by Dr. Bühler with the sanction of the Indian Government. The libraries of Cambridge, Berlin, and Vienna also are largely indebted to the same scholar for valuable additions to their collections of Sanskrit MSS.

PROF. DELIUS's paper before the German Shakspeare Society next April will be "On Shakspeare's Use of Monologue in his Dramas."

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in the press revised and enlarged editions of Dr. William Sharpe's *Cause of Colour among Races* and *The Conqueror's Dream, and other Poems*.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, we are authorised to state that the seventh volume of Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon* will, for the convenience of scholars, be issued in four fasciuli, each comprising one letter of the alphabet. The first fasciulus, containing Qaf, will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate early in February, and the editor, Mr. S. Lane-Poole, expects to bring out the other three fasciuli in the course of the year.

THERE will shortly be published in Manchester a monthly periodical intended as an "intercommunicator" for antiquaries, bibliophiles, and other investigators into the history of the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. The first number will contain a Lancashire variant of Bürger's "Lenore," an article on "The Three Jovial Huntsmen," an inedited song by Mr. R. E. Warburton, a notice of Nathan Walworth, &c. An early number will contain a list of the grown-up male inhabitants of Manchester in 1641.

MR. STEPHEN TUCKER and Dr. J. Jackson Howard are engaged in editing, with additions, proofs, and evidences, the MS. Genealogies of the principal Roman Catholic families in England, drawn up by Mr. Henry Maire, of Lartington, afterwards Sir Henry Lawson, between the years 1792 and 1795. They invite the co-operation of persons possessing or knowing of the existence of any private muniments, monumental inscriptions, seals, book-plates, family autographs or portraits, &c., bearing on the subject. This work is undertaken at the suggestion and cost of Mr. Leonard Hartley, of Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire, and its distribution will be entirely in his hands.

DR. GEITLER, Professor of Slavonic Philology

in the University of Agram, has just returned from a visit to the Sinaitic peninsula with numerous copies of Old-Slavonic documents. In the monastery of the Gebel-Musa, he is reported to have discovered, among a heap of volumes in Greek, Syriac, and Coptic, two Glagolitic MSS. which are very probably the most ancient relics of Old Slavonic we possess. The first is a liturgical handbook, the text of which was hitherto wholly unknown in Old-Slavonic literature; and the other is an ancient Psalter, in nearly perfect preservation, of which only very small fragments existed in an Old-Slavonic translation. The two MSS. are on vellum; they consist of about three hundred leaves, and are supposed to belong to the end of the tenth century. Dr. Geitler will publish them very shortly.

FROM the Tenth Annual Report of the Leeds Public Library, among other indications of progress, we learn that another branch was opened last August at the East Street Board School. This makes the number of branches twenty-one in all, and, with the exception of Headingley, every district in the borough is well supplied with literature. We are glad to see that the number of volumes presented to the Richmond Free Public Library, which will be opened shortly, already exceeds 1,700.

WE learn from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1879-80 that the fund for the encouragement of literature has lately been applied to a new edition of the Mahābhārata, the *Indian Antiquary*, Mr. Jamsetji Miniocharji's Pehlvi-Gujarati Dictionary, Mr. Kunté's Shaddarsana-Chintanikā, and Burnell's *South-Indian Archaeology*.

DR. BUEHLER and Prof. Bhandarkar have submitted reports on their search for Sanskrit MSS. The new volumes of the "Bombay Series" are an edition of Vikramorvasi by Mr. S. P. Pandit, based on better MSS. and new commentaries; a new part of Dr. Kielhorn's edition of the Rāmāyana, with notes; and the Kādambari, with notes by Prof. Peterson.

IT is proposed to start, at Osceola, Mo., a monthly periodical devoted chiefly to the dissemination of the Platonic philosophy in all its phases, to be entitled *The Platonist*.

THERE is just published *A Complete Regular Army Register of the United States, 1779 to 1879*, by Thomas S. Hattersley. The work is compiled from official records, and, beside the records of regular army officers, contains the volunteer general staff during the war with Mexico, and a register of all appointments by the President in the volunteer service during the Rebellion, with the official military record of each officer.

DR. BUCKNILL has kindly promised to write a paper for the New Shakspeare Society on the madness of the jailer's daughter in *The Two Noble Kinsmen*. He proposes to contrast Fletcher's handling of the subject with Shakspeare's treatment of Ophelia's madness, which Fletcher more or less copied. The paper will be read at the next meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on January 21, 1881, after Mr. Harold Littledale's on the shares of Shakspeare and Fletcher in *The Two Noble Kinsmen*.

TO commemorate Prof. Paul Meyer's marriage last month, two of his friends, MM. A. d'Ancona and E. Monaci, printed in pretty form an Italian Charlemagne story from the Vatican MS. 4834, *Una Leggenda Araldica e l'Epoica Carolingia nell' Umbria*.

COUNCILLOR BERNHARD DORN has recently contributed to the *Mélanges asiatiques tirés du Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Petersbourg*, 1880, a valuable paper on the

coins of the Ilék Khans of Turkistan, in which the numismatic (almost the only trustworthy) records of this little-explored and perplexing dynasty are enumerated and commented on. It forms an important link in the history of the great Samanide and Ghaznevide dynasties, and must be consulted by any student who may seek to construct anything like a continuous chronicle of the Ilék Khans.

THE well-known Russian archaeologist, M. W. Tiesenhausen, has just completed a tour through the MS. collections of Europe, and has now returned to St. Petersburg to devote himself to his projected *History of the Golden Horde*.

DR. INGLEBY calls our attention to the resuscitation of an old blunder, which he hoped was dead and buried, in the last number of the *Antiquary*. Dr. Douglas Lithgow, writing on the spelling of Shakspeare's name, says:—"In 1603, in a poem entitled 'A Poet's Vision, and Glorie,' the poet is alluded to as Shakespeare." Now, says Dr. Ingleby, as a matter of fact, that poem does not mention Shakspeare's name, or contain any allusion whatever to him.

KARL BLIND, from whose pen German treatises on "Zulu History and Religion" have repeatedly issued, is about to treat the subject in an English essay, showing the traces of connexion between the cosmogonic views of Semitic and other races and those of the Zulu, in whom he thinks there is a combination of Negro, Semitic, and Turanian blood.

DR. BRANDL's critical edition of *Thomas of Erceuldoune* has just been issued as the second number of Prof. Zupitza's "Collection of English Authors," of which his own edition of Ælfric's Grammar and Glossary was No. 1. Dr. Brandl, in a long Introduction, discusses the sections of the poem; its romance and its prophecies and its author; then its metre; the dialect and spelling of its MSS., their phonetic and inflectional peculiarities; then he gives a critical text of the poem, with full collations, based on the parallel-text edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray for the Early English Text Society; a supplement of metrical and other prophecies; notes and word index. The book is published by Weidmann at Berlin.

IN a notice of Prof. Oppert's *Weapons, &c., of the Ancient Hindus* which appeared in our issue of October 9 read, in the last clause, Kāmāndakīya for Nitikrakāṣikā.

MR. W. J. ROLFE writes:—

"In the ACADEMY of October 30 you refer to my little editions of Goldsmith and Gray as 'just issued,' and this leads you to dispute my claim to be the first editor since Mathias who has printed wind in the second line of the *Elegy*. My edition was published early in 1876, long before the books mentioned in the ACADEMY of July 17. The new edition differs from that of 1876 only in a few slight changes and corrections, of which this reading in the *Elegy* is not one. I may add that all the questions concerning the *Elegy* recently discussed in your journal are, I believe, settled in my book, which is, of course, little known in England."

WE have received *Records of the Heart*, by Stella, second English edition (Trübner); *The Penny Post*, 1880, Vol. XXX. (Parker and Co.); *A History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, translated from the German of J. M. Lappenberg by the late Benjamin Thorpe, new edition, revised by E. C. Otté (Bell and Sons); *Elementary Lessons on the Old Testament*: Samuel to Malachi, by Emily E. Deedes, second series (Church of England Sunday School Institute); *Gifts and Favours for 1881*, by Dr. Olloed (Kerby and Endean); *Was Man Created?* by H. A. Mott (New York: Griswold); *Memories of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton Macgill* (Edinburgh: Elliot); *Speech for the Deaf*: Essays written for the Milan International Congress, &c. (W. H. Allen and Co.); *Le Conflit entre la Russie et la*

*Chine*, par F. Martens (Bruxelles: Muquardt); *The Gardener's Year-Book and Almanack*, 1881, by Robert Hogg (171 Fleet Street); *Die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues*, v. W. v. Humboldt, hrsg. v. A. F. Pott, zweite Auflage (Berlin: Calvary); *Curried Fowl* (Cecil Brooks); *Oddities of a Zulu Campaign*, by Warney Burton (Cecil Brooks); &c.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* for December has an article by Herr Neumann-Spallart on "Numberings of the People," which gives a history of the census in modern times, discusses the methods adopted to take it, the amount of information which can be profitably obtained, and the advantages which the census confers on the study of social science. Herr Hillebrand writes pleasantly on "Catharine II. and Grimm," giving a selection of the most interesting passages from the correspondence between the two recently published in Russia. Herr Hirschfeld gives a useful historical résumé of the various migrations into Asia Minor and their results on the country. The most important article is by Herr Cohn on "Short Sight." He points out that few children are born short-sighted, but that the eye is weakened by straining during school-days. He discusses in detail the size and closeness of type which can safely be used in school-books, and the precautions which ought to be taken to check the increasing spread of short-sightedness. He makes a practical suggestion that all schools should be under supervision by medical officers, who should condemn rooms improperly lighted, and should confiscate school-books improperly printed.

THERE are two notable articles in the *Revista Contemporanea* of November 30: one, on the "rural agitation in Ireland," curiously entitled "Un Home Rule," by Becerro de Bengoa; the other, an elaborate religious art-criticism of Murillo's *Conception*, by V. Tinajero Martinez. The first professes to be taken down from the lips of an Irish refugee in Alava. Notwithstanding many slips, such as the title itself, and characterising the Irishman as "*flemático, esclavo del trabajo, y sobrio*," the paper is well worth the study of those who wish to understand the views of the moderate Home Rulers. It brings out clearly the difference between them and the followers of Mr. Parnell. Speaking of the rejected "Compensation for Disturbance Bill," this Home Ruler says: "This astounding legal project, a kind of heroic social remedy, would have given the concluding blow to the small respect for property which still remains in Ireland." One great want in Ireland is stated to be a respectable middle class; the sense of wrong arises greatly from the immediate contrast between the luxurious houses and life of the nobility and gentry and the utter wretchedness of those of the peasantry. Instead of relying on a peasant-proprietorship the author rather points to the opposite remedy, believing that small farmers in such a climate cannot hold out against a succession of bad years. "Let the poor tenant-farmers seek occupation as day labourers, not in agriculture alone, but in other industries, to the increase of production, and then they will be able to live through bad years as the other millions of day labourers in the rest of Europe do." The second article recalls Mr. Ruskin's criticisms, and should be read by all who delight in his writings. The effect of the piece is, however, somewhat marred by the eulogium on Paris with which it concludes. "La Guia de Simancas" catalogues in this number the contents of "*Salas XLIII., XII., and XIII.*," relating chiefly to the eighteenth century.

### OBITUARY.

GEORGE ELIOT.

AT the moment of going to press we hear with extreme regret of the death of the greatest writer of English romance, and of one who was at the same time one of the leaders of thought in England. "George Eliot"—known for long to many friends as Mrs. Lewes, but who, by a recent marriage, contracted about a year and a-half after the death of George Henry Lewes, had become Mrs. Cross—died, at Chelsea, late on Wednesday evening. She had been, we understand, slightly ailing for a day or two, and was seen by Dr. Andrew Clark as well as by a local practitioner; but no serious result seems to have been anticipated as likely to be of speedy occurrence. The immediately dangerous nature of the illness was, we hear, only manifested within a few hours of death. No attempt can properly be made in these columns at this moment to give the biography of the great writer who has just passed away; but a few leading facts of her life and the occasions of her greatest successes must be briefly recapitulated. Born about the year 1820, it was not until she was about forty years old that she came before the public as a writer of important fiction—as a creative artist not only of peculiar but of profound capacity. She had served, however, a laborious and elaborate apprenticeship to Literature and Philosophy. Her intellectual training had been of the most complete and varied kind, and the principal proof of it which, before 1858, she gave to the world was only a small and most partial representation of her mental power and her mental interests. She had translated into English the *Leben Jesu* of Strauss; had collaborated on the *Westminster Review* in a literary and perhaps to some extent even in an editorial capacity, but had given no sign of the rare imaginative power by which she was hereafter to be known. In 1858 appeared the *Scenes of Clerical Life*, which were practically her first studies in fiction. They made some mark, and they contain exquisite passages and the evidence of almost unique insight and reflection; but it is true, as a daily contemporary says, that they will hardly hold their own with her greater novels by reason of their incompleteness as works of art. The novelist had not then acquired the necessary sense of proportion; her power of selection and rejection of material was undeveloped. The freshness of the stories, especially perhaps that of "Amos Barton," with its wonderfully pathetic death-scene, was of course delightful; but repudiation of them at the present time points to the conviction that if they stood alone they would hardly live.

*Adam Bede*, on the contrary, had all the elements of long life in it. This book, published about the beginning of 1859, sprang promptly into favour, and possessed in perfection qualities that make a book last. It was felt at once that a great addition had been made to English Literature, and that a third writer of fiction of the first class had come to join the two, Dickens and Thackeray. *The Mill on the Floss*, delightful above all things for its sympathetic portraiture of Maggie, and likewise *Silas Marner*, which had the minute accuracy of a Dutch painting, followed *Adam Bede*. "*Romola*," it has been observed, by its extraordinary strength, "emphasised the fact, which had previously been evident, that the newer novelist was most powerful in work inspired by meditation and learning rather than by observation," and that in this respect, as in many others, she was different from Dickens, whose strength lay in the observation of humanity, and from Thackeray, who was an observer of the upper classes.

With *Middlemarch* George Eliot entered upon another manner. The art which had been consummate in *Adam Bede*, in *The Mill on*

*the Floss*, in *Silas Marner*, and in *Romola* was now more subordinated to other interests which seemed as great. Much study of Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Natural Science seemed to necessitate the importation into the novel of the terms of the *savant*, and the profundity of thought was not always displayed by lucid or graceful expression. But, whatever its deficiencies, *Middlemarch* remains yet more conspicuous by its excellence of literary art, and its pages enclose the widest study of provincial life and the provincial mind ever made in England. *Daniel Deronda* was more imperfect as a piece of English writing; but here again the profundity of the study of the subject in hand came somewhat to the rescue. Strength of plot pleased the many, as the reflections of wisdom pleased the few; and the highly dramatic character of the writer's mind, which had been evidenced a score of times before, was now, perhaps for the last time, evidenced by her exposition of the Jewish nature. George Eliot, during some years, had been occasionally engaged in poetical writing, though few critics of high capacity rated her poetry as the equal of her greatest prose. But the *Spanish Gypsy* and the *Legend of Jubal* were received with a merited cordiality because they displayed some of the qualities proper and peculiar to the form they assumed, as well as many of the qualities which had already helped the success of George Eliot's prose fiction. Her fame will be that of a novelist, and of the novelist who entered most profoundly into the problems of the day as they present themselves to the best and most unfettered intelligence of our time. It may be that, had she lived, she would not in the future have given us much additional store of imaginative writing; but by her death that is, alas! made certain which was before only problematic, and this is our chief misfortune in the loss of writers who have already reached, not old age, but the beginning of old age. By George Eliot's death, moreover, we are left with only one living novelist who is absolutely of the first class. Thackeray died soon after George Eliot became famous, and Dickens when she had yet much of her best work to do. During all the years in which she laboured, it is perhaps true that only one novelist of extraordinary genius had arisen. It is perhaps true that the position filled at one and the same time by Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot can be claimed at the present moment, if claimed at all, only by a single novelist—by Thomas Hardy.

ALTHOUGH the names of Miss Maria Catherine Innes, and of her two sisters, the Misses Anno and Eliza Innes, were known to a comparatively small circle of literary persons, their works were in every public library, and were widely consulted. They started and continued to compile for about forty years the peerage first published under the name of *Sami's*, and afterwards connected with that of Mr. Edmund Lodge. Among the works which the three sisters accomplished for the historical and genealogical booksellers was the elaborate Index to Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, a labour which has insured for that disappointing book a vitality which it would not otherwise have enjoyed. Miss Maria Catherine Innes outlived her two sisters; she died at 4 Thorne Road, South Lambeth, on the 13th inst., aged eighty-four.

### THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

THE members of the Oxford University Commission were named in the Act of Parliament which received the Royal assent on August 10, 1877. In accordance with that statute, they published, in April 1878, a "statement" of the



main outlines of the reforms they proposed to introduce. It is now the close of the year 1880, the term originally fixed for the duration of their powers; and yet it cannot be said that any general agreement has been arrived at with regard to what they are doing, or what they ought to do. They have, indeed, published draft statutes for a certain number of colleges, and they have fluttered the majority of professors by the promulgation of a code of novel regulations which is now scarcely worth detailed criticism. But as to the fundamental principles of academical reorganisation, upon which we had a right to expect from them a considered scheme, complete in its parts, they have effected nothing; while Oxford residents, on their side, appear suddenly to have wakened up to the importance of the changes that must speedily take place around them. The question pressing for solution is not one that affects merely the *status* of professors. It involves the consideration of the objects for which a university exists, and the purposes to which academical endowments ought to be applied. The present system, whatever may be thought of its intrinsic merits, can boast the sanction of considerable antiquity, or at least of unbroken development. It was open to the Commissioners to elaborate a new system, which should satisfy modern demands, and gradually supersede the existing state of things as vested interests died out. Instead of this, they have deliberately set to work at the time-honoured practice of putting new wine into old bottles. Too weak to resist the organised obstruction of the individual colleges, they have capitulated to each in succession, and thus, for the present, sacrificed all hope of breaking down the control the colleges exercise over endowments, and the monopoly they possess of instruction. Every college is to retain its sinecure headship, with an income amounting in not a few cases to over £1,500 a-year. Every college is to be garrisoned by a strong staff of tutors and lecturers, who are now, for the first time, to be directly subsidised from corporate funds. And then, after these colleges have been thus securely protected, like so many fortresses in an open plain, the university is to be allowed to pick up the straggling funds that may, or may not, be left over. If this were all the Commissioners proposed to do, they might at least take shelter under the plea of consistency. But, at the same time, they have formulated in minute detail a university statute, which has been interpreted by both its friends and its foes to mean that professors and readers, not college tutors and lecturers, are in the future to direct the ordinary curriculum of education. Now, we can understand the professorial system as it has hitherto existed at Oxford. We can understand the professorial system as it exists in the German and Scotch universities, or in the London and provincial colleges. But our imagination fails to realise a professorial system such as the Commissioners seem to contemplate. The professors are to be compelled to give lectures, which no one need attend. In the time, place, and character of these lectures, they are to be subjected to minute and vexatious rules. Above all, they are to be placed in unworthy competition with the favoured host of collegiate teachers, who are already in possession of the field, who are to be freshly strengthened by profuse endowments, who are to be ostentatiously exempted from any university discipline, and who will feel no shame in adjusting their instruction to the exigencies of the schools. As we read the statute from which the Commissioners derive their authority, their primary duty was to improve the position of the university by diverting to academical purposes generally some portion of the money now wasted by the colleges in competing extravagantly with one another. Their second duty was to secure provision for the study and teaching of branches

of learning now neglected. So long as the *prestige* of the colleges and the attraction of examinations retain their present predominance, it may be difficult to carry out these two principal duties. But the substance of our complaint against the Commissioners is this: while it lay within their power so to manipulate the endowments at their disposal as to accomplish these objects, they have, on the contrary, permitted the colleges to render themselves impregnable, and have then, as an after-thought, attempted to create a feeble and discontented body of professors, constrained to lecture either on examination subjects or to empty benches.

JAS. S. COTTON.

## SELECTED BOOKS.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ANDERSON, J. W. Fiji and New Caledonia. Ellissen & Co. 10s. 6d.  
 APULEIUS. Amor u. Psyche. Ein Märchen. Aus dem Lat. v. R. Jachmann. Illustriert v. M. Klinger. München: Strofer. 63 M.  
 BAY, T. de. Nova Alphabeti Effectio. Reproduced from the Original of 1505. G. Waterston & Sons. 12s. 6d.  
 CLOUSTON, W. A. Arabian Poetry for English Readers. Trübner.  
 GAMBETTA. Discours et Plaidoyers politiques de. p. p. J. Reinach. 1<sup>re</sup> Partie. T. I. Paris: Charpentier. 7 fr. 50 c.  
 GNEIST, R. Die preussische Finanzreform durch Regulierung der Gemeindefiscalverhältnisse. Berlin: Springer. 6 M.  
 GUICHARD, E., et E. CHESNEAU. Dessins de Décoration des principaux Maîtres. Paris: Quantin. 125 fr.  
 HAWKES, Mrs. Chaucer for Schools. Chatto & Windus. 2s. 6d.  
 JONES, W. Bence. The Life's Work in Ireland of a Landlord who tried to do his Duty. Macmillan. 6s.  
 KEBULÉ, R. Die Reliefs an der Balustrade der Athena Nike. Stuttgart: Spemann. 42 M.  
 PESSLER, E. Biblische Bilder d. Alten u. Neuen Testaments. Wien: Hölzel. 48 M.  
 PULSZEY, F. Meine Zeit, mein Leben. 2. Thl. Während der Revolution. Prossburg: Stampfel. 7 M.  
 RUSSELL, C. New Views on Ireland; or, Irish Land Grievances and Remedies. Macmillan. 2s. 6d.  
 SAMMLUNG englischer Denkmäler in kritischen Ausgaben. 2. Bd. Thomas of Ercebourne. Hrg. v. A. Brandl. Berlin: Weidmann. 3 M. 60 Pf.  
 SWINBURNE, A. C. Studies in Song. Chatto & Windus. 7s.

### THEOLOGY.

- CORPUS REFORMATURUM. Vol. L. J. Calvini Opera quae supersunt omnia. Ed. G. Baum, E. Cunitz, E. Reuss. Vol. XXII. Braunschweig: Schwetscke. 12 M.  
 RUSHBROOKE, W. G. Synopticon: an Exposition of the Common Matter of the Synoptic Gospels. Macmillan. 21s.

### HISTORY, ETC.

- BORCH, Frhr. L. v. Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte d. Mittelalters m. besond. Rücksicht auf die Ritter u. Dienstmannen fürstlicher u. gräflicher Herkunft. Innsbruck: Rauch. 4 M.  
 BORDENAVE, R. Miscellanees d'Archéologie normande relatives au Département de l'Eure. Paris: Claudin. 6 fr.  
 CORRESPONDENZ, politische, Friedrich's d. Grossen. 5. Bd. Berlin: A. Duncker. 14 M.  
 HARTMANN, R. Geschichte Hannovers von Regierungsantritt d. Königs Ernst August bis auf die Gegenwart. 1837-80. Hannover: Knies. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
 JÄGER, A. Geschichte der landständischen Verfassung Tirols. 1. Bd. Innsbruck: Wagner. 12 M.  
 LACOMBE, C. de. Le Comte de Serre: sa Vie et son Temps. Paris: Didier. 14 fr.  
 LA FERRIERE, H. de. Lettres de Catherine de Médicis. T. I. 1533-63. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 12 fr.  
 MONUMENTA Germaniae historica inde ab a. Christi 500 usque ad a. 1500. Scriptores. Tom. 25. Hannover: Hahn. 48 M.  
 PRITZ, G. H. f. Das Leben d. Feldmarschalls Grafen Neithardt v. Gneisenau, fortgesetzt v. H. Delbrück. 5. Bd. Berlin: Reimer. 10 M.  
 SCROUT, L. Histoire de la Constitution civile du Clergé (1790-1801). Paris: Firmin-Didot.  
 THURHEIM, A. Graf. Gedenkblätter aus der Kriegsgeschichte der k. k. österreichischen Armee. 2. Bd. Teschen: Prochaska. 20 M. 80 Pf.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- HAHN, O. Die Meteorite (Chondrite) u. ihre Organismen. Tübingen: Laupp. 40 M.  
 REICH, E. Das Leben d. Menschen als Individuum. Berlin: Hempel. 7 M.  
 SEMPER, O. Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen. 2. Thl. 2. Bd. Suppl.-Hft. I. Wiesbaden: Kreidel. 26 M.  
 SMOANE, Marquis de. Elliptische Philosophie d. verborgenen Wirkenden. Frankfurt-a-M.: Rommel. 5 M.

### PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- CASTETS, F. Turpini Historia Karoli Magni et Rotholandi. Paris: Maisonneuve. 4 fr.  
 PIERRRET, P. Le Pantheon égyptien. Paris: Leroux.  
 SCHULZE, E. Skizzen hellenischer Dichtkunst. Gotha: Perthes. 2 M. 40 Pf.  
 STERN, L. Koptische Grammatik. Leipzig: Weigel. 18 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SPELLING REFORM.

Hampstead: Dec. 20, 1880.

Dr. Littledale is coming round; he is now ready to give up the *g* of *sovereign*, although he still sticks to the *p* of *receipt*. "Our present spelling of *receipt* is correct, and goes back to the Old-French *recepte*, which preceded the *recette* that fathers *receit*." It is seldom that such a mass of misstatements has been crowded into one sentence. (1) The derivation of *receipt* from *recette* is phonetically impossible; (2) *receipt* is not Old-French, but early Modern French; (3) *recette* and *receit* are distinct words; (4) *receit* is the regular Old-French development of Latin *receptum*; (5) *recepte*, *recette* are modern literary refashionings of *receit* on the analogy of *receptum*; (6) *receipt* is a hybrid of *receit* and *recept*, which never existed, except for the eye. We may, lastly, ask Dr. Littledale whether he is prepared to recommend such spellings as *concept*, *decept*, on the ground of their being ultimately derived from Latin *conceptum*, *deceptum*. If so, he had better insert a *t* and a *c* into *age*.

Dr. Littledale says that we have forgotten that this alteration is "a part of the history of the English language." We certainly deny that a pedantic spelling blunder, which has never influenced the language itself, is a part of the history of that language, but we cheerfully admit that it is as important a document in the history of English spelling as Dr. Littledale's letters are in that of English spelling reform; all we propose is, to add a chapter of reforms to that history. The architectural comparison is not to the point. A window destroyed is a window lost; but spelling *receit* in the twentieth century will not involve the destruction or magical disappearance of *receipt* in the literary documents of this century, any more than our present spelling has extinguished all records of Chaucer's.

In his first paragraph Dr. Littledale reminds us of "the scantiness of knowledge in the classes below [our] own level." Here I must again suspect Dr. Littledale of intending a joke. Is it likely that the practical teachers who support spelling reform should have overlooked this side of the question? I never said that ordinary people could read Chaucer and Caxton at sight. I said expressly Caxton's *spelling*, which, of course, does not include obsolete words. Dr. Littledale's assertion of Caxton's language being an absolutely foreign tongue to ordinary readers took me so much by surprise that I tested it the other day by giving passages of Caxton in Caxton's spellings to a lady who knows no foreign languages and reads nothing but novels; they were read at sight, although with frequent hesitation and occasional failure to read individual words. I then tried a boy, who prefers larks to lessons, and he read with absolute fluency, although he broke down over some words. A few preliminary warnings, such as "when you cannot make sense of a word with a *u* in it, read the *u* as a *v*," would have helped them over all the orthographical difficulties.

HENRY SWEET.

London: Dec. 18, 1880.

In the largely disastrous list of proposed new spellings which Mr. Sweet has sent you, that gentleman says that "etymology is not obscured."

What about *leopard*, *cinder*, *subtle* (if this word must be altered, why not into *subtil*?), *school*, *debt*, *doubt*, *thyme*, and *anchor*?

In French, moreover, the verb *douter* can come only from *dubitare*, but the English *dout* is not Latin at all, but a native word of the same formation as *don* or *doff*, and = "do out." The trade name for a peculiar kind of snuffers, intended for extinguishing candles, not for trimming their wicks, is still *douters*, which attests the survival of *dout*.

*Anchor* is a word already in use for a purpose of its own. It is a naturalised Dutch name for a liquid measure of eight or ten gallons. Why introduce a confusion which does not now exist, by making *anchor* indistinguishable from it? Something might be said for *ancur* or *ancor*. The like objection of creating a new difficulty lies against the assimilation of *guilt*, "offence," to *gilt*, "gilded," now conveniently distinguished; and I may just say that identification of spelling here spoils a well-known line of Shakspeare, as in the first folio, which ought to touch Mr. Furnivall:—

"Have for the Gilt of France (O guilt indeed)  
Confirmed Conspiracy with fearefull France."  
*Henry V.*, Act II., Chorus.

Another kind of confusion lies in the proposed spelling of the verb to *abuse*. To make that into *abuse* is to hide its connexion with the noun *use*, and to lose thereby something more than etymology.

Take a different example. If phonetics are to rule our changes, then there is no profit in adopting the American usage, and merely changing the Greek and Latin *center* into *center*, for we should go on to make it *senter* at once. But if we do not make it *senter*, after the analogy of the proposed barbarism *sinder*, why in the world not let it alone? The *s* sound of *c* is surely a greater difficulty than the *er* sound of *re*. And if *scythe* is to be changed, I am for Benjamin Thorpe's honest English *sithe*, not for a hybrid like *sythe*; as also for *rime*, not *ryme*, which is indefensible.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

#### AN EARLY MS. COPY OF SHAKSPEARE'S EIGHTH SONNET.

London: Dec. 17, 1880.

In the Additional MS. 15,226, a little miscellany of poems, &c., in the British Museum, is a copy of Shakspeare's eighth sonnet, in a hand which Prof. S. R. Gardiner and I think to be of the earlier part of James I.'s reign, and having some various readings. Though these may be of little or no value, yet Shakspeare students may be glad to see them, and I accordingly send you a transcript of the sonnet. These early MS. copies are very rare. The present one may have been printed before, but I have not seen the print, and it is not noticed in the Cambridge Shakspeare.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

"IN LAudem MUSICE ET OPPOBRIUM  
CONTEMPTORII EIUSDEM.

1.

"Musicke to heare, why hearest thou Musicke  
sadly,  
Sweets w<sup>th</sup> sweetes warre not, Joy delights in  
Joy,  
Why louest y<sup>e</sup> that w<sup>ch</sup> thou receauest not gladly,  
Or els receauest w<sup>th</sup> pleasure thine annoy

2.

"If the true Concord of well tuned Soundes  
By Vnions married doe offend thy eare  
They doe but sweetlie chide thee, whose con-  
foundes  
In singlenes a parte, w<sup>ch</sup> thou shouldst beare

3.

"Marke howe one stringe, sweet husband to  
another,  
Strikes each on<sup>e</sup> each, by mutuall orderinge  
Resemblinge Childe, & Syer,<sup>e</sup> and happy  
Mother  
W<sup>ch</sup> all in one, this single note dothe<sup>e</sup> singe,  
whose spechles songe beeing many seeming one  
Sings this to thee, Thou single, shalt<sup>e</sup> proue  
none.

"W. SHAKSPEARE."

(Readings of the Quarto, 1609).—<sup>1</sup> the parts  
that; <sup>2</sup> in; <sup>3</sup> sier, and child; <sup>4</sup> who; <sup>5</sup> one  
pleasing note do; <sup>6</sup> wilt.

Dec. 20.

PS.—Since the above was in type, I find that

Mr. Halliwell printed it in the sixteenth volume of his Folio Shakspeare, p. 433, as from "a manuscript miscellany of the first part of the seventeenth century." Now that the MS. is identified, so that anyone can refer to it and verify the text, I think the Sonnet should appear again.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Atoma," I.,  
by Prof. Dewar.  
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Animal  
Intelligence," I., by Mr. G. J. Romanes.  
THURSDAY, Dec. 30, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Atoma,"  
II., by Prof. Dewar.  
7 p.m. London Institution: "The Study of the  
Beautiful," by Mr. G. A. Storey.  
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1881, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Atoma,"  
III., by Prof. Dewar.

#### SCIENCE.

*Life and her Children.* By Arabella B. Buckley. (Stanford.)

IN spite of the numerous Catechisms, Primers, and Introductions to the lower forms of animal life, especially those which belong to or approach the mysterious border-land separating the animal from the plant, it cannot be said that this study is sufficiently simplified. There is no lack of learned works on the subject, which only makes it the more provoking that beginners, more particularly young ones, cannot be directed to some attractive and at the same time comprehensive book. To be sure, no more fascinating volume than Charles Kingsley's *Glaucus* could be placed in a boy's hands, but it is at once too much and too little for systematic study. Its very diffuseness and the imaginative power which commend it to the adult reader prove disqualifications for the young student, who would fain grasp an outline of the Protean forms in which Nature clothes life among the Invertebrates. *Glaucus* awakens curiosity, but scarcely serves to allay the thirst for knowledge. The regular text-books are too dry; Owen's *Lectures on the Invertebrates* too scientific. The authoress of the book before us steps in with exactly what is wanted. In a series of chapters in which, with praiseworthy carefulness, scientific names, so repulsive to the beginner, are translated into English equivalents, she explains, with the aid of numerous figures and illustrations, the gradual advance of the special senses and general organisation from the *Protamoeba* and *Cerastium* through sponges, anemones, star-fish, oysters and periwinkles, leeches, lobsters, and scorpions, to insects and their communities. The larger groups are carefully subdivided, and the economy of each family pointed out. Though she has simplified, the authoress has not fallen into the mistake of using puerile language. The many excellent illustrations are accompanied by an Index which renders the volume still more useful. This book is a substantial addition to the library of every teacher of natural science. It appears in the guise of a gift book at a festive time of the year, but its real value will scarcely be understood until the summer studies of the young biologist begin. We cannot fancy a more interesting book to put in the hands of a boy of an enquiring turn of mind during a seaside sojourn, more especially as the authoress has been particular, where it was possible, to select only such examples of the lower forms

of life for description as may be found in the British seas.

Besides the thoroughness which distinguishes this popular account of the Invertebrates from so many other rudimentary books, this volume is conspicuous for the zeal with which the most recent discoveries have been added to the ordinary histories of these kingdoms of lower life. Thus Haeckel's investigations among the *amoebae*, the presence of nerves in the higher forms of *medusae*, Fabre's studies on the *scarabaeus*, and Darwin and Lubbock's discoveries in ant-life will be found noticed here. The accuracy of the illustrations again may be gathered from those relating to marine life having been drawn by Dr. Wild, the artist of the *Challenger* expedition, and those of insects by Mr. E. Wilson.

To take the volume in order we miss at the outset a few words on the phenomena of cell life. No firm grasp of Nature's working can be obtained without a clear conception of cellular growth and modifications. It would be advisable also in future editions to prefix a table showing at a glance the different divisions and subdivisions of the six great kingdoms of animal life which are here treated of. Although no fault can be found with such headings of chapters as "The Mantle-covered Animals," "The Lasso Throwers," "The Mailed Warriors of the Sea," and the like—which attract beginners at the same time that they are intelligible to more advanced students—it would be useful to have the Latin scientific terms in the table. The study of science may easily be popularised, but it is scarcely possible to dispense with its well-known terminology. These are almost the only suggestions which occur to us on the form of the book. Year by year research is breaking down the hard and sharp lines which it was fancied divided the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Some old-fashioned people may be surprised to learn from this book that a sponge is an animal and not a plant. Indeed, all the authoress' chapters on the motions, ciliary or otherwise, of the lowest forms of animal life may advantageously be compared with Mr. Darwin's latest statements on the circumnutating movements of plants, and the growth of cells in the one kingdom paralleled with their rise in the other. If such philosophic views are beyond the student, he may here learn much that is interesting about the commonest and yet the most recondite forms of animal life. The structure, for instance, of the *noctiluca* which causes that familiar phenomenon, the phosphorescence of the sea; the economy of the *foraminifera* and *polycystinae*; the different organs which are employed by sea anemones and jelly fishes in their rambles along the sea-bottom, are well described. Thus of the last she writes:—

"Often the passage of these tiny jelly-bells through the water can only be traced by some bright spots like coloured gems set in [their] rim. Blue, scarlet, orange, all the most vivid colours seem chosen to give them brilliancy, and inside the spots are in some cases to be found little grains of lime which roll to and fro, and probably form the simplest hearing apparatus in nature, while some crystals which refract light are the first beginnings of eyes."

The *echinodermata* are displayed in these five animals—the stone-lily, the brittle star, the

common star-fish, the sea urchin, and the sea cucumber. Each of these is figured and its anatomy lucidly explained. A clear account of the oyster and its economy will surprise by its simplicity those who have only been accustomed to view this bivalve as an amorphous dainty. The *annulata* and *crustacea* are next treated, followed by *aphides*, gnats, and ants. The same fullness of knowledge is shown in all these cases, and, what is more valuable, the same skill in setting forth their structure and habits. Anyone who takes up the book, if he has the least taste for the marvels of animated nature, will be fascinated by Miss Buckley's attractive pages and insensibly lured onwards. For those in search of a branch of study to supply endless interest and an unfailing supply of examples, investigations into the structure, growth, and metamorphoses of these lower forms of life will furnish perennial occupation. The authoress estimates as follows the numbers of the lower types of creation concerning which she here discourses:—

"If we could take one of each species of all the back-boned animals, and add to them all the species of worms, mollusca, prickly skinned animals, lasso throwers, sponges, and lime and flint builders, all these together would only make up 50,000 species, or one-fifth of the animals of the globe; the other four-fifths, or 200,000 species, belong to the ringed and jointed-footed animals, and, of these, 150,000 are the six-legged insects."

Indeed, this book is so simple, and yet so thorough, that a careful perusal of its chapters, and a study of some of the chief examples set forth in them, will enable any reader of ordinary intelligence to use with profit the invaluable series of histories of these lower forms of animated life in British waters which have been published by Mr. Van Voorst. We have scarcely come upon a single misprint or incorrect statement in this excellent little manual. It is not merely a duty, but a pleasure, to recommend its attractive and carefully written pages. M. G. WATKINS.

#### OBITUARY.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

NATURAL history has lost, by the death of Francis Trevelyan Buckland, one of its most popular and genial expositors. His loss will be deplored, not only by the formal student of science, but by every lover of bird or beast or fish, whether in this country or in the colonies. Born on the 17th of December, 1826, he had completed his fifty-fourth year only two days before his death. The early part of his life had been passed in medical work, partly at St. George's Hospital and partly as assistant-surgeon in the 2nd Life Guards. It will be remembered that in 1859 he discovered in the vaults of St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross, the coffin of John Hunter, whose remains, having been thus brought to notice, were duly interred in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Buckland was well known by his pleasant, gossipy writings on a variety of natural history subjects, among which we may notice his *Curiosities of Natural History*, his *Familiar History of British Fishes*, and his *Log-book of a Fisherman*. He edited the famous Bridgewater treatise on Geology from the pen of his father, Dean Buckland; and he also brought out an edition of Gilbert White's *Selborne*. Like White, he was an enthusiastic observer of the manners and habits of animals, and from his boyhood had been an

ardent lover of strange pets. Some of his most pleasant writings appeared, as everyone knows, in the shape of articles in the *Field* and in *Land and Water*. Of late years he had devoted himself with enthusiasm to the promotion of fish-culture—a subject on which he became the highest authority. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, and worked in association, first with the late Mr. Ffennell, and afterwards with Mr. Spencer Walpole. Mr. Buckland brought his favourite subject prominently before the public by means of the interesting collection which he exhibited at the South Kensington Museum—a collection which, by its extent and variety, remains an enduring monument to the services which he rendered to the nationally important subject of pisciculture.

THE death is likewise announced of the distinguished mathematician Michel Chasles, at the age of eighty-seven. We hope to give a brief account next week of his contributions to geometrical science.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

LETTERS from San Salvador, dated September 10, give full particulars of the attack on Mr. Comber and his companions at Makuta, when endeavouring to make their way to Stanley Pool on the Upper Congo. They started from their head-quarters on August 19, and, after two days' journey, struck a road which left the Makuta country far to the right, and ran near Zombo, another large trading district. In three days' time they reached Banza Loango, on the small River Loango, at the foot of the interior plateau. Here their carriers deserted them in the night, and, though they tried to push on to Sunda, the natives would not allow them to ascend the mountain. They accordingly returned to Maiani, where they had diverged into the new district. Placing faith, unfortunately, in the persistent reports which they heard in different parts that the Makuta chief had at last resolved to allow them to pass through his country under certain conditions, Messrs. Comber and Hartland determined to make the attempt again, as that was the most direct route to Stanley Pool. In passing through Tungwa and other towns they noticed that the people held aloof, and refused to give the names of the places passed, though ready to direct them on the way to Makuta. Here they arrived in due course, and shortly afterwards a murderous attack was made on them. In their flight Mr. Comber was shot in the back, but not very seriously, and Mr. Hartland and the two or three natives with them received severe contusions from stones, &c. The party, however, escaped, and managed to reach San Salvador.

WE understand that there is no foundation for the statement that Mr. Joseph Thomson, the leader of the Royal Geographical Society's recent expedition to East Central Africa, has accepted the command of the trading-caravan which it is proposed to send into the western part of the Sudan. Mr. Thomson is at present engaged in preparing for publication an account of his recent journey, which will occupy him for some time.

News has reached St. Petersburg of the successful results of M. Yadrintseff's journey to the Altai range for the purpose of making ethnographical researches, to which, however, he has not confined his attention. Previous intelligence respecting his movements was down to August 14, when he was at Kashagatch, about thirty-three miles from the Chinese frontier, at which time he had made some interesting archaeological discoveries in the Bashkus and Uligano valleys, in addition to his investigations among the Chuis tribe. From Biisk, the starting-point of a main road

into Mongolia, he afterwards visited the glaciers of the Altai range, returning to Biisk in September. He has collected valuable materials for the study of the physical geography of the region visited.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Microscopic Rock Structure*.—So much interest has been bestowed of late years upon the study of thin sections of rock under the microscope that Prof. Cohen, of Strassburg, has been induced to commence the issue of a series of photographs of such sections for the use of students who are anxious to take up this subject. The first instalment, which has lately been issued from the publishing house of E. Koch, of Stuttgart, consists of thirty-two sections comprised in eight plates. The sections appear to have been selected with judgment, and have been admirably photographed by Herr Grimm, of Offenburg. They exhibit typical forms of the various enclosed bodies which occur in minerals, including the minute crystals called microlites and crystallites, and the different kinds of pores containing glass, liquid, and gas.

PROF. DEWAR will give the first of his Christmas lectures (adapted to a juvenile audience) on "Atoms," at the Royal Institution, on Tuesday next, December 28, at three o'clock.

*Correspondence between Gauss and Bessel*.—The Berlin Academy of Sciences has lately published the *Briefwechsel zwischen Gauss und Bessel*, and astronomers who make their science and its history a real study gain access thereby to a rich source of information on many points in the development of astronomical and also mathematical science during the first half of the present century. More than thirty years ago—soon after the death of Bessel in 1846, and while Gauss was still living—the publication of their correspondence had already been under discussion, and seems in 1849 to have been near realisation, when it was, for unknown reasons, abandoned. The celebration in 1877 of the centenary of Gauss's birth gave occasion for reviving the project, and the Berlin Academy provided the funds for its execution. The correspondence extends from 1804 to 1844, and contains seventy-four letters of Gauss and 119 of Bessel. A few letters are wanting, two of which had never reached their destination, while two have been lost or mislaid since 1849. The letters are published in full, and with exactness even in secondary details, for the correspondence is of interest even in small matters, and the high tenor of the letters in which the two great astronomers exchanged their thoughts rendered it superfluous—some very rare cases excepted—to consider whether some passages might not be better omitted in print. Gauss himself, indeed, declared very decidedly that his correspondence with Bessel ought not to be published in full; but that referred to publication during his lifetime, and if his death, in 1855, did not cancel the obligation to conform strictly to his views, the publication of the correspondence between Gauss and Schumacher, with its many and grave indiscretions, has rendered such conformity practically impossible. There could be no question that the full correspondence must be submitted to astronomers to enable them to do full justice to the memory of the two great masters. The letters form a most interesting commentary on the labours of their lives, and will enhance the high esteem with which readers who are able to appreciate their works regard their characters.

A NEW comet was discovered on the evening of December 16 at the Copenhagen Observatory by M. Pechüle, in right ascension 18h. 49m.

and northern declination  $10^{\circ} 30'$ , not far from the plane of Hartwig's comet, discovered on September 29. The new comet may be searched for on the evening of December 24 near  $19^{\text{h}}$ . right ascension and  $16^{\circ}$  northern declination.

### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Dec. 16.)

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Major Cooper Cooper exhibited, by permission of the Rev. F. Hose, a hearse cloth which formerly belonged to the fraternity of St. John the Baptist at Dunstable. The centre was crimson and damask, and the edges black velvet, embroidered with figures of St. John the Baptist and the brethren and sisters of the guild, with the arms of Butler and Fairer, and of the Woolstaplers.—Mr. Middleton exhibited drawings on brass in memory of Sir J. Cass, with a figure of St. John the Baptist, once in Deerhurst Church, but now missing, and a drawing of a carved Communion table in Brinkworth Church, bearing the date 1635.—Mr. Maxwell Lyte exhibited a drawing of a wall painting at Gloddaerth House, consisting of angels and the emblems of the Passion.—Two chrismatories—one brass, the other pewter—were also exhibited, found at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, and Granborough, Bucks.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, Dec. 17.)

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY in the Chair.—Mr. A. J. Ellis, president, read a note from Miss Lloyd, sister-in-law of the late Dr. Bleek, at the Cape of Good Hope, relating her experience in learning the language of a Bushman beyond the Damara Land, which was unintelligible to the ordinary Bushmen of the Cape, and contained four clicks and other curious "arrests of breath."—Mr. Ellis then gave an account of his researches on the "Dialects of the Southern Counties of England," containing all those south of the Thames from Great Marlow, and south of Ludlow in Shropshire, and Stourbridge in Worcestershire, including the south of Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, south of Stratford-on-Avon and Banbury, the whole of Oxfordshire and Mid and East Monmouth, East Brecon and Radnorshire (in Wales). There are also the peninsulas of Gowerland and South-west Pembroke in Wales, and South-east Ireland by Wexford. The typical form of the dialect prevails in Wilts, Dorset, Gloucester, and Somerset, fading off eastwards through Hants, Berks, Oxford, Surrey, and North-west Sussex, and northwards in Hereford and Worcester, where it becomes tinged with Midland. This area is distinguished by a "reverted R," the tip of the tongue being directed towards the throat, with a few varieties, and other peculiarities of which the use of initial *v*, *z*, *zh*, *dh*, *dr*, for *f*, *s*, *sh*, *th*, *thr*, are most conspicuous. The greater part of Kent and East Sussex is distinguished by saying *de*, *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *dere*, &c., for *the*, *this*, *that*, *them*, *there*, &c., which may also still be heard in Gowerland, where it was prevalent twenty-five years ago. The South-western counties, including West Somerset, Devon, and East Cornwall, separated from Somerset by the Quantock Hills and a line from Taunton to a little west of Axminster, are distinguished by a sound resembling the French *u*, replacing the *oo* of the rest of the South. This extends more or less distinctly to a line through the water from Falmouth to Truro, and then to just east of Perran Zambuloe on the Bristol Channel. West of this line, while a few Southern peculiarities of idiom remain and many curious words are used, the language more closely resembles ordinary English in construction, but is spoken with a most characteristic sing-song. Mr. Ellis's researches are based on more than fifty *viva voce* or systematically spelled original communications, and above two hundred and fifty other documents, mostly original and unpublished, and will form the first portion of Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation*. He illustrated them with numerous details and specimens.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Dec. 20.)

MAJOR-GEN. SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, President, in the Chair.—A paper was read, contributed by Prof. Dowson, "On the Invention of the Indian Alphabet," in which he examined the various

views which have been held on this subject by Drs. Weber and Burnell, Prof. Max Müller, Mr. E. Thomas, and others, and announced his now definite opinion that the Indian alphabet was a truly Indian invention, though there are reasons for supposing that we do not now possess the original alphabet. He added that Gen. Cunningham and Mr. Thomas had expressed very decided opinions in favour of this view. The art of writing was, he thought, known long before there was any sign of an alphabet in India, while he considered it not unlikely that the first notion of it may have reached that country from without.

### FINE ART.

#### ART BOOKS.

*Livre d'Esquisses de Jacques Callot dans la Collection Albertine à Vienne.* Par Moriz Thausing. (Wien: H. O. Miethke; London: Dulau.) In publishing these facsimiles of studies and sketches by Callot, the learned author of the *Life of Dürer* and director of the Albertine Gallery has rendered a service to lovers of art which cannot fail to receive due recognition. The appreciation will be proportionate to the capacity of enjoying work which is purely artistic. There is nothing here partaking of the character of popular illustrations, no elaboration of incident, no attempt to captivate by story, by finished realisation or striking effect. The charm consists in the light, brilliant, sensitive drawing, in the flow of a pencil which seizes all the characteristic points of a design, in the rapid representation of picturesque action, and the fanciful suggestion of images, sometimes intentionally fantastic, more often elegant and graceful. In a short and pleasantly written Introduction, Dr. Thausing narrates how the Albertine Gallery became possessed of the drawings, and critically examines their value, motives, and chronology. This, we scarcely need state, is done in a style admirably clear and lucid, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject. Briefly, we may say the sketches were acquired for the Gallery by the present director in the year 1875; they had formerly been in the possession of Mr. Francis Pulsky, of Pesth; they were then bound in a sketch-book, but are now mounted separately. Dr. Thausing concludes their date to be between 1624 and 1625; of this there is very sufficient evidence in the fact of several of the studies being sketches for Callot's most important work, the *Siege of Breda*. Moreover, the scenes of camp life, skirmishes, &c., are so clearly taken from nature that they prove that Callot was present during the siege, and that he did not, as was generally supposed, only arrive at Breda after its surrender to Spinola. Especially interesting is a series of sketches of figures in Polish costume, which Dr. Thausing surmises were made from the *suite* of Vladislav-Sigismund, Prince of Poland and Sweden, who visited the Archduchess Isabella at Brussels in the autumn of 1624. The remaining sheets are chiefly composed of sketches from drawings by Louis Leinain, from engravings by Albert Dürer, Lucas van Leyden, and Holbein's *Dance of Death*; these latter, however, being reversed, the editor conceives may have been made from Holbein's original drawings. The copies of the latter are rather free renderings; they have all Callot's *verve* and sharp accentuation, but they miss the noble simplicity and breadth of Holbein. This is particularly felt in *The Carter*, the most marvellous piece of composition in the series; such is its massive force of design that as we regard it the figures, scarce half a thumb's length in height, appear of the size and proportions of life—here, where Holbein is concentrated, Callot is diffuse. We must not omit to mention that the volume contains a carefully drawn and delicately executed portrait of Callot,

which has also been admirably engraved. The rest of the sketches—some fifty in number—have been reproduced in heliotype and printed in bistre; the letterpress is a model of typography—in short, the volume is just such an artistic production as we are accustomed to expect from the Vienna press.

*The Eve of St. Agnes.* By John Keats. Illustrated in Nineteen Etchings by Charles O. Murray. (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) Without attaining by any means complete success, this edition of *The Eve of St. Agnes* is certainly one of the most attractive of the serious Christmas books of the season. The etchings are unequal, and that which has been chosen as the frontispiece is not the best. But the owl, who, "for all his feathers, was a-cold," is admirable, and so is the "carved angel" on the title-page. The head of Madelaine herself, illustrating stanza vii., is prettily meditative, but not quite worthy of verse so divine. It is certain that Angela would not bring Porphyro through the banquetting-hall in full sight of all his enemies. In short, the etchings are attractive and fanciful, without showing any very close or reverent study of the text, and Keats has found better illustrators than Mr. Murray. We like the lovers flying "away into the storm" at the end better than most of the scenes.

*Men of Mark.* Fifth Series. (Sampson Low and Co.) The new volume of this well-known publication in no way falls short in interest of the preceding series, though it is wonderful how so many contemporary notabilities can be found to fill it. One is scarcely aware of England's wealth in the way of remarkable men until one sees them summed up in books like these.

*The International Portrait Gallery* (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co.) takes a wider range than *Men of Mark*, and therefore is not so likely to get exhausted. Here we have crowned heads, presidents, statesmen, generals, literary men, and artists of all the countries of Europe introduced to us in their smartest costume, and with their wrinkles and other deformities all smoothed away by the charm of chromo-lithography, so that they appear in their most pleasant guise.

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Fine Art Society has added to the interesting array of works of art on view in its gallery a dozen etchings of Venice by Mr. James Whistler. When these are issued to the public like a printed book—though in limited number—we may probably have something further to say about them. Meantime, it can, perhaps, hardly be claimed for them that they form an exhibition demanding of the lover of art a separate visit. We hear that they are but a selection from the plates engraved by Mr. Whistler while in Venice. If this be so, and if the selection be supposed to include the worthiest and no others, it is surprising to us that such plates as those of "The Riva," "The Bridge," "The Venetian Mast," and "The Piazzetta" should be comprised within the set which is to be published. These belong to that order of Mr. Whistler's work which we cannot undertake properly to admire. On the other hand, "The Little Venice" is an agreeable, if a tolerably familiar, example of the learned simplicity which is quite at Mr. Whistler's command; the "Doorway" is good; the "Two Doorways" even better, and the true sentiment of Venetian beauty and past-away grandeur is to be found in "The Palaces." In a selection from the twelve plates such as we have indicated will be found much material for enjoyment, these plates being really worthy of a detailed examination. It is as home posses-



sions, and not as an exhibition, that these engaging printed works should be studied. To make a public exhibition of them was, we think, a mistake.

WE are glad to hear that the whole edition of Mr. B. V. Head's valuable *Guide to the Greek Coins exhibited in Electrotypes in the King's Library* of the British Museum is already exhausted. This seems to argue a more general interest in classical archaeology than the public is commonly credited with.

AMONG the amendments made by the French Senate to the Budget which were recently rejected one after another by the Chamber of Deputies there was one whose fate archaeologists will regret. The historian, M. Henri Martin, had prevailed upon his brother senators to sanction a grant of 30,000 frs. (£1,200) for the preservation of the megalithic monuments of Brittany. But the Lower House, from no other motive, we hope, than to maintain its financial privileges, struck out this proposal with the rest.

PARISIAN *dilettanti* are much delighted with the bronze *Spirario* lately sold by the Duke of St. Albans, and now the property of Baron Rothschild. The bronze was found at Sparta, and is the first Greek example of this motive, the other figures of boys picking thorns out of their feet being Roman or (in one case) Gallo-Roman. The marble figure lately acquired by the British Museum from Signor Castellani is of the Roman class.

DR. SCHLEMMANN's collection of Trojan antiquities is likely to be removed soon from South Kensington, where it has been exhibited for some years, the space occupied by it being now required for other purposes.

THE sittings of the German Archaeological Institute at Rome were resumed on December 10. The festival in honour of Winckelmann was distinguished by a very important speech of Dr. E. Dressel on a small vase bearing an incised Latin inscription, which is, in the opinion of the most competent archaeologists and philologists, the most ancient document written in Latin known to exist. According to Prof. Bücheler, who was consulted by Dr. Dressel, the inscriptions on this diminutive vase are two in number. One relates to the ritual prescribed for sacrifices to Jupiter and Saturn, while the other clearly alludes to the sacrifices offered nine days after the funeral (*novendiale*). The inscriptions enable us to recognise almost all the elements of the alphabet, with the sole exceptions of *b*, *h*, and *l*. The letters consist of lines meeting at an acute angle, and many are identical with the Etruscan characters. Dr. Dressel, in conclusion, attributed this inscription to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century A.U.C. Prof. Helbig made remarks on the armour of the warriors of the Homeric age.

THE excavations of Ostia have been recommenced under peculiarly favourable auspices. To connect the place uncovered last year with a very extensive mound of remains, the excavators proceeded to unearth the theatre. This building was restored in the fifth century after Christ, and large quantities of materials were taken from monuments of antiquity and employed in the work of restoration. Many marble pedestals were found belonging to the statues that adorned the Forum of Ostia. The inscriptions on these pedestals are of great importance for the history of the Lower Roman Empire.

THE fourth volume has just been issued of the *Unpublished Documents relating to the History of the Museums of Italy*, which is subsidised by the General Direction of Museums and Excavations in the Ministry of Public

Instruction at Rome. It contains catalogues of the Frangipani, Peretti, Altieri, and Barberini collections; that of the Villa Medici at Rome; of the antiquities in the possession of Canon Ficco, of Ruvo in Apulia; a journal of the excavations carried out on many sites in the Southern provinces; a catalogue of the objects preserved in the museum of the Naples Porcelain Factory; of the museum of the Palazzo degli Studi, and of that of Queen Murat. Then follow other catalogues:—of the Egyptian antiquities brought to Italy by the chancellor of the Austrian consulate, Signor Nizzoli, in 1823; of the sculptures which formed the Odescalchi Museum; of those of the Capranica collection; of those which adorned the palaces and the villas of the Princes Colonna; of the antiquities in the possession of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese in 1570; of the monuments of the Chigi Palace; and, lastly, of the famous Giustiniani collection. The volume closes with a number of letters relating to the gallery of the Duke of Ferrara, belonging to the years 1565-72.

THE College of Cardinals in Rome have undertaken to erect a statue to the memory of the late Pope, Pio Nono, the model of which has just been finished by the sculptor Jacometti. On the 6th inst. it was shown to the reigning Pope and the more intimate members of his Court, and met with unanimous approval. Pio Nono is represented in his stole, kneeling at a low *prie-dieu*. The statue is to be executed in white marble, and will be placed in one of the churches of Rome, probably in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore.

THE second instalment of the pictures which have been so long deposited in the garrets of the Municipal Palace in Florence is now on exhibition in the Hall of the Five Hundred, for which Michelangelo prepared his famous cartoon, and one side of which was painted in encaustic by Lionardo da Vinci, but which now only contains the extravagant frescoes of Vasari. The pictures at present shown are all portraits, and are 432 in number. They are chiefly of Sovereigns, including numerous Popes and Grand Dukes. There is not one good picture among them, but they are singularly interesting as studies of costume, and as likenesses, such as they are, of a long series of historical personages. They are in bad condition, but, if lined, repaired, and varnished, would look very well in a museum, combined with other illustrations which this astonishing collection of neglected pictures contains of national manners and customs.

PROF. G. K. PATKANOF, of St. Petersburg University, is to undertake an archaeological tour through Russian Armenia in the spring of next year. He intends visiting the monastery of St. Thaddeus, which attracts the attention of travellers by its ancient architecture and the numerous inscriptions on its walls. Prof. Patkanof wishes also to make himself acquainted with the Uti language, and to examine all the ruins and antiquities met with in the course of his journey. The results of these investigations will be communicated to the Archaeological Congress which is to be held next year at Tiflis.

### THE STAGE.

To pass from the part of a *jeune premier* to that of a *grand premier*—from the part of a "juvenile hero" to that of a "leading man"—has been the ambition of Mr. Coghlan, varied on one occasion by the still greater ambition of acting Shylock. In the new piece at the Prince of Wales's, Mr. Coghlan appears as the leading man. The piece is an adaptation by Mr. Coghlan himself of Giacometti's play, *La Morte civile*, and no doubt it has been adopted by the actor

in great measure because he saw in it a sufficient opportunity for the display of his stage art. Indeed, *La Morte civile*—at the Prince of Wales's they call it *A New Trial*—has been associated much with the name of Signor Salvini. Signor Salvini—in London the rocket of a season—has abroad found continuous occasion of dazzling the public by his performance of the hero. The hero is a hero not indeed absolutely beyond reproach. It may be conceded that a man whose ungoverned passion has made him a murderer—though a murderer actuated in the main by the best possible intentions—is not fairly to be charged with too ideal a perfection. The often ill-used Corrado—the character played by Mr. Coghlan—is hardly to be accounted either faultily faultless or icily regular. He is, on the contrary, a brilliant support of Claudio's favourite theory, and is so much the better for being a little bad. Seriously, however—to us, at least, of the cooler English blood—it is difficult to feel profound sympathy for an Italian who committed a murder in a rage. Corrado is distinctly weighted, in our opinion, by this inauspicious incident of his early life, and even his subsequent virtues of passion and sacrifice fail completely to interest us in his fortunes. The play, however, is full of dramatic episodes; it is constructed with some strength; it is skillfully adapted; it has touches of observation of real character, which one or two of the actors make as effective as possible. But it is almost uniformly sombre without being at all correspondingly beautiful; and if a long lease of life at the Prince of Wales's Theatre is accorded to it that will not be so much by reason of its own merits as by reason of the capacity of certain of its actors to endow its terrible or suffering personages with a reality that is striking. Striking, indeed, it is possible to find *A New Trial* as a whole—agreeable it is impossible to find it. The honours of the evening are gained chiefly, perhaps, by Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Flockton, and Miss Amy Roselle. Mr. Coghlan in one or more of his ambitious efforts has been found wanting in passion; his Shylock—extremely intelligent and thoughtful—was chilly, or at the best tepid. His Evelyn in *Money* was a proof, however, that he could command earnestness. His Corrado will probably give him such rank as he may desire as a passionate actor—an actor able to move audiences deeply. As the heroine, the devoted wife on whose account in some measure Corrado has been led into his act of violence, Miss Amy Roselle has the strongest part she has played lately in London. In the country she has, we hear, been making a great impression by her acting of it; and, indeed, as an exhibition of tenderness and sorrow, and of a wide range of the more serious emotions, her performance in this part fully deserves the warm applause which it receives. Mr. Flockton's success is that of a character actor, and, though the part of an *abbé* who causes much of the movement of the play is here in the adaptation deprived of much of its significance out of deference to a public not particularly enamoured of plainness of speech, Mr. Flockton contrives to give it great individuality, and his study of the character has been thorough. Miss Eva Sothorn, the daughter of the famous actor of the name, plays gracefully Annetta, Corrado's and Rosalia's child—an Italian of the age of Juliet. If at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where the lighter successes of the comic drama and of aesthetic upholstery have generally been scored, the most serious, not to say lugubrious, drama is to be welcomed—and it seems that this is to be so from the success of Miss Geneviève Ward last spring—then a fair measure of triumph will probably fall to the lot of the new play. But times are indeed changed if the time for going to the Prince of Wales's is "a time to weep."

PANTOMIME, it will be noticed by a glance at

the morning newspapers, is in gradual process of banishment in the suburbs at the same time that it is firmly established at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. At central theatres, other than those two which we have named, it has hardly a chance. The explanation is as follows:—The old-fashioned interest of pantomime has very much ceased; it has given place to a demand for magnificent decorations and the marshalling of hosts—a demand for these things often unaccompanied by any delight in them when they come. This demand it is hardly within the power of an ordinary central or West London theatre to sufficiently supply. The stage is not big enough for the exaggerated displays that are now expected; and, were it big enough, the house does not hold money enough to defray the charges of this extravagance. The consequence is that pantomime-going in central and western London is concentrated upon the two playhouses which alone are vast enough to supply what is now wanted, and to afford the expenses necessary for the sensational display. In certain suburbs pantomime still flourishes, partly because suburban audiences are—it is pleasant to believe—as a rule less exacting and more *naïf* than those which gather habitually in the West End, and partly again because there exist in the eastern and southern suburbs at least two or three playhouses which approach, if they do not equal, the size of Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Indeed, at one or two large suburban theatres the management is notoriously enterprising in the matter of pantomime, seeking even to attract audiences which would more naturally belong to the central theatres.

At Drury Lane the pantomime will be founded on *Mother Goose*. Miss Kate Santley will appear in it, and Mr. John d'Auban and Mr. James Fawn and other favourites of the public at Christmas time. At Covent Garden will be performed *Valentine and Orson*, written by Mr. Burnand, illustrated by Mr. William Beverley ("the King of Fairyland"), and acted by the Vokes family and many others. Mr. Hollingshead turns up the sacred lamp of Burlesque to the brightest flame of which it is capable when he gives us at the Gaiety *The Forty Thieves*, by Mr. Reece, acted by all the accustomed favourites—Messrs. Terry and Royce, Miss Farren, Miss Gilchrist, and Miss Kate Vaughan. For more serious efforts this is scarcely the time, but at two theatres revivals of acceptable plays will take place on Boxing Night—at the Sadler's Wells *The School for Scandal*, with Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. Charles Warner, and Miss Virginia Bateman; and at the Princess's *The Fool's Revenge*, with Mr. Edwin Booth as Bertuccio—the part which was played with such success of old by Mr. Samuel Phelps.

THE performance of the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus, which was given at Oxford in the Hall of Balliol last June, and which was written of at the time in this journal, has lately been repeated in London, and the curiosity of distinguished audiences has been greatly gratified. Of course it was not to be expected that the habitual critics of the London stage should echo in their notices those utterances of academic enthusiasm which were made in one or two of the London papers last June, presumably by writers more remarkable for healthy pride in their university than for vast knowledge of the stage. It has been pretty generally allowed by the best theatrical critics in London that the performances of the young men who played Cassandra and Clytemnestra were meritorious and sympathetic in the extreme, though it was absolutely impossible that either their gifts or their recent entrance upon an acquaintance with stage art should have enabled them to vie with actors and actresses who have given half a life-

time to the study of their work, and who have brought, presumably, some great gifts to begin with. The Oxford amateurs, however, are not of those who would have inspired Garrick with his cutting saying. They are—and especially in matters of taste and tone—better than many professionals; and their performance of a play which we are not likely to see either at the Gaiety or at the Lyceum was a treat, and highly interesting.

## MUSIC.

*Music and Musicians.* Essays and Criticisms by Robert Schumann. Translated, Edited, and Annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter.

*Henry Smart: his Life and Works.* By William Spark. (William Reeves.)

THIS second series of essays gives proof in every page of Schumann's clear and sound judgment and of his keen discrimination; no one understood better than he the duties, the privileges, and also the responsibilities of a musical critic. He gladly welcomed and acknowledged any composition of promise—any earnest, though perhaps imperfect, striving after novelty. No one admired and valued the Great Masters more than Schumann; but he wished young composers to press forward, and not to lead back to the music of the eighteenth century—to profit by the works of their illustrious predecessors, but not to imitate them in a formal and lifeless manner. "After Mozart came Beethoven," he says; "this modern Mozart may be followed by a newer Beethoven, who is perhaps already born." He wrote down his opinions honestly and fearlessly, condemning whatever he considered bad and worthless; but he was kind and generous, and always tried to find some good point even in compositions deserving of general censure. He was himself a composer, and could enter into, and sympathise with, the trials and difficulties of young and aspiring artists.

The present volume contains interesting criticisms of a few operas, oratorios, overtures, and songs, but the greater part is devoted to notices of compositions for pianoforte alone, or in combination with other instruments. The special interest he took in pianoforte music is well known. He wrote much for the instrument himself, and worked assiduously at it until he lost the use of his right hand, through making use of some contrivance invented by himself to help and hasten the work of his *technique*. He has, therefore, much to say about pianoforte studies—among others, those of Moscheles, Henselt, Thalberg, and Stephen Heller—and devotes one special article to "Pianoforte Studies arranged according to their Aims." This was written forty-four years ago, but it is as complete and valuable now as it was then; Bach, Clementi, Cramer, Moscheles, and Chopin are still "unquestionably the greatest" writers of studies for the pianoforte. Of Bach Schumann says truly, "he understood the whole domain of the pianoforte." His criticisms of sonatas by Schubert, Chopin, and Mendelssohn are of great interest. In reviewing a book like this, it is difficulty to resist the temptation of giving copious extracts. We shall content ourselves, however, with one more quotation. Berlioz is

much talked of just now; his great merit is only beginning to be generally recognised; yet already, in the year 1836, Schumann wrote thus of him:—"We beseech posterity to bear us witness that we never waited ten years, in critical wisdom, to review the compositions of Berlioz, while we have always said that in this Frenchman's brain the flame of genius burns."

The translation is somewhat stiff, and contains, unfortunately, many inaccuracies and errors. For example, the technical terms *Dreiklänge*, *Doppelfugen*, in *Engführungen*, *das Alternativ* are given respectively as follows:—"Thirds, double-figures, in contraction, and this alternative." Some of the sentences are in a state of hopeless confusion, and convey really no meaning at all. We cannot here give long sentences with the incorrect rendering, but, in self-justification, would mention specially p. 42, lines 3-7, p. 44, lines 13-15; three sentences on p. 292, p. 300, lines 2-8, and p. 332, lines 2-9. It is a pity that more care has not been taken with the translation of so valuable and interesting a book.

Dr. Spark is naturally and justly proud of the fact that his memoir is "the first of its kind ever published of an English musician." In writing it he laboured under great difficulties, for the materials at his disposal were of the most meagre description—no diary, no records, and no family letters. In the first printed announcement of the book an analysis of Smart's numerous compositions was promised, but, in place of analysis or serious criticism, we have a list of the works and copious musical extracts, accompanied in many cases only by a few commonplace and even trivial remarks, such as—"The beginning of the song runs thus;" "The opening phrase is clear and expressive;" "What can be sweeter than this phrase?" Again, some of the letters, however valuable to Dr. Spark as an old friend, are not of sufficient general interest to be published. The author complains in his Preface that in England more interest is taken in the lives and works of *foreign* than of *native* composers. To an unprejudiced mind the reason is obvious; the lives and works of the former are much more important and interesting than those of the latter, and in many cases valuable materials are to hand in the shape of documents, diaries, and letters. Who can mention the word *letters* without thinking of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn? Dr. Spark is, however, quite right in trying to turn the attention of his countrymen to English composers.

The volume contains a short but interesting account of the composer's early life, and his career as an organist. There is, of course, a description and history of the Grand Organ in the Leeds Town Hall, built from the plans and specifications of Messrs. Smart and Spark. The chapter on Psalmody is extremely good. The most interesting letters are those relating to the cantata which Smart intended to write for the Leeds Festival of this year. No one will deny that Smart was a musician of marked ability, and he is deservedly esteemed, admired, and held in high honour; but Dr. Spark is not doing a real service to English art in trying to make us believe that Smart

could have written fugues like Bach, sonatas like Mendelssohn, and songs like Schubert. With reference to this last-named composer, Dr. Spark doubts whether he produced many more songs than Smart. There is, however, no room for doubt. Smart wrote 167, and Schubert more than six hundred.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

### RECENT CONCERTS.

We have to thank Mr. A. Chappell for giving us the opportunity of hearing one of the most recent works of Anton Dvorak. Herr Joachim introduced last season his sextet for strings; this composition attracted a good deal of notice, and pointed to Dvorak as one of the rising composers of the day. At the last Saturday Popular Concert (December 18) M<sup>me</sup>. Norman-Néruda, Herr Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti performed his quartet for strings in E flat major (op. 51). It is not difficult in this work to recognise the composer of the sextet. The first two movements are very interesting. The *allegro* contains pleasing writing, and much that is worthy of praise; the second movement, "Dumka" (Elegy), in G major and minor, is very quaint and characteristic. The form of the melodies and the general colouring are thoroughly Bohemian. The third movement, "Romanze," and the *rondo finale* are not so interesting; the third is long, and wanting in character; while the *finale* borders on the commonplace. As in the sextet, so in this work, the influence of Schubert is to be traced, but more especially in the first movement. The quartet was excellently performed. Mr. Eugene d'Albert, the young pianist of whom we have so recently spoken, made his second appearance at these concerts. He played Beethoven's sonata in E flat (op. 7), and, for an *encore*, a *nocturne* by Chopin. His rendering of the sonata was not altogether satisfactory, but we must make allowance for the pianist, who is young and requires time and experience, especially for Beethoven, the most difficult and exacting of composers. It is only fair to Mr. d'Albert to mention that he played on an indifferent instrument. The Chopin *nocturne*, played with much taste, was greatly applauded, and, with a better instrument, he would have achieved even greater success. Mr. d'Albert took part with M<sup>me</sup>. Néruda and Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's symphony (No. 3) was the most important novelty in the programme of the fourth and last of the Saturday Orchestral Concerts (December 18). Mendelssohn visited Italy and Scotland and produced an Italian and a Scotch symphony; Berlioz wrote an Italian symphony, *Harold en Italie*; Raff has written a Swiss symphony; and now Mr. Cowen, following the excellent example of his illustrious predecessors, has produced a work which seeks to represent "the ideas and emotions suggested by the stern mountains, gloomy forests, silent fiords, and sounding shores of Scandinavia." The first movement (*allegro moderato*) is unusually long, but not at all tedious, for the themes are characteristic and interesting, and the "working-out" section gives good proof of the excellence of the material and of the composer's power of development. The second movement (*molto adagio*) opens with a charming and peaceful theme. The composer seeks to convey the impression of one who, "from the margin of some Norwegian fiord, beholds mountain and water bathed in the moonlight of a summer eve." Anon we hear merry music as if at a distance; revellers are drifting down the moonlit water. They pass by, and the *adagio* is resumed. The revellers' music is faintly heard once more at the close of the movement. An interesting and picturesque

programme, themes in which more than one peculiarity of Scandinavian melodies is reproduced, chaste and elegant workmanship, and delightful orchestration all combine to render this tone-picture pleasing and in every way satisfactory. The third movement (*scherzo*) seeks to convey the idea of a sleigh-ride. It is cleverly written and effectively scored, but is less to our taste than the first two movements. The vigorous and characteristic *finale* presents many points of interest, but seems to lack the power and sustained interest of the opening *allegro*. The composer appears to have too much to say, and to be too anxious and vehement; we see no reason why, with different treatment, the final movement should not equal, if not surpass, the first. The symphony was fairly well performed, and at the close the composer was greeted with loud and genuine applause. We shall doubtless soon have another opportunity of hearing this interesting work. We can only mention the two other novelties: one was an overture, *Titanica*, by H. C. Nixon, and a tone-picture, *The Ebbing Tide*, by J. F. Barnett. M<sup>me</sup>. Frickenhaus, Mr. V. Nicholson, and Mr. W. L. Barrett performed a triple concerto in D for pianoforte, violin, and flute (with accompaniment of strings). This is one of six concertos written in 1820, and dedicated to the Margrave of Brandenburg "par son très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur, J. S. Bach." Mrs. Osgood and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists. In the second part of the programme, Mr. Cowen's *Suite de Ballet*, first performed at the second concert, was repeated by desire. We hope that Mr. Cowen has received sufficient support during this first series to encourage him to continue an undertaking full of danger and difficulty, but highly beneficial to musical art in England.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON,  
186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co.,  
Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained  
every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of  
Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H.  
SMITH AND SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr.  
J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publi-  
cation, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P.  
PUTNAM'S SONS.

### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Satur-  
day morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue  
Neuve des Capucines.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

to

### THE ACADEMY.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

	YEARLY.	HALF- YEARLY.	QUAR- TERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station . . . . .	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom . . . . .	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c. . . . .	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4

## THEATRES.

### COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

MOJESKA.  
To-night, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,  
Comedy in five acts, by Messrs. SCHREIBER and LECOQUE.  
Characters by Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, J. D. Beveridge, Lin Hayne,  
Brian Darley, Neville Doone, J. W. Lawrence, J. W. Phipps, &c., and  
G. W. Anson; Mesdames Helena Modjeska, Winifred Emery, Kate Varre,  
Blanche Garnier, K. Leeson, Julia Roselle, &c., and Amy Roselle (her first  
appearance since her recent severe illness).  
To conclude with J. MORTIMER's successful Comedy,  
TWO OLD BOYS.

Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30. Carriages at 11.

### DURRY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, the Grand Comte Pantomime, written by  
E. L. BLANCHARD, MOTIER GOOSE.

Miss Kate Santley (her first appearance after her severe illness), Misses  
Ada Blanche, Little Adelle Blanche, Emma D'Aubain, Agnes Hewitt, Carrie  
Coote, Marian D'Aubain, Graham, De Vere, Traeger, Ridgway, Hogarth,  
Howard, Farquhar, and Louisa Payne; Messrs. Arthur Roberts, John  
D'Aubain, James Fawn, Mark Kinghorn, Charles Ross, Frank Wyatt, John  
Ridley, W. Waite, Storey, Cullen, Abrahams, Bradford, and the celebrated  
Julian Girard.

### FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 7.30, HESTER'S MYSTERY.  
At 8.15, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON,  
called THE UPPLE CRUST.  
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D.  
Ward; Misses Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.  
At 10.15, a new and utter Absurdity, by HENRY J. BYRON,  
THE LIGHT FANTASTIC.

Mr. SAMUEL SLITHERY, of the Hall of Terpsichore, Old Kent-road—  
Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

Box-office open from 10 till 5. Prices 1s. to 4s. 3s. No free list. No fees  
for booking. Doors open at 7.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

Under the direction of Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.

Every evening, at 8.30, a new and original Opera Comique, entitled  
LES MOUSQUETAIRES.

Composed by LOUIS VORNEY, produced under the direction of Mr. H. B.  
FARNE, with the following company:—Messrs. H. Bracy, Harry Funtoun,  
C. Ashford, E. Stepan, Lewis, and F. H. Celi; Mesdames Alice May, Esie  
Moore, Davis, and M. Taylor. Conductor, Mr. Miller.

Preceded, at 7.15, by DUTCH METAL.

NOTICE.—This theatre will be CLOSED THIS EVENING (Christmas Eve).  
Box-office open daily from 11 till 5. Doors open at 6.45. Carriages at 11.

Acting Manager, Mr. W. A. DERT.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.

THE CORSCAN BROTHERS

Every night, at 8.30.

LOUIS and FABIEN DEI FIANCHI—Mr. IRVING.

Preceded, at 7.30, by BYGONES.

By A. W. PINERO.

Doors open at 7.

SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE CORSCAN BROTHERS,  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1ST, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

Box-office (Mr. HURST) open from 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter  
or telegram. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. LOVEDAY. Acting Manager,  
Mr. DRAM STOKER.

### NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel.)

Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN.

Engagement, for a limited term, of Mr. CHARLES WARNER and Mr.  
HERMANN VEZIN.

On BOXING-NIGHT, at 8, will be presented SHERIDAN'S Comedy,  
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

With the following cast:—  
SIR PETER TEAZLE—(his first appearance in this character)  
Mr. HERMANN VEZIN.

CHARLES SURFACE—Mr. CHARLES WARNER.

JOSEPH SURFACE—Mr. E. H. BROOKE.

LADY TEAZLE—Miss VIRGINIA F. BATEMAN (her first appearance  
this season).

Crabtree—(his first appearance in London) Mr. William Farren; Sir Oliver—  
Mr. Edmund Lyons; Sir Benjamin—Mr. R. Buckstone; Moses—Mr. A.  
Wood; Trip—Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless—Mr. Wheatcroft.

Lady Smerwell—Miss M. Bell; Mrs. Candour—Mrs. W. Sidney; Maria  
—Miss Hilda Hilton.

The original Prologue written by GARRICK will be spoken.

Prices from 1d. to 7s. 6d. Doors open at 6.30. No fees.

### OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. DOVLY CARTE.

THE PRATES OF PENZANCE.

A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and  
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, every evening.

Preceded, at 8, by IN THE SULK.

By Messrs. FRANK DESPREZ and ALFRED CULLIER.

Messrs. E. Grassini, Richard Temple, Richard Harrington, F. Thornton,  
Durward Lely, Geo. Temple; Mesdames Marion Hood, Ellen Ashley, Jessie  
Bond, Wynne, Harlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Collier.

The piece produced under the personal direction of the Author and Composer.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

To-night, an English version of P. GIACOMETTI's great Italian Play, "La  
Morte Civile," called A NEW TRIAL.

Mr. CUGILLAN as CORRADO.

Preceded by IN HONOUR BOUND.

Box-office open daily from 11 to 5.

### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. WALTER GOSCH.

This theatre has been entirely rebuilt and reconstructed from designs by  
Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A.

On BOXING-NIGHT, DECEMBER 27, will be revived (first time for many  
years)—  
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BERTUCCIO, and specially selected company.

Entirely new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

Seats may now be booked at the Box-office.

### ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

JOHN J. J. JUNIOR.

Scene 1. The Island. Scene 2. The Slave Market. Scene 3. The Harem.

Mesdames Kate Lawler, Maggie Brennan, Dora Vivian, Emma Rita,  
Annie Lawler, Florence Lavender; Messrs. Edward Lighton, Phil. Day,  
T. P. Haynes, Francis Wyatt, W. Marshall, T. Charles, J. Lynne, W. H.  
Whitbourne.

Preceded, at 7.30, by H. J. BYRON'S Comic Drama,  
BOW BELLS.

In three acts.

The whole produced under the immediate direction of Edward Righton,  
Acting Manager, Cecil Raleigh.

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

**WINTER EXHIBITION.**  
THE GROSVENOR GALLERY  
EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND  
DECORATIVE DESIGNS, BY LIVING ARTISTS,  
WILL OPEN JANUARY 1st, 1881.  
Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

Just published, small folio, price 12s. 6d.  
A REPRODUCTION OF THE RARE AND BEAUTIFUL  
**NOVA ALPHABETI EFFICTIO.**  
By THEODORE de BRY.

As issued by him at Frankfurt in 1595. One of the rarest of this Artist's works, consisting of a highly characteristic ALPHABET OF EMBLEMATICAL LETTERS of high value to all interested in the ART of DESIGN. Prefaced by a Notice of the Artist and his Works.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH: GEORGE WATERSTON & SONS;  
And all Booksellers.

Now ready, super-royal 8vo, cloth elegant, sunk centre, 12s.

## ENGLISH LAKE SCENERY.

A SERIES OF TWENTY-FOUR PLATES,

In the highest style of Colour-Printing, from Drawings by

**A. F. LYDON.**

With Descriptive Letterpress.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

LONDON: JOHN WALKER & COMPANY, 96, FARRINGTON STREET, E.C.

Post 8vo, pp. 216, price 6s.  
**THE SPIRIT OF NATURE.**  
By H. BELLYSE BAILDON, B.A. Cantab.

"He [Mr. Baidon] writes with so much verve, with such an exquisite appreciation of the beauty of nature, with such evident earnestness, and often with such genuine eloquence of a high order."—*Academy*.

"This is one of the most refreshing books we have for a long time met with. It is by a scientific student, but can be recommended for its charming style and healthy tone."—*Dublin University Review*.

"Mr. Baidon's essays form a pretty and an interesting volume. It is rich in the fruit of a loving study of nature, a study which the author has evidently prosecuted, not only in the laboratory and with the microscope, but by first-hand observation of her quiet spots and secret ways."—*Modern Review*.

LONDON: J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington-street.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR. Price 5s.  
**MORNING CLOUDS: being divers Poems.**

"Mr. Baidon possesses originality—a rare gift in these days."—*the academist*.

"The 'Child of Shame' and 'Two Friends' are worthy of Browning at his best."—*Graphic*.

"The author of 'Rosamond' is a true poet. The wealth of thought, freshness of feeling, and beauty of diction which marked his earlier efforts appear in 'Morning Clouds' in a richer form and with a more mellowed splendour."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*.

Edinburgh: DAVID DOUGLAS.  
LONDON: HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

Also. Price 5s.  
**ROSAMOND: a Tragic Drama.**

"'Rosamond' is a drama of really considerable merit. This is not the Gothic Rosamond we know from Gibbon, who is a woman more like Frodo's 'Mary Stuart' or the 'Lucretia Borgia' of tradition. Mr. Baidon's Rosamond belongs to much purer, more crystalline, type of her sex."—*British Quarterly Review*.

LONDON: LONGMANS & CO.

1cap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

**A MEDLEY OF NOTABLES: What they said and What others said of them.** By G. F. S.  
Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

## LONDON LIBRARY.

12, ST JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

This Library contains 95,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of £5; Life Membership, £25.  
Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.  
ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

**TWO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS**  
AND PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Review*, the *Printing Times*, *Tooth*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, *Brief of the Week's News*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether Illustrated or Plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET**  
and CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782.  
Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.  
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.  
JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

**SUN LIFE OFFICE, LONDON.**  
Established 1810.  
CHIEF OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET;  
BRANCH OFFICE, 60, CHANCERY CROSS;  
And at Oxford-street, corner of Vere-street.

Life Assurances of all descriptions.  
Specially low rates for young lives, and for non-participating Policies.  
Prompt settlement of Claims.  
A new and greatly simplified form of Proposal, also the Society's newly revised Prospectus, will be forwarded on application.  
J. G. PRIESTLEY, Actuary.

## YATES & ALEXANDER,

PRINTERS OF

Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, and Periodicals.

Catalogues, Posters, Price Currents, Circulars, Notices, and all General Commercial Work.

Parliamentary, Law, and General Printing.

Contracts entered into with Public Companies, Bankers, Insurance Offices, Auctioneers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Traders, &c.

PRINTING WORKS:  
LONSDALE BUILDINGS, 27, CHANCERY LANE  
(OPPOSITE THE CHANCERY LANE POST-OFFICE).

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

**STUDIES in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.**  
The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmosphere; Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; Author of "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"We can confidently recommend Mr. Millar's volume to the attention both of teachers in search of an elementary text-book, and to private students, as well as to the general reader. It unites the utmost lucidity with strict scientific accuracy, and deals with ascertained facts rather than with vague theories."—*Glasgow Daily Telegraph*.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Albion*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

## The Solicitors' Journal.

THE ORGAN OF BOTH BRANCHES OF  
THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

VOL. XXV.—ESTABLISHED 1857.  
Published every Friday. Price 6d.

Of the general contents of the JOURNAL the following statement will afford some idea:—

**CURRENT TOPICS.**—Discussions of the legal events of the week.

**LEADING ARTICLES.**—Essays upon branches of law and matters of professional interest.

**RECENT DECISIONS.**—Explanatory and critical disquisitions on all the cases of importance decided in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, pointing out their relations to the previous law. A reference to the Index to the Volume just completed, under the head "Cases Discussed," will show the extent to which the decisions of the year have been treated of in the JOURNAL.

**CASES OF THE WEEK.**—Short original reports, by Barristers specially engaged for the purpose, of cases of importance decided in the current week.

**CASES BEFORE THE BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS.**—Special reports, furnished by a Barrister.

**SOLICITORS' CASES.**—Full reports (furnished specially by Barristers) of applications against Solicitors.

**PENDING LEGISLATION.**—All important measures before Parliament are summarised in this department.

**LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.**—Under this head careful criticisms are given of the legislative results of the Session.

**REVIEWS.**—New legal works are elaborately noticed in this department.

**NEW ORDERS, &c.**—In this department are given all new Rules and Orders; in some cases before they can be obtained by the public.

**GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.**—A medium for the interchange of ideas between members of the profession.

**COURTS.**—Special reports of cases decided by the Railway Commission. Selected cases in the County Courts are also reported. All important decisions on Election Petitions are reported, and notes are given of decisions of importance in the Revising Barristers' Courts.

**PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.**—A complete record of the progress of legislation during each Session.

**APPOINTMENTS AND OBITUARY.**—Pains are taken to render these accurate and complete.

**SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.**—Full Reports of the proceedings of the Law Societies.

A Careful Summary is given of all the Legal News of the week, and Special Attention is bestowed on Furnishing Early Copies of all Court Papers.

The FIRST NUMBER of VOLUME XXV.  
Published November 6th, 1880.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SOLICITORS' JOURNAL ONLY, 26s.; by post, 28s.; when paid in advance. Single number, 6d.

SOLICITORS' JOURNAL and WEEKLY REPORTER, £2 12s., post-free, when paid in advance.

WEEKLY REPORTER, in Wrapper, £2 12s., post-free. Single Number, 1s.

\*\*\* The JOURNAL and REPORTER can be ordered from any date, and a proportionate reduction will be made in the Subscription up to the end of the current volume.

Cheques and Post-Office Orders payable to H. VILLERS.

OFFICE: 62, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.















UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

**D 000 286 369**

**GAYLORD**

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



